Europax
Writes on Shifting Europe, where the Balkans are drawing attention from Spain and France and Britain may isolate war—See Page 11.

The Washington Post

The Weather
Today—Fair and warmer.
Tomorrow—Cloudy, and slightly warmer.
Yesterday—High, 57; low, 34.
Details on Page 24.

NO. 22,216 Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1937 X **** Copyright, 1937, By The Washington Post. THREE CENTS

Supreme Court Upholds Wagner Labor Act, 5-4; New Deal Victory Casts Doubt on Judiciary Plan

Surrender or Die Warning Given Besieged Rebels

Loudspeaker Carries Plea to 5,000 in Trap at Madrid.

Loyalists Ignore Flags of Truce

Fear Plot and Order Troops to March Out, Arms Raised.

By the Associated Press.

Madrid, April 12.—Gen. Jose Miaja, Madrid's defense chief, tonight warned the strong insurgent garrison in University City to "give up or be exterminated."

Appealing to the estimated 3,000 to 5,000 men forming the garrison to surrender, he called out over a loudspeaker:

"Lay aside your pride if you have any. You are surrounded and your situation is desperate.

"Join us! We fight for our country because we love it. On your side, an invasion by a German and Italian army has been permitted."

Gen. Miaja renewed an earlier promise to the men that their lives would be respected if they surrendered.

The garrison is the outpost of Gen. Francisco's siege forces and the capital's most dangerous threat.

Loudspeakers were installed along the government lines facing the clinical hospital and other buildings in the insurgent stronghold in the northwest part of the city to carry Gen. Miaja's plea and warning.

Ordered to Surrender.

In an earlier address broadcast over the same system, Col. Ortega, Basque commander of the government forces in the southern section of University City, told the insurgents how they should surrender.

They should emerge from their fortresses, he said, with their hands held aloft, clapping their palms.

Government soldiers had been trapped before, he asserted, when their enemy feigned surrender but threw hand grenades instead when their would-be captors came out to meet them.

Several times today the government forces ignored displays of a flag of truce by the insurgents.

Government commanders said white flags were displayed from windows of buildings the insurgents hold in the ruins of the model educational center on the northwest suburb of the capital.

Government artillery concentrated fire late in the fifth day of the costly battle, in which defense forces have engaged in an offensive for the first time in the five months' siege, on a narrow gap on the western edge of Madrid.

Barrage Laid Down.

The barrage was laid down to prevent insurgents from re-establishing contact between the University City and Casa de Campo sectors. The rebel garrison in University City was cut off from the main insurgent forces outside the capital last night when government troops dynamited the Manzanares River bridge.

(Insurgent communiques estimated more than 3,000 government troops were killed west of Madrid in a surprise attack which outflanked the right of the defense army.

(They said a serious defeat was inflicted on the Madrid forces, definitely ending the government drive to lift the siege.)

The incessant pounding of artillery, punctuated by intermittent machine gun fire, reverberated throughout downtown Madrid late in the day as opposing batteries dueled.

Insurgent fortifications on the Garabitas and Aguila Hills, across the Manzanares River from the west side of Madrid, were subjected to government fire for hours.

The besiegers' artillery replied with an intense bombardment of exposed sections of Madrid proper in the vicinity of University City, particularly the residential sections of Tetuan and Cuatro Caminos.

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Summary of News Around the World

Senator Joseph T. Robinson warned that existing tax sources were near exhaustion and declared new spending must be curbed or other taxes found. Page 11.

* * * *

The Department of Justice sought a "mystery pilot" who borrowed a plane at the Washington Airport, crashed into a Government ship and a private plane and vanished. Page 16.

* * * *

At New Haven, Conn., James H. Rand, jr., and Pearl Bergoff, "king of strike-breakers," were indicted for strike-breaking activities during a Remington-Rand walkout. Page 2.

* * * *

The United States Court of Appeals ruled that persons who lend their automobiles to others are liable for any resulting damage. Page 16.

* * * *

At Havre de Grace, Md., Emil Denemark, owner of the Denemark racing stable, said he would withdraw his horses from Havre de Grace, sell his string and quit racing unless his trainer, Bert Mitchell, is exonerated of horse-doping charges. Page 16.

* * * *

Prime Minister Baldwin told the British House of Commons British shipping would be protected only outside territorial waters in Spain. Page 3.

Lewis Seeking 'Dictatorship,' Hepburn Says

Premier Threatens Jail for C. I. O. 'Gang;' Terms Strike 'Powder Keg.'

By the Associated Press.

Toronto, April 12.—Premier Mitchell Hepburn accused John L. Lewis today of seeking to become "economic and political dictator" of both the United States and Canada.

If Lewis "or any of his gang" came to Canada and committed a "single overt act," they would be put in jail "for a good, long time, and there wouldn't be any bail," the blunt-spoken head of the Ontario government added in a talk with United States newspapermen.

This jail threat, Hepburn said, applied to Hugh Thompson, Lewis' organizer in charge of the General Motors strike in Oshawa, 30 miles east of here.

The strike went into its fourth peaceful day today with pickets surrounding the plant's 20 gates and production at a standstill. About 3,700 employes are affected.

The men walked out Thursday morning, one minute after they went to work, with a demand that General Motors of Canada, Ltd., recognize the United Automobile Workers, a Lewis union, as their collective bargaining agency.

The company has offered to deal with a shop committee, regardless of union affiliation, but has refused to talk with any committee that includes Thompson.

"And I hope General Motors stands by its guns," Hepburn said today.

"The Lewis gang is not to be trusted. They now threaten to call a strike in General Motors plants in the United States to try to enforce

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

Pigeon-Hole Is Possible For Court Bill

Peace Talk Grows; Foes of Change Gain by Wagner Decisions.

Several Leave Fence as 2-Justice Addition Is Considered.

By Sidney Olson.

A quiet death in a committee pigeon-hole for the President's court reform program, at least in the form in which he sent it to Congress, was projected last night as a distinct possibility in an unofficial poll of both proponents and opponents on Capitol Hill.

Talk of compromise was heard everywhere, and while last week some Administration leaders had talked of seeking four, instead of six, additional Supreme Court justices, the figure came down to two yesterday, while the rest of the plan was hedged with suggested amendments.

Since the Washington minimum-wage and Frazier-Lemke farm debt moratorium cases were validated by the Supreme Court, observers have noted a growing feeling in the Congress that New Deal aims generally can be achieved within the Constitution and before the present Supreme Court membership by carefully drafted legislation.

Congress Gains Power.

This feeling was reinforced substantially by yesterday's decisions, several Senators said. Several noncommittal members left the fence to talk of a two-justice compromise, while leaders of the opposition to the court program bluntly insisted the President's case was wiped out, with talk even of compromise unnecessary.

Minority Leader Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, said flatly: "In view of the present liberal attitude of the court, the President ought to withdraw his bill."

This feeling was general among opposition leaders, although some privately expressed the view that a "way must be found to save the President's face, and to allow for a graceful withdrawal of his court program."

One oppositoin chief said: "If the President were smart, he'd jerk his bill today. The whole country would honor that attitude."

Dominant in the discussions of the sweeping Government victories in the court was the viewpoint that Congress now has a proven legislative power to reach fields hitherto untouchable.

"The last traces of the President's term—'No Man's Land'—have been wiped out," one Senator held.

It was generally believed, as Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Democrat), of Wyoming, pointed out, that "Congress may now proceed without further ado to enactment of substantive legislation designed to effect social and economic justice."

Deny Effect on Court Plan.

The court decisions arousing more comment on the Hill than any since the NRA and AAA decisions of May 27, 1935, and January 6, 1936, respectively, came as a pleasant shock to all sides in Congress. Speculation as to the possible results had been more gloomy than optimistic, with Administration chiefs determined to push the President's plan all the more vigorously if the conservatives on the Supreme Court bench proved to outnumber the liberals.

While wheelhorses of the Administration argued the decisions "do not affect the court bill in any measure," such remarks were accompanied by twinkles of the eye and tongue-in-cheek gestures that belied the words.

Particular attention also was paid to the remark during the day of Chairman Henry F. Ashurst of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who said:

"This court bill may be defeated or carried. It may be voted up or voted down. With equanimity I

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

Highlights in Wagner Act Decisions

HUGHES.

ROBERTS.

CARDOZO.

BRANDEIS.

STONE.

In a 5-to-4 decision rejecting the appeal of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, involving discharge of 12 employes of its Aliquippa, Pa., plant, the Supreme Court held that the National Labor Relations Act is constitutional. In so doing it asserted collective bargaining is "a fundamental right" of labor, stoppage of the steel company's operations would have an "immediate" and perhaps "catastrophic" effect on interstate commerce, and in the opinion of many lawyers opened to Federal authority a wide field hitherto barred.

* * *

The court likewise affirmed the interstate nature of the Associated Press' business in requiring reinstatement of a reporter, Morris Watson, in accordance with the labor board's findings, and found that freedom of speech was not an issue involved.

* * *

Nine employes were involved in the Fruehauf Trailer Co. case and 18 in the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Co. case, in both of which the court affirmed the effect on interstate commerce of the businesses concerned and the Wagner act's application to them.

* * *

In contrast to these decisions by 5 to 4 votes, the court was unanimous in holding, in the Washington, Virginia & Maryland Coach Co. case, that the Wagner act is valid and that the board's evidence sustained its findings. The interstate commerce issue was not involved in this case.

* * *

John L. Lewis, industrial union leader, accused the court of inconsistency and renewed his plea for adoption of the President's court plan, while Secretary of Labor Perkins called a conference of labor and management leaders here for April 20 to chart conciliation methods in the light of the decisions.

* * *

Possible scrapping of the court plan was indicated widely on Capitol Hill, which awaited word from the President.

* * *

Both friends and foes of the court plan at the Capitol hailed the decisions, with Senator Wagner (Democrat), of New York, and Representative Connery (Democrat), of Massachusetts, forecasting long strides toward industrial peace in wake of the rulings.

Congressional Factions Unite In Hailing Wagner Decisions

Opponents Call Court Plan 'Dead,' Supporters See Little Effect From Rulings; 'Pretty Good for All of Us,' Roosevelt Says.

By Robert C. Albright.

Welcomed alike by friends and foes of the President's judiciary plan, Supreme Court validation of the Wagner labor relations act was received with general "gratification" on Capitol Hill yesterday.

Opponents of the court remodeling program were jubilant. They said it spelled definite defeat of the court plan, by undermining arguments for it.

Supporters of the court plan were happy. They said it would not affect the judiciary controversy.

Senate and House authors of the Wagner act envisioned an end of labor strife and gazed into new vistas of "industrial peace."

Noncombatant Senators said it definitely gave Congress a free field for action under the commerce clause.

And President Roosevelt thought it was "a pretty good day for all of us." His comment came in a telephone message felicitating Speaker Bankhead on his sixty-third birthday.

Senators Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, and Edward R. Burke, of Nebraska, leading court plan opponents, said it meant but one thing—"the court bill is dead." They suggested the President withdraw his bill.

Stalwart supporters of the court plan countered that the fight for judiciary reorganization was unaffected by the court ruling. Only a few friends of the bill contended their case was strengthened.

Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson saw no connection between the judiciary plan and the court ruling, while Senators Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin Progressive, and Senator James F. Byrnes, South Carolina Democrat, two leading advocates of court remodeling, said no votes would be swayed.

Chairman Henry F. Ashurst, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, now evenly divided on the court program, received reporters in buoyant spirits after a hurry trip to the White House.

"Destiny is tolling her golden bell," Ashurst said, beaming. "I'm happy over the decision."

Then he explained his trip to the White House was on a "local matter." He insisted the Wagner ruling did not spell defeat for the court bill.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (Democrat), New York, co-author of the Wagner act, called the court ruling "the most important interpretation of the commerce clause since John Marshall spoke in Gibbons vs. Ogden in 1824," and said "the Supreme Court has now sanctioned those basic foundations of peace in industry for which I have been striving during many years."

He said the court put aside the notion that industrial practices can be regulated only in actual "flow" of commerce, and extended Federal power to "all those practices affecting in a large way our Nation-wide interchange of goods."

Wagner, like many others, expressed belief that there is no further need now for legislation dealing with labor relations.

"The whole tenor of the decisions is that the national labor relations act embodies those underlying principles of democracy and fair deal-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Lewis Terms Court Ruling Inconsistent

Green Sees Victory for A. F. of L., Death of Company Unions.

NLRB Members, Miss Perkins Laud 5 Decisions.

By William V. Nessly.

While members of the National Labor Relations Board yesterday were "enormously gratified" at the Supreme Court's Wagner act decisions and hailing them as promoting industrial peace, John L. Lewis, labor chieftain, called the court's stand "an astounding judgment," and bitterly criticized the tribunal on the grounds of inconsistency.

"The quibblers of ancient Greece were intellectual sluggards as compared with our Supreme Court," Lewis said in a statement. "Apparently the destiny of our republic and the well-being of its population depend upon the legalistic whims and caprices of one man. Yesterday the Guffey stabilization act was struck down. Today the Wagner labor relations act is sustained. If today the court is right, then yesterday, forsooth, the court was wrong.

"The court is as variable as the winds, and the people wonder how long they are to be the victims of its instability. Obviously the situation needs change. The President's court plan is the immediate answer."

Green Sees A. F. L. Victory.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which has suspended Lewis and his associates in the Committee for Industrial Organization, called the decisions "a triumphant achievement" for the A. F. of L.

"Labor will now be free to organize without fear of discrimination and persecution," he said. "A new impetus will be given the organized labor movement. It means the end of company unions."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said the rulings in the manufacturing cases "illustrate conclusively that the Constitution is indeed broad enough to give Congress power to deal with our most pressing social and industrial problems when the court is willing to recognize the statutory technique."

She announced she will invite representatives of labor and management to a series of conferences on methods of conciliation and mediation in collective bargaining, beginning April 20.

Miss Perkins said lower court decisions against the act had brought a tendency "to ignore" the law. She said "not only have the most bitter strikes in recent months centered around the issue of union organization, but more strikes have arisen from this cause than from all other causes combined."

Chairman J. Warren Madden, of the NLRB, said that "if employers will comply in the spirit of the decisions, it will not be necessary to have any more strikes over collective bargaining and discriminatory discharges."

Hillman Urges Court Plan.

Sidney Hillman, lieutenant of Lewis in the C. I. O., hailed the decisions as a victory for labor, but agreed with Lewis that they "demonstrate the desirability of the present court proposal."

"In the present situation the interpretation of the Constitution with respect to labor problems depends upon the state of mind of members of the court," he added.

* * * * The essential features of the President's court proposal are based upon a determination that the general welfare of the country must not be permitted to rest upon such caprice and whim on the part of a few individual members of the court."

In Detroit, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, which has conducted strikes against General Motors and Chrysler plants, said there now would be an immediate or-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Roberts' Switch Strengthens U. S. Control in Industry

Opinions in Five Cases Remove Some Barriers to Roosevelt Policies, Widen Federal Power Over Trade.

HUSHED COURTROOM HEARS REVERSALS OF LOWER COURTS

Way Believed Open for President to Devise Laws Similar to Those Lost With NRA.

"The Wagner Act Upheld," an Editorial—Page 10.
Jones and Laughlin decision—Page 6.
Majority and minority opinions in Associated Press case—Page 8.
Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Co. decision—Page 8.
Fruehauf Trailer decision—Page 9.
Friedman-Marks decision—Page 5.
Dissenting opinion in Jones and Laughlin, Friedman-Marks and Fruehauf Trailer cases—Page 7.
Pictures of principals—Pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12.

By Franklyn Waltman.

Giving a more nationalistic interpretation to the commerce clause of the Constitution than it has done in decades, the Supreme Court, dividing five to four, yesterday upheld validity of the Wagner labor relations act as applied to cases ranging from a press association to a manufacturer of men's clothing.

The New Deal's victory in the five Wagner labor act cases decided by the Supreme Court was complete. Not only did the Court uphold constitutionality of this legislation, which requires collective bargaining between workers and their employers, but it swept away some of the legal inhibitions which have thwarted New Deal undertakings during the last four years.

The full implications of the Supreme Court decisions were not clear last night. It was certain the Wagner labor act constitutionally applied to all enterprises engaged in interstate commerce; to all employers in the District of Columbia which is under Congressional jurisdiction, and to virtually all—if not all—manufacturing industries which draw their material from States outside of the one in which they are located and sell their products across State lines.

Question of Control Raised.

But many lawyers believed the Court's action was far more sweeping than this. They raised questions as to whether the Court had not opened the way for a form of Federal control over the production of major farm crops. They regarded as significant that the Court majority said nothing about Federal regulation of working hours and wages in the basic manufacturing industries, even though Government counsel in their arguments to the tribunal virtually had invited that a distinction be made between such control and the requirement for collective bargaining, if necessary to save the act.

The Court's opinion in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. case—which controlled the decisions in the cases of the Fruehauf Trailer Co. and Friedman-Harry Marks Co.—was regarded as giving an entirely new turn to constitutional intrepretation. The other two cases decided by the Court were those of the Associated Press and the Washington, Virginia & Maryland Coach Co. The Court held both of these enterprises to be engaged directly in interstate commerce. In the three manufacturing cases the Court held their labor relations might affect interstate commerce.

It was this ruling which gave these decisions significance. Indeed, several eminent lawyers were of the opinion the Court majority had gone back more than 100 years to John Marshall's nationalistic conception of the Federal Government's power to regulate and control commerce. They held that the National Government yesterday was given the authority to deal with national economic problems, which has been President Roosevelt's objective.

Hushed Courtroom Hears Ruling.

If this interpretation of the Court's decision yesterday is correct, it means the Court in effect has reversed the stand it took one year ago in the Carter coal case; has softened the restrictions it set forth in the Schechter NRA case and has made it possible for President Roosevelt to devise legislation similar to NRA for the regulation of working conditions in at least the major and basic industries of the country.

Be that as it may, the Court's decision in the Jones and Laughlin case undoubtedly will become a landmark in constitutional law and the words read to a hushed and surprised courtroom will form the basis of legal arguments for several generations to come. As a result of this decision, along with those in the Virginia Railway and the Washington State minimum wage cases of two weeks ago, the present majority of the Supreme Court has given a more liberal interpretation of the Constitution than has come from that tribunal in many years.

This turn of events resulted when Justice Owen J. Roberts cast his vote on the side of Chief Justice Charles Evans

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

Jefferson Shrine Site Protest To Confront Congress Today

Following is the third in a series of articles discussing the controversy raging over plans to build a memorial to Thomas Jefferson at the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park which would have greater bulk than the Lincoln Memorial and result in removal of most, if not all, of the Japanese cherry trees.

By Gerald G. Gross.

Congress will be officially informed today, the 194th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, of the rising wave of opposition to appropriation of public funds for a marble temple memorial which would practically abolish the annual Japanese cherry blossom display at the Tidal Basin.

Formally learning for the first time of the controversy, in which the American Automobile Association joined yesterday, the House will hear Representative Byron N. Scott (Democrat), of California, attack both the design and location.

First, however, Representatives John J. Boylan (Democrat), of New York, who is chairman of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, will take the floor to deliver his annual birthday eulogy of the third President.

Scott is expected to plead against alteration of the blossom-fringed basin and assail the memorial design by John Russell Pope as too costly and overly elaborate. He may ask the House to refuse to appropriate for the monument until a different site has been selected and the architect's commission thrown open to competition.

Boylan did not indicate yesterday whether his address will take notice

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

D. C. Waitress Sues for $355 Under Restored Wage Statute

A red-haired waitress yesterday brought suit in Municipal Court in an effort to determine whether the long-dormant minimum wage law has actually been brought to life by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Ruth Cornett, the waitress, resorting to the wage provisions of the law, held unconstitutional in 1923, contends she is entitled to $355.50.

That old law, now on the statute books according to the country's best legal opinion, established $16.50 as a minimum weekly wage for waitresses.

Mrs. Cornett states she received $6.80 weekly, from her former employer, Richard Ashby, owner of Dick's Grill, 1219 E street northwest.

After the Supreme Court, on March 29, held the old law constitutional, Attorney General Cummings advised President Roosevelt, and Corporation Counsel Elwood the law had automatically reappeared on the statute books.

At that time also, Commissioner George E. Allen declared he thought the old wage scale, established in 1923 by the minimum wage enforcement board, should continue in force until a new enforcement board was appointed.

This case, however, is the first court test the act has had. If Mrs. Cornett's claim is upheld it will not be necessary, attorneys believe, for Congress to pass a new District minimum wage law.

Commenting on the case, Seal declared the law, if upheld, might be retroactive. In support of his opinion he cited country-wide legal opinion.

If upheld and established as retroactive, however, the law would be subject to the District's three-year statute of limitations, he said.

Lewis Assails Wagner Ruling As Inconsistent

NLRB Group 'Gratified;' Green, Miss Perkins Hail Decisions.

Continued from Page 1.

ganizing campaign in Henry Ford's great River Rouge plant.

Ford Employes Aided.

The Ford situation arose here, also, when Madden was asked at a press conference "where do the decisions leave Henry Ford?"

With a broad smile, the board chairman replied:

"I would say it leaves him subject to the law."

Martin added that the decision would "give the Ford workers the opportunity they long have sought—the right to join a union free from intimidation and coercion."

Ford, foe of trade unionism, has said he would bargain with individual workers, but not with a union.

The National Association of Manufacturers, whose members employ much of the country's industrial labor, issued a statement saying it has always stood for obedience to law, that the Wagner act is no exception, and that it hoped similar respect for "this law and other laws will be recognized as well by leaders of organized labor."

"Harmony" Is Stressed.

"Now that doubt as to its constitutionality has been removed," its statement said, "it is to be hoped that harmonious working arrangements as affected by the law can be speedily worked out between employers and employes.

"While labor, under this act, is not compelled to assume any responsibility, satisfactory working arrangements must be based upon the voluntary assumption of general responsibility for its acts. Where there are rights there must be corresponding duties."

Both members and employes of the Labor Relations Board were gleeful after word of the court decision had been received.

Chairman Madden and Edwin S. Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith, members, held a press conference with a hearing-room full of reporters. They introduced members of the staff with praise for the work they had done in preparing the Supreme Court cases. Charles Fahy, general counsel; Benedict Wolf, executive secretary; Robert B. Watts, associate general counsel; Nathan Witt, assistant general counsel, and David Saposs, industrial economist, all were so lauded.

Line Drawn "About Right."

Madden said the board interpreted the decisions as showing the board had been drawing the line "about the right place" in assuming jurisdiction.

"Where there is a substantial flow of goods in interstate commerce, with a considerable portion manufactured or processed by the concern involved, there, apparently, the Federal Government has jurisdiction," he said.

Asked whether the interstate commerce goods must be both incoming or outgoing, he said they have been of both varieties in the cases handled. He said the board has not assumed jurisdiction in cases similar to that of the Schechter suit, in which the Supreme Court threw out NRA, and said yesterday's decisions did not give it that jurisdiction.

The board held the 13 remaining injunctions against it would be ended by the court rulings. Originally there were some 82 such enjoining actions.

Rehearings in circuit court cases decided against the board will be asked where such action is still possible. Several cases pending in circuit courts, including the long-delayed Greyhound Bus suit, can now be terminated.

A general expediting of cases involving the board is expected by the members.

Sees Less Business.

Circuit courts generally have gone slowly with our cases," said Madden. "They were waiting on the Supreme Court action in cases that had reached that court. Many things that have worried them won't worry them now."

Asked if the board saw any further legal obstacles in its way, he replied in the negative, "considering the cases today and the Virginian Railway case" in which the court upheld the railway labor act.

He said the board has taken jurisdiction in service trades and did not plan to, but pointed out such a decision by the board does not apply in the District of Columbia and the territories, in which there are no other lawmaking bodies.

Asked if he expected an increase in the board's "business," the chairman said the reverse was to be expected, that regional offices now can adjust many of the cases arising.

The board does not intend to initiate action but will wait for complaints to be filed, he added.

There are 180 employes of the board, here and in the field, and the board has a budget of $700,000 plus $35,000 for printing.

Figures were cited in support of the opinion that the decisios would reduce considerably the number fo strikes. The board tabulations showed that in 1934 the number of strikes over the right to organize, assured by yesterday's decisions, was 46 per cent of the total number of walkouts in 1935 the percentage was 47.2 and last year 47.8. Bureau of Labor statistics showed that in November the percentage was 55.

Added to the comment on the court action was the statement issued last night by Maj. George Berry, president of Labor's Non-partisan League, saying he was delighted with the rulings.

"I think," he added, "they are the finest compliment that could be paid to a gallant statesman—Senator Robert F. Wagner. They are a tribute to this man who fought for a principle, and a victory for labor unequaled in the Nation's history."

In a statement issued in New York, Heywood Broun, president of the Newspaper Guild, said, according to the Associated Press, that while the Guild was pleased at its victory "its future must always rest on its organiaztional strength * * * The Guild can hardly forget that 18 months passed (in the Watson case) before a man who was unjustly dismissed was restored to his job."

Politics and People

Wagner Labor Act Decisions Seen as Turning Point in United States History.

By Franklyn Waltman

Even though it is much too soon for a full realization and understanding of the importance of the Supreme Court decision upholding constitutionality of the Wagner labor relations act in its application to manufacturers in basic industries, it is clear that this is a historic opinion which may well be a turning point in American political and economic life.

WALTMAN.

No decision of the Supreme Court in several decades contains the range of possibilities inherent in that opinion, for it paves the way for an expansion of Federal power greater than at any time within the last 100 years. Whether this power will be used wisely no man knows, and those who have clung to an advocacy of State rights over a strongly centralized national government may well ask, with Justice James C. McReynolds, whether the States, for practical purposes, have been obliterated.

Some of the significance which attaches to this opinion is indicated by the remark of an outstanding lawyer after the reading of the opinion. He asserted that "Chief Justice Hughes has saved the Supreme Court." A colleague, a New Dealer, replied: "I think he has saved the United States, as well." On the other hand, there are some who believe that with the chink in the dam against national power now opened to a gaping hole, only harm can come to the Nation as a whole. Of the outcome no man knows the effect of the forces set in motion yesterday.

* * * *

It may be slightly confusing, due to the political terminology to which we have become accustomed, but the court's decision yesterday was not progressive or advanced—in the simple meaning of those words—but was a return to the conceptions which ruled that tribunal more than 100 years ago in the day of the great John Marshall. President Roosevelt complained of the NRA decision that it took the country back to the "horse and buggy" age. The Jones & Laughlin decision goes back to the "horse-back" days of the country.

Many lawyers today believe the approach which Chief Justice Hughes and his four concurring associates took toward the commerce clause in passing on the Wagner act more nearly approach Marshall's conception than any decision in the intervening years—and it is the more surprising because within the last few years this Supreme Court has narrowed Congressional power over "commerce among the several States" more than at any previous time.

Marshall, great protagonist for a strong national government and opponent of Thomas Jefferson, undertook to define the limitations of the Federal Government's power over commerce in the so-called "steamboat case," known to lawyers as Gibbons versus Ogden, decided in 1824. In that decision Marshall held that the constitutional grant of power to Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes" was a power to govern commercial intercourse between the States. He held it clothed Congress with a sovereign, complete and absolute power, as though the States did not exist. But reserved to the States was their "itnernal commerce."

The Marshall conception of Federal power dominated until the advent of Chief Justice Taney on the Supreme bench. After the Civil War, the court took a view of the power of the Federal Government closer to that of Marshall than during the Taney regime. After the turn of the century the court turned away from the nationalistic conceptoin, finally delivering its Hammer versus Dagenhart decision in 1918, invalidating the child labor law. This opinion was an affirmation of the supremacy of the States to rule over the economic units within their borders.

During the early years of the court under Chief Justice Taft a majority of the tribunal showed a more nationalistic trend, notably in the cases upholding the right of the Federal Government to regulate the stockyards and dealings in grain futures. But from that point onward until within the last few months there had been a steady decline in the willingness of the court to permit Congress to exercise jurisdiction over commerce and a new force was given to the conception that the tenth amendment reserving the rights of the States was a limitation on the power to control commerce.

Strangely enough, the court became the strongest defender of State rights in all its history during the regime of Chief Justice Hughes—strange, because it was Mr. Hughes during the first period which he sat on the court who wrote the opinion in the Shreveport case in 1914. This decision which brought intrastate spurs of railroads under Federal control gave a temporary impetus to the nationalistic trend.

This distance which a majority of the Court has traveled toward expanding the national power in the Wagner labor case decisions becomes clear if it is recalled that in the Schechter NRA case it went to some pains to reiterate a previous declaration that "building is as essentially local as mining, manufacturing or growing crops" and its observation in the Carter Coal Case that "the local character of mining, of manufacturing and of crop growing is a fact, and remains a fact, whatever may be done with the products" and the further contention in the same case that "production is a purely local activity" and "it follows that none of these essential antecedents of production constitutes a transaction in or forms any part of interstate commerce."

The court's opinion yesterday in the Jones & Laughlin case is as different from its holdings in the Carter coal case, as the opinion in the Washington State minimum wage case was from its Adkins decision, which it expressly overruled.

* * *

Two more observations seem to be in order. The first is that irrespective of why the court has changed its attitude it is very important to realize what has happened. Perhaps the election returns last November have had an effect on the court; perhaps President Roosevelt's proposed reorganization scheme has brought the desired effect, just as threats in Great Britain to pack the House of Lords have had the desired effect without the necessity of ever making good the threat. But whatever the reason, the attitude of the court is now different and the country—especially those who sought refuge in the courts from New Deal undertakings—will have to readjust itself to that fact.

The second observation, flowing from the first, is that responsibility should go with authority. Congressional authority apparently has been greatly widened. Thus the responsibility of Capitol Hill is greater now than it ever has been. For instance, Congress can no longer ignore the sit-down strike on the ground it lacks jurisdiction over labor relations in the basic industries. The future of the Nation depends on the wisdom and restraint with which Congress exercises the power which it has been given.

Congress Foes Join in Hailing Wagner Ruling

'Death' of Court Plan Seen by Opponents; Sponsor of Act Lauds Verdict.

Continued from Page 1.

ing under which industry and labor can settle their other difficulties without further supervision of the Government," said Wagner.

Later, in a radio address, the New York Senator said, "a pathway to industrial accord and economic progress has been cleared."

"Now that the court has acted so wisely and so well, a new prospect is opened for peace and decent relations throughout our Nation-wide industries," Wagner declared in his radio talk. "Let industry and labor march along that path together toward a clearer atmosphere of mutual understanding and good will."

Senator David I. Walsh (Democrat), of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, took a somewhat narrower view of the court decisions. Walsh said he does "not construe the decision to hold that the process of manufacture is of itself interstate commerce or that manufacturing industries are embraced by this decision in labor relations cases."

He said authority of the board is limited "to deal with employes and employers of industries which purport to burden or obstruct interstate commerce, or its free flow through labor disputes."

No Estimates Given.

"It seems to me," said Senator Walsh, "the decision tends to place definitely under the control of the Federal Government the labor relations between employers and employes relating to collective bargaining and unfair labor practices in all the major industries of the country which maintain plants in different States and have an interchange of commerce between such plants."

Neither Walsh nor Wagner attempted to gauge the effect of the decisions on the pending court dispute. Nor did Chairman William P. Connery, of the House Labor Committee, coauthor of the Wagner labor act.

In a copyrighted statement written for United Press, Connery said the first immediate result of the decisions "will be a great movement toward industrial peace" and "the beginning of the end of sit-down strikes."

"With changing times and economic conditions in the country, the court has interpreted the Constitution as it was intended to be interpreted, 'for the greatest good of the greatest number of the American people,'" said Connery.

Senator Wheeler said that, enabling Congress to legislate liberally in the field of interstate commerce, the court's decision has removed "the last argument for the President's court plan." With that gone, Wheeler said the President "would show good judgment if he withdrew his bill."

"I feel now there can't be any excuse for wanting 15 members on the court," he said.

On the other side of the court battle, Senator Sherman Minton (Democrat), Indiana, declared "the President's plan is just as necessary now as it ever was."

"When one man can determine the decisions of the court, it is an undesirable situation," Minton said. "It is too close. We have no assurance they will decide the same thing tomorrow. There are still too many conservatives on the court."

Senator Borah—I haven't read the decision, but I assume it was based on the proposition that the parties were engaged in interstate commerce, that manufacturing is an incident to interstate commerce. I am not sure that I agree with them on the Associated Press case.

McNary Asks Withdrawal.

Senate Minority Leader McNary—In view of the present liberal attitude of the court, the President ought to withdraw his bill.

Speaker Bankhead—I am very glad to hear they have confirmed for another time the judgment of Congress that its acts are constitutional.

Senator Connally (Democrat), Texas—The decisions will have a profound influence on members of Congress who had not made up their minds on the President's court bill. It will influence the public profoundly when they realize that carefully prepared legislation is upheld by the court. The decisions show clearly that the Supreme Court is not hostile to the rights of labor. The court bill will be slowed down materially. A car with two flat tires will not run as well as one in good condition.

Senator King (Democrat), Utah—There is still ground for doubting the validity of the Wagner act. The assaults on the Supreme Court are now even more unjustified. In these decisions the justices have strained a point to uphold an act of Congress because they want to uphold acts whenever possible. The Wagner act was a bad bill, with no protection in it for employers, and it imposes the tyranny of the majority on the minority of workers in a plant. The bill compels the closed shop, which I oppose.

Senator Schwellenbach (Democrat), Washington — This makes what Henry Ford said last Friday clearly illegal. The Supreme Court has said that he must bargain collectively with his employes. This is positive proof that something's happened to change their minds over there in the court. I can't see how they could have held the Guffey case, the Triple-A and the Railroad Retirement acts unconstitutional and yet declare the Wagner act constitutional in the Jones & Laughlin case. They have overruled the Carter case (the Guffey act). This should make for compromise on the court bill.

Senator Duffy (Democrat), Wisconsin: This no doubt takes away some of the pressure for a change in the court.

Senator La Follette: The decisions will be gratifying to those who have been trying to bring order out of chaos. On the court bill it will have no effect—certainly not on those who have made up their minds. A change in the court is needed as much as before.

Senator Townsend (Republican), Delaware: This destroys the last argument for the President's court bill.

Senator George (Democrat), Georgia: The opinions today, coupled with those of two weeks ago, eliminate the argument that the court is looking backward and is not abreast of the times.

McGill Denies Connection.

Senator McGill (Democrat), Kansas: There is no connection between the decisions and the court bill.

Senator Russell (Democrat), Georgia: This is very gratifying. It shows that the court can adjust itself to changing conditions. There will be little effect on the court bill.

Senator Burke—This cuts the ground out completely from under all arguments for the President's bill and also from under all compromise proposals. The court bill is now entirely blown up.

Senator Smith (Democrat), South Carolina—We didn't need the court plan before these decisions; we don't need it now.

Senator Gerry (Democrat), Rhode Island—It throws the court reorganization bill out the window.

Senator Copeland (Democrat), New York—They blow the President's court plan out the window and demonstrate it is quite unneeded.

"Looks Like Reform."

Senator Truman (Democrat), Missouri—It looks like the Supreme Court has reformed.

Senator Hatch (Democrat), New Mexico—It will greatly improve chances of a compromise on the court plan.

Senator Thomas (Democrat), of Oklahoma—These decisions make it posible to act on the merits of Mr. Roosevelt's suggested reforms and not on the mere desire to bring about a change in the court's trend of interpretation.

Jury Indicts Rand, Bergoff For Violation of Byrnes Act

Pair Charged With Federal Offense in Transportation of Strikebreakers From New York to Connecticut.

By the Associated Press.

New Haven, Conn., April 12.—James H. Rand, jr., president of Remington Rand, Inc., and Pearl L. Bergoff, self-styled "king of strikebreakers," were indicted by a Federal grand jury tonight on a charge of violating a Federal statute during the strike at the company's Middletown plant.

After considering Government evidence, the jury deliberated less than ten minutes before returning a true bill charging each of the two men with violating the Byrnes act.

The act forbids the interstate transportation of persons to interfere with peaceful picketing or other lawful conduct of a strike.

Among the witnesses summoned before the jury was Earl Bergoff, son of Pearl Bergoff and an officer and director of his father's firm, the Bergoff Industrial Service, Inc., of New York City.

J. E. Seykore, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who conducted a lengthy investigation into the year-old strike, also testified.

Charges that "strikebreakers" were imported into Connecticut from New York during the Rand strike were made at hearings held by the National Labor Relations Board at Hartford and New York last year.

Bergoff took the stand in New York and described how his service had been hired by Rand.

The strike was called at the Middletown plant May 26, 1936, in sympathy with walkouts at the company's plants in New York State and Ohio. The labor board, terming Rand's labor policy "medieval," recently handed down an order calling upon Rand to reinstate some 4,000 strikers in all his plants.

The order was followed by a conference between the president of the office equipment firm and officials of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, at which an agreement to settle the strike was reached.

The agreement, however, has not been ratified.

In Congress

YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Met at noon and recessed at 1:27 until noon Thursday.

Considered minor bills on the calendar.

Appropriations sub-committee considered legislative supply bill.

Interstate Commerce Committee considered air transportation bill.

House.

Met at noon and adjourned at 2:55 p. m. until noon today.

Considered bills affecting District of Columbia.

Discharged Rules Committee from further consideration of Gavagan anti-lynching bill.

Adopted conference report on the Guffey-Vinson coal bill.

Appropriations sub-committee considered second deficiency bill.

TODAY.

Senate.

Not in session.

Judiciary Committee resumes court reorganization hearing.

Education and Labor Committee considers CCC extension.

Appropriations Committee considers State, Justice, Commerce and Labor supply bill.

House.

Meets at noon.

Begins debate on Gavagan anti-lynching bill.

Appropriations sub-committees consider Interior and second deficiency bill.

Military Affairs Committee considers war profits bill.

Labor Committee considers sit-down strike resolution.

Rivers and Harbors Committee resumes study of Florida Ship Canal.

Education Committee considers Federal aid bill.

Judiciary Committee meets for routine business.

Lewis Seeking 'Dictatorship,' Hepburn Says

Premier Threatens Jail for C. I. O. 'Gang;' Terms Strike 'Powder Keg.'

Continued from Page 1.

their demands in Canada. This shows what they think of agreements."

Hepburn listed three "overt acts" which he said could result in arrest:

Advocating a sit-down strike.

Inciting the strikers to any sort of violence.

Trying to prevent General Motors employes from returning to work if and when the company decided to reopen the Oshawa plant.

Hundreds of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Hepburn said, would be thrown into Oshawa within an hour after the outbreak of any violence.

He stressed that his fight was "not against American labor."

If the strikers were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, he said, "it would be different."

(The United Automobile Workers were among the ten unions the A. F. of L. suspended last fall for affiliating with Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization. The Toronto division of the Canadian Trades Labor Congress, made up largely of A. F. of L. craft unions, has indorsed the Oshawa strike however.)

Hepburn called the strike a "keg of powder" and said there might be violence at any minute. He said, as far as he knew, peace negotiations were at a standstill.

Meanwhile, while the Oshawa strikers looked to Detroit for the next peace move, a General Motors spokesman in Detroit told an Associated Press reporter here that General Motors in the United States was keeping "hands off" the strike.

Lead Mine Area Quiet.

Galena, Kans., April 12 (AP).—An outward peace, surcharged with suspense, hung over this bustling zinc and lead mining area today as county officials sought to fix responsibility for shootings and floggings which brought an interunion feud to a bloody climax yesterday.

While 6,000 miners returned quietly to their jobs today, a prediction of more strife came from F. W. (Mike) Evans, president of the Tri-State Metal, Mine and Smelter Workers' Union, one of the two warring factions.

"I don't think the trouble is over," said Evans. "I base my observation on what the C. I. O. has done elsewhere. As for us, we will not give up to them."

Hershey Strike Settled.

Hershey, Pa., April 12 (AP).—Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of Labor and Industry, announced tonight settlement of the 11-day strike at the plant of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation. Bashore said: "An agreement has been signed between the United Chocolate Workers Union and the Hershey Chocolate Corporation whereby the strikers will return to work immediately."

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ON APRIL 23, we will dispose of a Buick automobile, motor number 228276; for storage and other charges at KICHBERG auction. Signed, KAPLAN & CRAWFORD, 2329 Champlain St. N.W.

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British Refuse Protection for Ships in Bilbao

Will Guard Vessels Only Outside 3-Mile Limit in Compromise.

By the Associated Press.

London, April 12.—Great Britain, determined to avoid an "incident," compromised today in assuring her merchantmen protection against the Spanish insurgent sea blockade outside territorial waters in the Bay of Biscay.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin incurred the wrath of the Labor opposition in Commons when he declared the government's policy: To protect the Union Jack up to the three-mile limit off northern Spain, but no farther.

Although an armada of British men-of-war, among them H. M. S. Hood, the world's mightiest war vessel, were posted outside the insurgent-besieged City of Bilboa, Baldwin asserted they could not protect cargo vessels actually entering the port.

"Does not the government's position amount to a blockade of Bilbao?" Clement R. Attlee, leader of his majesty's opposition, challenged Baldwin.

When Baldwin vigorously denied such an effect, Attlee arose amid Labor cheers and warned:

"Then in view of the unsatisfactory nature of these answers, I give notice that I shall ask for a day to discuss the failure of his majesty's government to give protection to merchant ships."

Four food-laden British freighters which have been turned back from Bilbao by the insurgent blockaders were advised of the protection the British fleet will give them and it was a foregone conclusion none would attempt to run the gauntlet under such circumstances.

As Baldwin informed Parliament of the decision, reached last night at a hastily called cabinet meeting, the Hood, bristling with 28 guns, arrived at her station under forced draft from Gibraltar.

The British government, Baldwin contended, was neither extending belligerent rights to the Spanish insurgents nor tolerating "any interference with British shipping at sea."

He said the British merchant marine was informed it was not now possible to protect it in Spanish territorial waters "for practical reasons and in view of the risks," should not enter the area "as long as these conditions prevail."

The Hood, he disclosed, was sent to the Bay of Biscay because the government wanted a British naval force there "under the direct command of an officer of flag rank" while the situation off Bilbao remained "difficult."

The prime minister declared the sea lanes to Bilbao were planted with mines, that there was an ever-present menace of insurgent aircraft and danger to shipping also from "the efforts of insurgent forces to invest Bilbao by land and sea."

The Spanish embassy said the Bilbao Basque government, its ally, had guns to hold the insurgents 11 miles off shore and would guarantee the safety of British merchantmen who would bring sorely needed provisions to the besieged and starving city.

(A British destroyer was reported to have gone to the rescue of a "detained" freighter in the Bay of Biscay early today but official circles believed the report of the detention was due to a confusion of names.)

Aids Franco

ALFONSO,
former King of Spain.

Aunt Demands Franco Restore Alfonso as King

By the Associated Press.

Paris, April 12.—Former King Alfonso's 73-year-old aunt demanded tonight that he be restored to the Spanish throne in reward for financial aid to the insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

"All the royal family have given their last cents to Franco," the ageing but vigorous Infante Eulalie said. She added that her nephew has given "nearly $10,000,000" in the civil war against the Spanish republican government.

Herself once banished from Spain by Alfonso for publishing memoirs of life at court, the Bourbon princess nevertheless considers him "the greatest patriot that ever lived in Spain."

"Now they must call him back to the throne—they must give him his reward for what he has done," she demanded.

The time, she admitted, "of course, is a little early for my nephew to return, with all this battling going on—but he'll get back. Don't you worry."

"Franco will put Alfonso back on the throne as soon as possible. I gave him all my belongings and all my property. He's got to win."

(The insurgent chieftain has indicated that he will set up a military reign if he overturns the present Spanish government and later will consider restoration of the monarchy.)

Prince Juan, heir apparent to the throne which his father, Alfonso, lost in 1931, when the Republic of Spain was founded, is now in Rome.

But the Infante didn't know just where Alfonso was—"He's around somewhere digging up more money for Franco, I guess."

Her sudden outburst was typical of the outspoken princess who shocked the Spanish court in 1893 when she suggested Spanish blunders had rendered Cuba hostile to the crown, that the island was as good as lost as a colony and that it would be wise to sell to the United States.

Despite her sometimes pointed republican statements, she insists always that she is a firm royalist, but realizes that times have changed and that kings must change with them.

When a son went to work in a tractor factory, as an inspector, she bought him a pair of overalls.

Doctor's Sentence Reversed by Court

Richmond, Va., April 12 (A).—The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals today reversed the decision of the Federal Court for the Southern District of West Virginia which had sentenced Dr. Luther F. Hale, of Princeton, to three years in prison and imposed a fine of $1,000 upon conviction of violating the Federal narcotic act.

Action of the appeals court sets aside the verdict of the lower court and remands the case for new trial.

Congress to Get Protests Today On Shrine Site

Rep. Scott to Attack Plan of Jefferson Memorial and Trees Loss.

Continued from Page 1.

of critics' blasts, though it was held probable that if he confines his House remarks to his traditional eulogy of Jefferson he will defend the action of the memorial commission when he speaks to the Virginia State Society tonight.

The New Yorker yesterday revealed that his commission may be satisfied with $500,00 in the pending deficiency bill to permit actual work on the project to be started immediately.

When Boylan announced last February that Pope had designed the memorial and that it would be erected in the center of the present Tidal Basin, extending from the south bank, he asserted $1,500,000 would be requested of Congress to get construction started before the end of this fiscal year.

Yesterday, however, he expressed the belief that $500,000 would be adequate for the time being. At the office of the Appropriations Committee, now drafting the second deficiency bill, it was said that the estimate for the Jefferson Memorial has not yet been received from the Budget Bureau.

Will Summon Commission.

Boylan said he intends to call his 12-man commission together in the near future to examine the suggestions and recommendations of the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, whose separate reports on the Pope scheme are en route to his desk.

Neither of the two permanent agencies, created by Congress to plan, co-ordinate and decide upon the appearance of public structures erected in the Capital, was invited to pass formally and in detail upon the Pope design until its approval was announced by Boylan almost two months ago.

The memorial commission chairman voiced his satisfaction with progress of borings to locate bedrock upon which the massive stone pile will rest. So far they have demonstrated, he said, that the architect's estimate of a 75-foot depth was less than 5 feet off. The average depth at which bedrock has been reached in the numerous borings to date is 78 to 80 feet, according to Boylan.

Speaking in behalf of the American Automobile Association, General Manager Russell E. Singer branded present plans to substitute marble for cherry blossoms as "unpardonable and unwarranted vandalism."

"The tremendous crowds that poured into Washington over the week-end prove beyond question that the cherry trees are Washington's No. 1 tourist attraction," he said.

"The popularity of the cherry trees is growing from year to year and today they are one of the outstanding tourist objectives in the Nation.

"No conceivable structure will ever attract the interest that is aroused by the cherry blossoms. From every State in the Union come the hundreds of thousands of tourists drawn by the fame of these graceful trees.

"The revenue derived from these visitors is tremendous and the dollar and cents consideration alone should be sufficient to defeat the proposal to demolish half or more of the cherry trees.

"Certainly it should be possible to erect a fitting memorial to Jefferson without cutting down the cherry trees and making a wasteland of Washington's most beautiful section."

8 Italian Fliers Killed.

Forli, Italy, April 12 (AP).—Eight Italian fliers were killed Friday, the government announced today, when two bombing planes collided in midair.

Duling Brothers' Trial Will Be Resumed Today

By the Associated Press.

Rocky Mount, Va., April 12.—The trial of Paul and Hubbard Duling, halted temporarily by the illness of Circuit Judge A. H. Hopkins, who has been confined to his home since Friday with influenza, will be resumed tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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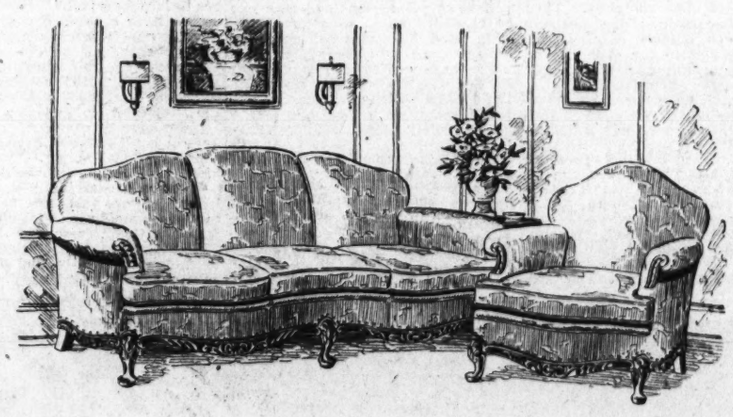

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A luxuriously comfortable suite with carved mahogany end posts and reversible spring seat cushions. Two pieces in frise mohair. We are also showing a similar suite with mahogany forearms and covered in a new texture mohair stripe at $169.

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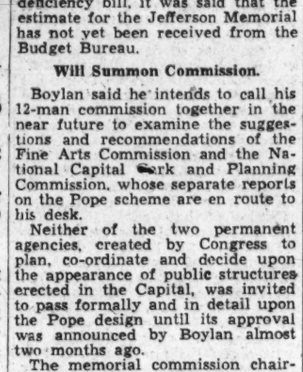

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GLEN ECHO

COOPERATING WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS DESIGNED TO MAKE THE CONDUIT ROAD MORE SAFE FOR TRAFFIC DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS AND WHICH PROVIDE FOR NO PARKING OF VEHICLES AT CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE CONDUIT ROAD IN FRONT OF GLEN ECHO PARK, THE MANAGEMENT IS OFFERING THE USE OF ITS LARGE PARKING AREA AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE EXTENDED ROUTE AND THE CONDUIT ROAD FREE TO PATRONS OF THE PARK STARTING WITH THE OPENING OF THE SEASON ON SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

SPECIAL ENTRANCE TO THE PARK FROM THIS FREE PARKING AREA

Supreme Court Upholds Wagner Relations Act in 5 to 4 Victory for New Deal

Some Legal Bars to Policies Of Roosevelt Are Set Aside

Tribunal in Opinion Reverses Stand of Year Ago and Leaves President's Judiciary Reform Proposal Hanging in Air.

Continued from Page 1.

Hughes and the so-called liberal trio of Justices Louis D. Brandeis, Harlan F. Stone and Benjamin N. Cardozo. It was this group of five members of the Court which made possible four of yesterday's five decisions and the reversal of the Court's prohibition against minimum wage legislation for women two weeks ago.

The conservative quartet on the Court—Justices Willis Van deVanter, James C. McReynolds, George Sutherland and Pierce Butler—once dominant figures—have now been reduced to a minority. Interestingly, the Court has attained its present pinnacle of liberality while being subjected to the sharpest attack ever made on that tribunal.

Not the least among the far-reaching effects of yesterday's decisions was that which they will have on President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization program. The decisions appeared to have left prospects for the success of that proposal hanging in the air and more doubtful than they have ever been.

The view existed on Capitol Hill that the judicial reorganization program—at least in its present form—was dead but no word came from President Roosevelt, who controls that situation. Many believed Mr. Roosevelt would now agree to abandon the plan or to a compromise which would not call for addition of more than two justices to the high tribunal. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt may for the present leave the reorganization plan before Congress as a threat over the Court in the forthcoming decision on unemployment insurance legislation.

Decisions Please New Dealers.

Although most New Dealers hailed the Court's decisions with pleasure and enthusiasm, John L. Lewis, stormy petrel of the labor situation, struck a sour note. He angrily castigated the tribunal as "quibblers" and "as variable as the winds." He contended enactment of the President's scheme to name six new justices to the Court is more necessary than ever.

William Green, American Federation of Labor president, termed the decision "a triumphant achievement" for his organization" and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, along with Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the act held constitutional, lauded the opinion as progressive.

The National Association of Manufacturers, with a membership which employs approximately 80 per cent of the workers in industry, issued a statement promising obedience to the Wagner act and called on leaders of organized labor to display a similar respect for law—pointing out that where there are rights "there must be corresponding duties."

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange after a brief sinking spell when the Court decisions became known, rallied and closed with gains of three points or more in the leading securities. The decision was regarded in Wall Street as decreasing the chances for costly strikes; as diminishing prospects for the judicial reorganization program and as eliminating excuse for Congressional failure to deal with sit-down strikes.

The extent to which the Court permitted the Wagner act to be applied caused widespread surprise and left lawyers present at this historic session of the tribunal gasping. Not even the Government counsel felt confidence, in view of previous rulings of the Court, that they would be successful in having the act upheld in its application to manufacturers of automobile trailers and men's clothing.

The distance which the majority of the court went in expanding Federal power and in turning its back on recent decision in New Deal cases is well illustrated by the dissenting opinion in the three manufacturing cases. In that decision the view of the majority is briefly stated in the words that "Congress may protect the 'stream of commerce' and that one who buys raw materials without the State, manufactures therein and ships the output to another State is in that stream" and therefore may be prevented from doing anything which may interfere with its flow.

Objection By Minority.

The minority raised the question of what limitation exists on Federal authority in view of that contention. It held that such a view of Congressional authority would extend "into almost every field of human industry." What happens to the authority of the States when the Federal Government assumes such jurisdiction?" they asked.

But sharper than the written opinion of the minority were the extemporaneous words of Justice McReynolds. He laid aside the dissenting opinion he had written and filed with the court and in a conversational tone, leaning back and forward in his leather chair, undertook to explain to the more than 300 spectators crowded in the courtroom why the views of the majority were wrong.

He ridiculed the idea, as propounded by the majority, that Friedman-Harry Marks, the Richmond clothing manufacturer, employing 900 workers, was engaged in an enterprise which affected interstate commerce. He said the argument was that since he purchased his cloth in other States and sold his products outside of Virginia a disturbance in his plants would thus burden interstate commerce.

It was as reasonable, asserted Justice McReynolds, to assert that marriage might interfere with interstate commerce, because the more persons who married, the more babies there would be and the more babies the more employes. Smiles spread over the faces of the solemn spectators.

At another point Justice McReynolds warned of the power over American industry which was placed in the hands of a three-man Federal board. This board, which is not of a "bi-partisan character," he said, had the power to examine any employer's records and inquire into his affairs and management.

The dissenting justices presented their views in one opinion which applied to the three manufacturing cases. They also dissented, in an opinion read by Justice Sutherland, from the majority's conclusion in the Associated Press, but did so on the ground that application of the Wagner act terms to a newspaper or news-gathering agency was an abridgement of freedom of the press. They did not dispute that the Associated Press was engaged in interstate commerce, as the majority held, in an opinion read by Justice Roberts. But they made a ringing defense of a newspaper's right to employ or discharge its editorial workers without restrictions of any kind.

The minority's dissenting opinion in the Associated Press case contained a warning to be on guard against encroachments on freedom of the press, asserting that abridgment of fundamental liberties always started in small and indirect ways. The court was unanimous in upholding the Wagner act in its application to the Washington & Virginia Bus Co. Justice Roberts also spoke for the court in that opinion.

The real clash of viewpoint, however, came on the validity of the Wagner act as applied to the three manufacturing enterprises. The majority held that Congress had the authority to safeguard the rights of workers and to enforce collective bargaining on employers in enterprises which have "such a close and substantial relation to interstate commerce that their control is essential or appropriate to protect that commerce from burdens of obstruction."

First the rule was applied in the Jones & Laughlin case by showing the interstate ramifications of the activities of that company. Then the court examined the business relationships outside of their respective States in the cases of the Richmond clothing manufacturer and the trailer manufacturer.

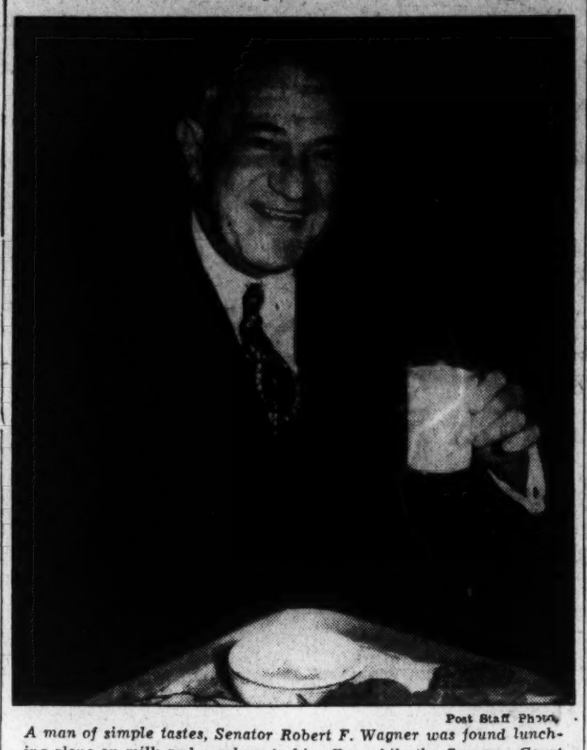
In each of these cases the court recited findings that these manufacturers purchased their materials outside of the States in which they were located and sold their products in other States. Thus they applied to these cases the "throat" theory set forth in the decision upholding the packers and stockyards act many years ago and held that any stoppage of commerce in the factory—the "throat" of the flow of commerce—constituted an obstacle or burden on interstate commerce.

Obviously the rule laid down by the court is not applicable to persons engaged in service occupations or in retail distribution within a State. But the rule was believed to be sufficiently broad to clothe Congress with power to prevent interference with production in the basic industries of the Nation.

The court made it clear that the Wagner act could not be made universal, pointing out in the bus case that "the act limits the jurisdiction of the "Labor Relations Board to instances which fall within the commerce power and if the board should exceed the jurisdiction conferred upon it, any party aggrieved is at liberty to challenge its action." In the Jones and Laughlin opinion the majority warned that "undoubtedly the scope of this power must be considered in the light of our dual system of government and may not be extended so as to embrace effects upon interstate commerce so indirect and remote that to embrace them, in view of our complex society, would effectually obliterate the distinction between what is national and what is local and create a completely centralized government."

But at the same time the court greatly expanded the scope of the Congressional commerce power by holding that labor difficulties in a manufacturing enterprise which gets its products from outside of the State and sells its products across State lines may effect a stoppage in the flow of commerce.

"A Great Victory"—Senator Wagner



Post Staff Photo.

A man of simple tastes, Senator Robert F. Wagner was found lunching alone on milk and crackers in his office while the Supreme Court was handing down decisions upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner labor relations law.

Waste-Basket End Predicted For Court Plan

Wagner Rulings Strengthen Foes of Change, Increase Talk of Compromise.

Continued from Page 1.

await the result. My solicitude is to have this bill pending, with witnesses talking about the Supreme Court every day."

A reporter asked: "Do you mean you merely want to keep the heat on the court until their session is over?"

The elegant Arizonan laughed heartily, but made no comment.

No word came from the White House on the court plan, and Senator Ashurst took pains to inform reporters he did not discuss the court bill with the President when he visited the Executive Mansion yesterday. Ashurst said:

"You won't believe me, and I won't blame you, but the truth is we did not discuss court in any way, even jokingly."

The Senators who left the fence to comment on compromise proposals yesterday included Prentiss M. Brown (Democrat), Michigan, and James H. Hughes (Democrat), Delaware. Brown came out for what he termed "the four-point compromise," consisting of "a compulsory retirement age for Supreme Court Justices of 72, a statute and a constitutional amendment requiring Supreme Court majorities of six to three to invalidate laws in cases not involving the Bill of Rights, with the 'due process' clause defined so as not to include corporations as persons, and an addition of two jstices to the Supreme bench."

Senator Hughes expressed himself as favoring further study of the situation "in the light of these decisions," with compromise indicated.

The hearings continued yesterday before the Senate Judiciary Committee, with the witnesses including Dr. C. P. Patterson, of Austin, Tex., head of the department of government, University of Texas, and John H. Crooker, lawyer, of Houston, Tex. The two headed a delegation of 60 Texas citizens, including ministers, laymen and lawyers, appearing to protest the bill.

Dr. Patterson outlined the history of judicial review for the committee before charging "a unitary republic and a totalitarian state is already largely a fact."

"We have reached a stage in our development when we are electing our governors, Senators and Congressmen on the single issue of whether they will represent the President—not the Constitution—but the President, or head of a party.

"We have long since ceased to have a constitutional President except as a legal fiction. The school kids of the Nation know this."

Crooker, describing himself as a labor lawyer, told the committee that his examination of hundreds of Supreme Court cases had shown to his satisfaction that the court upheld labor's rights five times as often as they ruled against labor.

Wyzanski Wins 6 Rulings From Supreme Court

30-Year-Old Special Aide to Cummings Sets Up Perfect Record.

It's now six hits in six times at bat for Charles E. Wyzanski, jr., before the august pitching staff of the Supreme Court. But he still is in no mood to crow over his victories.

Nevertheless, his expression yesterday could not be described as dour when questioned about his reactions to the Wagner labor act decision.

Smiling broadly, the 30-year-old special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, who argued the Associated Press appeal case for the Government, said the favorable decision now proves to the world that Government lawyers have as good a batting average as Liberty Leaguers.

"The Liberty League lawyers said the Wagner labor act was unconstitutional," he commented. "Well, this was one time wish-fulfillment was not father to the thought."

Wyzanski holds "we're back to the doctrines of constitutional law which we knew in May, 1935." Since then the Supreme Court has invalidated the Guffey coal act and the AAA and the Government counsel said those decisions were "unexpected."

"The President now is justified in his contention of what can be done under the Constitution," he added, "when there is a real interpretation of that document."

Since Wyzanski was assigned to the staff of the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, 1935, he has successfully argued six cases before the Supreme Court. But he considers yesterday's victory the most important.

"One point, I may add, which has been given little publicity, is that the Wagner act applies to every employer in the District, regardless of whether engaged in interstate commerce or not. Every District employe is therefore protected," he said.

Wife of Flier Killed Saving 5 Is Honored

The widow of Ted N. Kincannon, American Airlines pilot who displayed "extraordinary achievement while piloting an air mail plane," has been awarded an Air Mail Flyer's Medal of Honor, and a citation by President Roosevelt. The awards were made on the recommendation of the Postmaster General

While flying between Oklahoma City and Dallas in January, 1936, Kincannon ran into snow and icing conditions that necessitated a forced landing. Deliberately selecting a clump of trees to break the fall, he maneuvered the plane so the shock of landing was absorbed by the front end of the fusilage and the left wing. Although he was fatally injured, the lives of five passengers were saved and the cargo of mail was not damaged.

Anti-Lynch Bill Called for Debate In Congress Today

By the Associated Press.

The House decided yesterday to call up the Gavagan Federal anti-lynching bill for debate today.

It voted, 281 to 108, to discharge its rules committee from further consideration of the legislation and then approved a resolution placing a measure introduced by Representative Gavagan (Democrat), New York, before the chamber tomorrow for six hours' debate.

The House last week refused to consider a less drastic bill offered by the only Negro member of Congress, Representative Mitchell (Democrat), Illinois.

Pennsylvania Sex Killer Is Sentenced to Chair

West Chester, Pa., April 12 (AP).—Alexander T. Meyer, 20, must die in the electric chair for the killing of 16-year-old Helen Moyer, whose body he said he threw into a well on an abandoned farm after running her down with his truck and attacking her.

Judges W. Butler Windle and Ernest Harvey, of Chester County, gave him the death sentence today.

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Or let's go out on the softest, whitest beach in the world and loaf away long hours acquiring a healthful sun-tan . . . or let's play golf, tennis, ride horseback or do anything else a spring vacation mood may indicate. Spring-time in Florida is wonderful. You'll like the Mira Mar Hotel because it's right on Sarasota Bay and because it's a smart, modern hotel for persons who desire smart, modern accommodations at fair tariffs.
Open until May First.
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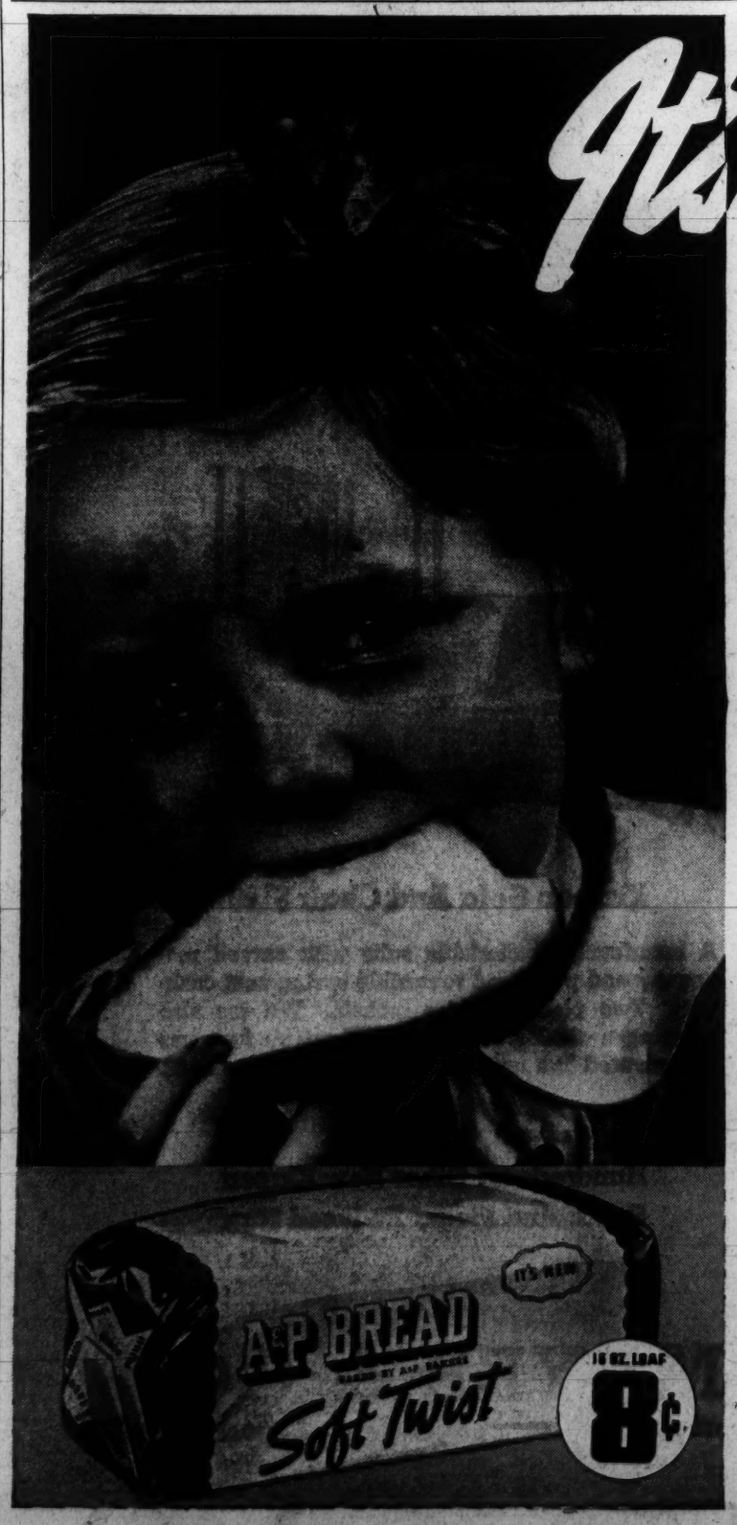

It's new!
A&P Soft Twist BREAD
BAKED BY A&P BAKERS
A TASTIER, FRESHER, MORE NOURISHING BREAD
At last, great news for Washington families. A tastier, fresher, softer bread that's so nourishing it's ideal for children and grown-ups alike . . . the new A&P Soft Twist Bread. It's twisted before it's baked to retain its flavor and freshness. It's made of the finest ingredients money can buy. It's double-wrapped for your protection, and rushed to your A&P Food Store fresh from the oven. We know you'll say it's the grandest bread you ever tasted. And it makes perfect toast because it browns so quickly and evenly. Serve the new A&P Soft Twist Bread to your family tonight. We know they'll enjoy its delightful flavor and texture.
Twisted for extra flavor and freshness. More Nourishing. Makes perfect toast. Double-wrapped for your protection.
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Just Arrived . . . 1937's
Palm Beach Neckties
A smash hit last Summer, destined to be even more popular this season. The newest, smartest thing in Summer neckwear—made of genuine Palm Beach cloth.
Four-fold construction makes them neat-tying and hard to muss. Thoroughly washable, with no lining to wrinkle or pucker. In the coolest, crispest colors you can imagine, and interesting designs. The Men's Store has just unpacked this shipment. You will want to see them.
$1
Bow Ties, 75c

Supreme Court Backs Ruling of Labor Relations Board on Va. Clothing Concern

Decision Points To Interstate Traffic of Firm

Majority Finds Friedman-Marks Guilty of Unfair Labor Practices.

Text of the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Co., Inc., case read by Chief Justice Hughes upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner act:

The National Labor Relations Board, by its orders of March 28, 1936, required the respondent, Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Co., Inc., to cease and desist from discharging any of its employes or otherwise discriminating in regard to the tenure and conditions of their employment, and from threatening such action, for the reason that such employes have joined or assisted the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America or otherwise engaged in union activity; from maintaining surveillance of the activities of the labor organization and of their employes in connection therewith; and from interfering in any manner with, or coercing, its employes in the exercise of their right to self-organization and representation for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection as guaranteed in Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act. The orders also required respondent to offer reinstatement to certain discharged employes, to make good their loss of pay, and to post notices for 30 days that respondent would cease and desist from the practices restrained by the orders. The Circuit Court of Appeals refused to enforce the orders, 85 F. (2d) 1 and this Court granted certiorari.

Two Complaints Issued.

The proceeding was initiated by the National Labor Relations Board upon charges that the respondent had discharged certain employes because they had engaged in union activities. The Board issued two complaints alleging unfair labor practices within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act. Notice of hearing was given, respondent appeared specially and moved to dismiss the complaints upon the grounds that the act, and the proceedings before the Board, were in contravention of Article I and III and the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. Reserving these objections, respondent filed answers denying all the allegations of the complaints except that respondent is a Virginia corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing men's clothing in Richmond. The Board overruled the objections to its jurisdiction and the validity of the Act. For the purpose of presenting the constitutional questions, and to expedite the proceedings, counsel for respondent announced at the beginning of the hearings "that he would not cross-examine any of the Board's witnesses and would not offer any countervailing evidence". The Board received evidence and made its findings. There were numerous objections by respondent to the competency and relevancy of certain testimony.

The Board found: Respondent, a Virginia corporation, has its plant at Richmond, where it is engaged in the purchase of raw materials and the manufacture, sale and distribution of men's clothing. The principal materials are woolen and worsted goods. 99.57 per cent. of these goods come from States other than Virginia, 75 per cent. being purchased in New York and fabricated for the most part in other States. Cotton linings come from several Southern States. Particulars as to the sources of other materials are set forth. Of the garments manufactured by respondent, 82.8 per cent. are purchased by customers outside the State, mainly by department stores and men's clothing stores in the larger cities throughout the country. Respondent maintains a sales office and showroom in New York City through which 15 or 20 per cent. of the total sales are made. Orders are sent to the Richmond plant, the goods being sold f. o. b. Richmond. In 1932, the volume of respondent's business amounted to $800,000 and 80,000 units, increasing to $1,750,000 and 150,000 units in the first ten months of 1935.

Findings Listed.

The Board made elaborate findings with respect to the clothing manufacturnig industry and its relation to interstate commerce. Among these findings are the following: The men's clothing industry is among the 20 most important manufacturing industries in this country. Fifty per cent of the manufacturing establishments are in the State of New York; most of the remainder are in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, California and Ohio. Since the men's wear fabrics are produced largely in the New England States, the goods must be transported from the mills across State lines to the fabricating establishments in the States above mentioned. The manufactured clothing is sold throughout the nation, only about 48 per cent of the total sales being made in the seven States which produce about 90 per cent of the total men's clothing. The findings describe the methods of sales, the New York market being the largest in the country.

The Board concluded: "The men's clothing industry is thus an industry which is nearly entirely dependent in its operations upon purchases and sales in interstate commerce and upon interstate transportation. There is a constan flow of raw wool from the Western States and foreign countries to the mills of New England, where it is transformed into men's wear fabrics, thence to the sponging and shrinking plants of New York and Philadelphia, then, joined by the other necessary raw materials, to the fabricating factories of the Middle Atlantic States for manufacture into clothing. . . . The industry itself has no doubt as to its status, for the Executive Director of the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange, Inc., which represents about 250 manufacturers doing 70 per cent of the total business in the New York market, stated in his affidavit that the industry is conducted as an interstate business and is entirely dependent upon interstate commerce."

The Board also made findings in relation to the labor organization here involved. The Board found: "The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is a labor organization composed of over 125,000 men and women employed in the men's and boys' clothing industry. . . . The period before the recognition by the employers of the Amalgamated was marked by long and bitter strikes. In 1921 there had been a general strike in New York City which had lasted for eight months and caused losses of millions of dollars to employers and employes. A similar general strike in New York in 1924 lasted for six weeks and involved all of the 500 firms in that area and their 35,000 workers. The wage loss to the workers was nearly $6,000,000, the financial loss to the manufacturers ran into the millions. . . . This costly industrial strife resulted finally in recognition of the Amalgamated by the employers. . . . The New York strike of 1924 was ended by the establishment of a collective agreement between the leading manufacturers and the Amalgamated which was soon joined in by other manufacturers in that area. Factories in Rochester, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and Philadelphia recognized the union and entered into agreements with it. Today the Amalgamated has collective agreemnts with clothing manufacturers and contractors employing the greater number of the clothing workers in the United States. These collective agreements have brought peace to that portion of the industry that has entered such agreements. . . . Since the signing of the collective agreement for the New York area, the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange, Inc., and the Amalgamated have handled jointly a total of 21,193 complaints and disputes. In only 898 of these cases, or slightly over 4 per cent, was a resort to arbitration required because of inability to agree. Of these 898, 30 per cent were settled by the impartial chairman acting as a mediator; in the remainder he sat as an arbitrator and rendered a decision. . . . The President of the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange, Inc. . . . has stated that the organization of collective bargaining machinery, the establishment of an impartial tribunal, and the founding of unemployment insurance are the outstanding achievements in the industry and that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has been perhaps the largest single contributing factor to the lasting peace and harmony that have characterized those clothing markets where the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was the other contracting party to the collective agreement.'"

With respect to unfair labor practices, the Board found that in the summer of 1935 employes of respondent had formed a local union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and were soliciting membership therein. Respondent's management "at once indicated hostility to the union organization of its employes and declared that it would not permit them to join the Amalgamated." Statements of the president of the respondent showing his antagonism to the union were quoted by the Board. At one time he stated to a group of employes that he would discharge every one that attended the union meeting. Similar statements were made by respondent's secretary. Respondent's management "has maintained surveillance over union meetings and activities." The findings set forth the circumstances of the discharge of employes. The Board concluded that these discharges were because of the membership of the employes in the labor organization and their activities in connection with it. The Board also found that interference in the industry with the activities of of employes in joining and assisting labor organizations and the refusal to accept the procedure of collective bargaining had led and tends to lead to strikes and other labor disputes that burden and obstruct commerce.

The findings of the Board both as to the nature of respondent's business and the circumstances of the discharge of its employes are supported by the evidence.

For the reasons stated in our opinion in No. 419 National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, decided this day, we hold that the objections raised by the respondent to the construction and validity of the National Labor Relations Act are without merit. The decrees of the Circuit Court of Appeals are reversed and the causes are remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

It is so ordered.

As Government Attorneys Gathered to Hear Decisions

Associated Press Photo.

UNCLE SAM'S.

A quintet of legal minds who met early at the Supreme Court Building, apparently expecting the important decisions handed down yesterday. From left, Golden W. Bell, assistant solicitor general; Brien McMahon, Solicitor General Stanley Reed, James W. Morris and Sam E. Whitaker.

Tomlinson Trial Put Off to 28th

Because he has found new evidence, Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel F. Beach obtained postponement yesterday in the trial of John W. Tomlinson, 42, local lawyer charged with being the "master mind" of a band of thieves.

Justice F. Dickinson Letts set the new trial date for April 28. Beach said investigators had located new witnesses whose testimony will alter the government's case.

Tomlinson is charged with directing the payroll robbery of the Fairfax Dairy Farms on March 14 and the holdup of Sam Siratonis, tailor, who was badly beaten and robbed of $785 by two colored men.

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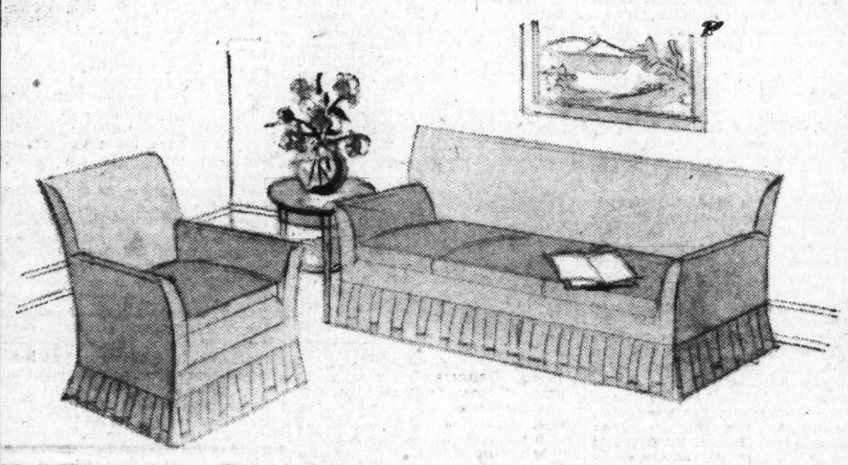

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Cotton—diagonally striped, two-tone plaids and plain weaves. $1 to $3.75
Cotton Whipcord—in almost any color you could want. $1.50
Linen—soft, subtle tones presented in a damask weave. $3 to $4.75
Figured Linen—pastels or brilliant tones for charming floral patterns. $2 to $9.50
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3 Pieces—Sofa and Two Chairs—with cord welt seams and pleated skirts. $28

2 Pieces—Sofa and Chair—with cord welt seams and pleated skirts. $23.35

Slip covers will be made to the measurements of your furniture, in our own shop, by experts. You will appreciate the fine workmanship and prompt service. The price is proportionately lower for plain seams and skirts. All work is included in these prices, from taking individual measurements to putting the finished slip covers on in your own home.

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To be used with Herbal Cleansing Cream, $1, $2, $3. Mild Skin Tonic, $1.40, $2.75, $4.40.

Oils of the Wilderness, reg. size, $25

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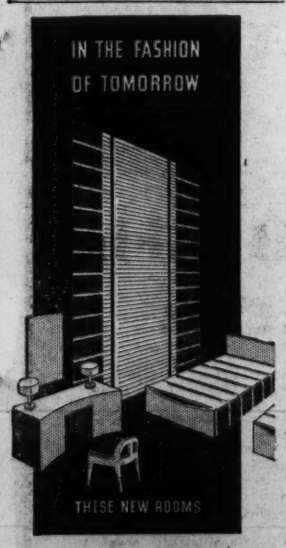

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Other Blouses, sizes 32 to 40, $3 to $16.95

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Old-fashioned bouquet — rose amidst lilacs, crowns coarse straw which turns up its brim and flies velvet streamers. $22.50

MILLINERY SALON, THIRD FLOOR

Mustard tweed, boxy, buttonless, with amusing pockets where lapels should be. Brown taffeta lining, scarf, "hankie." $29.75

COATS, THIRD FLOOR

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Text of Majority Ruling Upholding Legality of Wagner Labor Relations Board Act

Court Finds Steel Concern Resorted to Unfair Practices

Tribunal Agrees With Union's Contention That Its Members Were Discriminated Against in Dealings With Jones & Laughlin.

Text of the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation case, read by Chief Justice Hughes, upholding constitutionality of the Wagner act:

In a proceeding under the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, the National Labor Relations Board found that the petitioner, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, had violated the act by engaging in unfair labor practices affecting commerce. The proceeding was instituted by the Beaver Valley Lodge, No. 200, affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, a labor organization. The unfair labor practices charged were that the corporation was discriminating against members of the union with regard to hire and tenure of employment, and was coercing and intimidating its employes in order to interfere with their self-organization. The discriminatory and coercive action alleged was the discharge of certain employes.

The National Labor Relations Board, sustaining the charge, ordered the corporation to cease and desist from such discrimination and corecion, to offer reinstatement of ten of the employes named, to make good their losses in pay, and to post for 30 days notices that the corporation would not discharge or discriminate against members, or those desiring to become members of the labor union. As the corporation failed to comply, the board petitioned the Circuit Court of Appeals to enforce the order. The court denied the petition, holding that the order lay beyond the range of Federal power 83 F. (2d) 998. We granted certiorari.

The scheme of the National Labor Relations Act—which is too long to be quoted in full—may be briefly stated. The first section sets forth findings with respect to the injury to commerce resulting from the denial by employers of the right of employes to organize and from the refusal of employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining. There follows a declaration that it is the policy of the United States to eliminate these causes of obstruction to the free flow of commerce. The Act then defines the terms it uses, including the terms "commerce" and "affecting commerce." Sec. 2. It creates the National Labor Relations Board and prescribes its organization. Secs. 3-6. It sets forth the right of employes to self-organization and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. Sec. 7. It defines "unfair labor practices." Sec. 8. It lays down rules as to the representation of employes for the purpose of collective bargaining. Sec. 9. The Board is empowered to prevent the described unfair labor practices affecting commerce and the Act prescribes the procedure to that end. The Board is authorized to petition designated courts to secure the enforcement of its order. The findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by evidence, are to be conclusive. If either party on application to the court shows that additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearings before the Board, the court may order the additional evidence to be taken. Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board may obtain a review in the designated courts with the same procedure as in the case of an application by the Board for the enforcement of its order. Sec. 11. Interference with members of the Board or its agents in the performance of their duties is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Sec. 12. Nothing in the Act is to be construed to interfere with the right to strike. Sec. 13. There is a separability clause to the effect that if any provision of the Act or its application to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act or its application to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. Sec. 15. The particular provisions which are involved in the instant case will be considered more in detail in the course of the discussion.

Respondent Admitted Discharges, But Alleged Inefficiency Was Cause

The procedure in the instant case followed the statue. The labor union filed with the Board its verified charge. The Board thereupon issued its complaint against the respondent alleging that its action in discharging the employes in question constituted unfair labor practices affecting commerce within the meaning of Section 8, subdivisions (1) and (3), and Section 2, subdivisions (6) and (7) of the act. Respondent, appearing specially for the purpose of objecting to the jurisdiction of the Board, filed its answer. Respondent admitted the discharges, but alleged that they were made because of inefficiency or violation of rules or for other good reasons and were not ascribable to union membership or activities. As an affirmative defense respondent challenged the constitutional validity of the statute and its applicability in the instant case. Notice of hearing was given and respondent appeared by counsel. The Board first took up the issue of jurisdiction and evidence was presented by both the Board and the respondent. Respondent then moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of jurisdiction and, on denial of that motion, respondent in accordance with its special appearance withdrew from further participation in the hearing. The Board received evidence upon the merits and at its close made its findings and order.

Contesting the ruling of the Board, the respondent argues (1) that the Act is in reality a regulation of labor relations and not of interstate commerce; (2) that the Act can have no application to the respondent's relations with its production employes because they are not subject to regulation by the Federal Government; and (3) that the provisions of the Act violate Section 2 of Article III and the Fifth and Seventh Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

The facts as to the nature and scope of the business of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation have been found by the Labor Board and, so far as they are essential to the determination of this controversy, they are not in dispute. The Labor Board has found: The corporation is organized under the laws of Pennsylvania and has its principal office at Pittsburgh. It is engaged in the business of manufacturing iron and steel in plants situated in Pittsburgh and nearby Aliquippa, Pennsylvania. It manufactures and distributes a widely diversified line of steel and pig iron, being the fourth largest producer of steel in the United States. With its subsidiaries—nineteen in number—it is a completely integrated enterprise, owning and operating ore, coal and limestone properties, lake and river transportation facilities and terminal railroads located at its manufacturing plants. It owns or controls mines in Michigan and Minnesota. It operates four ore steamships on the Great Lakes, used in the transportation of ore to its factories. It owns coal mines in Pennsylvania. It operates towboats and steam barges used in carrying coal to its factories. It owns limestone properties in various places in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It owns the Monongahela connecting railroad which connects the plants of the Pittsburgh works and forms an interconnection with the Pennsylvania, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad systems. It owns the Aliquippa and Southern Railroad Company which connects the Aliquippa works with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie part of the New York Central system. Much of its product is shipped to its warehouses in Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati and Memphis,—to the last two places by means of its own barges and transportation equipment. In Long Island City, New York, and in New Orleans it operates structural steel fabricating shops in connection with the warehousing of semi-finished materials sent from its works. Through one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries it owns, leases and operates stores, warehouses and yards for the distribution of equipment and supplies for drilling and operating oil and gas mills and for pipe lines, refineries and pumping stations. It has sales offices in twenty cities in the United States and a wholly-owned subsidiary which is devoted exclusively to distributing its products in Canada. Approximately 75 per cent of its product is shipped out of Pennsylvania.

Labor Board Stressed Vastness Of Steel Concern's Operation Field

Summarizing these operations, the Labor Board concluded that the works in Pittsburgh and Aliquippa "might be likened to the heart of a self-contained, highly integrated body. They draw in the raw materials from Michigan, Minnesota, West Virginia, Pennsylvania in part through arteries and by means controlled by the respondent; they transform the materials and then pump them out to all parts of the Nation through the vast mechanism which the respondent has elaborated."

To carry out its activities 33,000 men mine ore, 44,000 men mine coal, 4,000 men quarry limestone, 16,000 men manufacture coke, 343,000 men manufacture steel, and 83,000 men transport its product. Respondent has about 10,000 employes in its Aliquippa plant, which is located in a community of about 30,000 persons.

Respondent points to evidence that the Aliquippa plant, in which the discharged men were employed, contains complete facilities for the production of finished and semi-finished iron and steel products from raw materials; that its works consist primarily of a by-product coke plant for the production of coke; blast furnaces for the production of pig iron; open hearth furnaces and Bessemer converters for the production of steel; blooming mills for the reduction of steel ingots into smaller shapes; and a number of finishing mills such as structural mills rod mills wire mills and the like. In addition there are other buildings, structures and equipment, storage yards, docks and an intra-plant storage system. Respondent's operations at these works are carried on in two distinct stages the first being the conversion of raw materials into pig iron and the second being the manufacture of semi-finished and finished iron steel products; and in both cases the operations result in substantially changing the character, utility and value of the materials wrought upon, which is apparent from the nature and extent of the processes to which they are subjected and which respondent fully describes. Respondent also directs attention to the fact that the iron ore which is procured from mines in Minnesota and Michigan and transported to respondent's plant is stored in stock piles for future use, the amount of ore in storage varying with the season but usually being enough to maintain operations from nine to ten months; that the coal which is procured from the mines of a subsidiary located in Pennsylvania and taken to the plant at Aliquippa is there, like ore stored for future use approximately two to three months' supply of coal being always on hand; and that the limestone which is obtained in Pennsylvania and West Virginia is also stored in amounts usually adequate to run the blast furnaces for a few weeks. Various details of operation transportation and distribution are also mentioned which for the present purpose it is not necessary to detail.

Union Men Discharged.

Practically all the factual evidence in the case, except that which dealt with the nature of respondent's business, concerning its relations with the employes in the Aliquippa plant whose discharge was the subject of the complaint. These employes were active leaders in the labor union. Several were officers and others were leaders of particular groups. Two of the employes were motor inspectors; one was a tractor driver; three were crane operators; one was a washer in the coke plant; and three were laborers. Three other employes were mentioned in the complaint but it was withdrawn as to one of them and no evidence was heard on the action taken with respect to the other two.

While respondent criticizes the evidence and the attitude of the Board, which is described as being hostile toward employers and particularly toward those who insisted upon their constitutional rights, respondent did not take advantage of its opportunity to present evidence to refute that which was offered to show discrimination and coercion. In this situation, the record presents no ground for setting aside the order of the Board so far as the facts pertaining to the circumstances and purpose of the discharge of the employes are concerned. Upon that point it is sufficient to say that the evidence supports the findings of the Board that respondent discharged these men "because of their union activity and for the purpose of discouraging membership in the union." We turn to the questions of law which respondent urges in contesting the validity and application of the Act.

First. The scope of the Act.—The Act is challenged in its entirety as an attempt to regulate all industry, thus invading the reserved powers of the States over their local concerns. It is asserted that the reference in the Act to interstate and foreign commerce are colorable at best; that the Act is not a true regulation of such commerce or of matters which directly affect it but on the contrary has the fundamental object of placing under the compulsory supervision of the Federal Government all industrial labor relations within the Nation. The argument seeks support in the broad words of the preamble (section one) and in the sweep of the provisions of the Act, and it is further insisted that its legislative history shows an essential universal purpose in the light of which its scope cannot be limited by either construction or by the application of the separability clause.

If this conception of terms, intent and consequent inseparability were sound, the Act would necessarily fall by reason of the limitation upon the Federal power which inheres in the constitutional grant, as well as because of the explicit reservation of the Tenth Amendment. Schecter Corporation vs. United States, 295 U. S. 495, 549, 550, 554. The authority of the Federal Government may not be pushed to such an extreme as to destroy the distinction, which the commerce clause itself establishes, between commerce "among the several States" and the internal concerns of a State. That distinction between what is national and what is local in the activities of commerce is vital to the maintenance of our Federal system. Id.

Other Cases Cited.

But we are not at liberty to deny effect to specific provisions, which Congress has constitutional power to enact, by superimposing upon them inferences from general legislative declarations of an ambiguous character, even if found in the same statute. The cardinal principle of statutory construction is to save and not to destroy. We have repeatedly held that as between two possible interpretations of a statute, by one of which it would be unconstitutional and by the other valid, our plain duty is to adopt that which will save the act. Even to avoid a serious doubt the rule is the same. Federal Trade Commission v. American Tobacco Co., 264 U. S. 298, 307; Panama R. R. Co. v. Johnson, 264 U. S. 375, 390; Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. v. Boone, 270 U. S. 466, 472; Blodgett v. Holden, 275 U. S. 142, 148; Richmond Screw Ancho Co. v. United States, 275 U. S. 331, 346.

Declare U. S. Labor Relations Board Operates in Constitutional Bounds

We think it clear that the National Labor Relations Act may be construed so as to operate within the sphere of constitutional authority. The jurisdiction conferred upon the Board, and invoked in this instance, is found in Section 10 (a), which provides:

"Sec. 10 (a). The Board is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice (listed in section 8, affecting commerce."

The critical words of this provision, prescribing the limits of the Board's authority in dealing with the labor practices, are "affecting commerce." The Act specifically defines the "commerce" to which it refers (sec. 2 (6)):

"The term 'commerce' means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country."

There can be no question that the commerce thus contemplated by the Act (aside from that within a Territory or the District of Columbia) is interstate and foreign commerce in the constitutional sense. The Act also defines the term "affecting commerce" (sec. 2 (7)):

Limits of Act.

"The term 'affecting commerce' means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to a labor dispute burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce."

This definition is one of exclusion. The grant of authority to the Board does not purport to extend to the relationship between all industrial employes and employers. Its terms do not impose collective bargaining upon all industry regardless of effects upon interstate or foreign commerce. It purports to reach only what may be deemed to burden or obstruct that commerce and, thus qualified, it must be construed as contemplating the exercise of control within constitutional bounds. It is a familiar principle that acts which directly burden or obstruct interestate or foreign commerce, or its free flow, are within the reach of the congressional power. Acts having that effect are not rendered immune because they grow out of labor disputes. See Texas & N. O. R. Co. vs. Railway Clerks, 281 U. S. 548, 570; Schehter Corporation vs. United States, supra, pp. 544, 545; Virginian Railway vs. System Federation, No. 40, decided March 29, 1937. It is the effect upon commerce, not the source of the injury, which is the criterion. Second Employers' Liability Cases, 223 U. S. 1, 51. Whether or not particular action does affect commerce in such a close and intimate fashion as to be subject to Federal control, and hence to lie within the authority conferred upon the Board, is left by the statute to be determined as individual cases arise. We are thus to inquire whether in the instant case the constitutional boundary has been passed.

Second. The unfair labor practices in question.—The unfair labor practices found by the Board are those defined in Section 8, subdivisions (1) and (3). They provide:

"Sec. 8. It shall be unfair labor practice for an employer—

"(1) To interfere with, restrain or coerce employes in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7."

"(3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization. . . ."

Section 8, subdivision (1), refers to Section 7, which is as follows:

Right of Employes.

"Sec. 7. Employes shall have the right to self-organization to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

Thus, in its present application, the statute goes no further than to safeguard the right of employes to self-organization and to select representatives of their own choosing for collective bargaining or other mutual protection without restraint or coercion by their employer.

That is a fundamental right. Employes have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents. Discrimination and coercion to prevent the free exercise of the right of employes to self-organization and representation is a proper subject for condemnation by competent legislative authority. Long ago we stated the reason for labor organizations. We said that they were organized out of the necessities of the situation; that a single employe was helpless in dealing with an employer; that he was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family; that if the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and resist arbitrary and unfair treatment; that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer. American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Central Trades Council, 257 U. S. 184, 209. We reiterated these views when we had under consideration the Railway Labor Act of 1926. Fully recognizing the legality of collective action on the part of employes in order to safeguard their proper interests, we said that Congress was not required to ignore this right but could safeguard it. Congress could seek to make appropriate collective action of employes an instrument of peace rather than of strife. We said that such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice. Hence the prohibition by Congress of interference with the selection of representatives for the purpose of negotiation and conference between employers and employes, "instead of being an invasion of the constitutional right of either, was based on the recognition of the rights of both." Texas & N. O. R. Co. vs. Railway Clerks, supra. We have reasserted the same principle in sustaining the application of the Railway Labor Act as amended in 1934. Virginian Railway Co. vs. System Federation, No. 40, supra.

Respondent Contended Operations Not Subject to Governmental Rule

Third. The application of the Act to employes engaged in production—The principal involved.—Respondent says that whatever may be said of employes engaged in interstate commerce the industrial relations nad activities in the manufacturing department of respondent's enterprise are not subject to Federal regulation. The argument rests upon the proposition that manufacturing in itself is not commerce. Kidd v. Pearson, 128 U. S. 1, 20, 21; United Mine Workers v. Coronado Co., 259 U. S. 344, 407, 408; Oliver Iron Co. v. Lord, 262 U. S. 172, 178; United Leather Workers v. Herkert, 265 U. S. 457, 465; Industrial Association v. United States, 268 U. S. 64, 82; Coronado Co. v. United Mine Workers, 268 U. S. 295, 310; Schechter Corporation v. United States, supra, p. 547; Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U. S. 238, 304, 317, 327.

The Government distinguishes these cases. The various parts of respondent's enterprise are described as interdependent and as thus involving "a great movement of iron ore, coal and limestone along well-defined paths to the steel mills, thence through them, and thence in the form of steel products into the consuming centers of the country—a definite and well-understood course of business." It is urged that these activities constitute a "stream" or "flow" of commerce, of which the Aliquippa manufacturing plant is the focal point, and that industrial strife at that point would cripple the entire movement. Reference is made to our decision sustaining the Packers and Stockyards Act. Stafford v. Wallace, 258 U. S. 495. The Court found that the stockyards were but a "throat" through which the current of commerce flowed and the transactions which there occurred could not be separated from that movement. Hence the sales at the stockyards were not regarded as merely local transactions, for while they created "a local change of title" they did not "stop the flow," but merely changed the private interests in the subject of the current. Distinguishing the cases which upheld the power of the State to impose a non-discriminatory tax upon property which the owner intended to transport to another State, but which was not in actual transit and was held within the State subject to the disposition of the owner, the Court remarked: "The question, it should be observed, is not with respect to the extent of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, but whether a particular exercise of State power in view of its nature and operation must be deemed to be in conflict with this paramount authority." Id., p. 526. See Minnesota v. Blasius, 290 U. S. 1, 8. Applying the doctrine of Stafford v. Wallace, supra, the Court sustained the Grain Futures Act of 1922 with respect to transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade, although these transactions were "not in and of themselves interstate commerce." Congress had found that they had become "a constantly recurring burden and obstruction to that commerce." Chicago Board of Trade v. Olsen, 262 U. S. 1, 32; compare Hill v. Wallace, 259 U. S. 44, 69. See, also, Tagg Bros. v. Moorhead, 280 U. S. 420.

Respondent contends that the instant case presents material distinctions. Respondent says that the Aliquippa plant is extensive in size and represents a large investment in buildings, machinery and equipment. The raw materials which are brought to the plant are delayed for long periods and, after being subjected to manufacturing processes "are changed substantially as to character, utility and value." The finished products which emerge "are to a large extent manufactured without reference to pre-existing orders and contracts and are entirely different from the raw materials which enter at the other end." Hence respondent argues that "If importation and exportation in interstate commerce do not singly transfer purely local activities into the field of Congressional regulation, it should follows that their combination would not alter the local situation." Arkadelphia Milling Co. v. St. Louis, Southwestern Railways Co., 249 U. S. 134, 151; Oliver Iron Co. vs. Lord, supra.

We do not find it necessary to determine whether these features of defendant's business dispose of the asserted analogy to the "stream of commerce" cases. The instances in which that metaphor has been used are but particular, and not exclusive, illustrations of the protective power which the Government invokes in support of the present Act. The Congressional authority to protect interstate commerce from burdens and obstructions is not limited to transactions which can be deemed to be an essential part of a "flow" of interstate or foreign commerce.

Plenary Power May Be Exerted To Protect Interstate Commerce

Burdens and obstructions may be due to injurious action springing from other sources. The fundamental principle is that the power to regulate commerce is the power to enact "all appropriate legislation" for "its protection and advancement" (The Daniel Ball, 10 Wall. 557, 564); to adopt measures "to promote its growth and insure its safety" (County of Mobile vs. Kimball, 102 U. S. 691, 696, 697); "to foster, protect, control and restrain." Second Employers' Liability Cases, supra, p. 47. See Texas & N. O. R. Co. vs. Railway Clerks, supra. That power is plenary and may be exerted to protect interstate commerce "no matter what the source of the dangers which threaten it." Second Employers' Liability Cases, p. 51; Schecter Corporation vs. United States, supra. Although activities may be interstate in character when separately considered, if they have such a close and substantial relation to interstate commerce that their control is essential or appropriate to protect that commerce from burdens and obstructions, Congress cannot be denied the power to exercise that control. Schechter Corporation vs. United States, supra. Undoubtedly the scope of this power must be considered in the light of our dual system of government and may not be extended so as to embrace effects upon interstate commerce so indirect and remote that to embrace them, in view of our complex society, would efectually obliterate the distinction between what is national and what is local and create a completely centralized government. Id. The question is necessarily one of degree. As the Court said in Chicago Board of Trade vs. Olsen, supra, p. 37, repeating what had been said in Stafford vs. Wallace, supra: "Whatever amounts to more or less constant practice, and threatens to obstruct or unduly to burden the freedom of interstate commerce is within the regulatory power of Congress to consider and decide the fact of the danger and meet it."

That intrastate activities, by reason of close and intimate relation to interstate commerce, may fall within Federal control is demonstated in the case of carriers who are engaged in both interstate in intrastate transportation. There Federal control has been found essential to secure the freedom of interstate traffic from interference or unjust discrimination and to promote the efficiency of the interstate service. The Shreveport Case, 234 U. S. 342, 351, 352; Wisconsin Railroad Commission vs. Chicago, B. & Q. Co., 257 U. S. 563, 588. It is manifest that intrastate rates deal primarily with a local activity. But in ratemaking they bear such a close relation to interstate rates that effective control of the one must embrace some control over the other. Id. Under the transportation act, 1920, Congress went so far as to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish a State-wide level of intrastate rates in order to prevent an unjust discrimination against interstate commerce. Wisconsin Railroad Commission vs. Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. Co., supra; Florida vs. United States, 282 U. S. 210, 211. Other illustrations are found in the broad requirements of the safety appliance act and the hours of service act. Southern Railway Co. vs. United States, 222 U. S. 20; Baltimore & Ohio R. R. vs. Interstate Commerce Commission, 211 U. S. 612. It is said that this exercise of Federal power has relation to the maintenance of adequate instrumentalities of interstate commerce. But the agency is not superior to the commerce which uses it. The protective power extends to the former because it exists as to the latter.

The close and intimate effect which brings the subject within the reach of Federal power may be due to activities in relation to productive industry although the industry when separately viewed is local. This has been abundantly illustrated in the application of the Federal Anti-Trust Act. In the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases, 221 U. S. 1, 106, that statute was aplied to combinations of employers engaged in productive industry. Counsel for the offending corporations strongly urged that the Sherman Act had no application because the acts complained of were not acts of interstate or foreign commerce, nor direct and immediate in their effect on interstate or foreign commerce, but primarily affected manufacturing and not commerce. 221 U. S. pp. 5, 125. Counsel relied upon the decision in United States vs. Knight Co., 156 U. S. 1. The Court stated their contention as follows: "That the act, even if the averments of the bill be true, cannot be constitutionally applied, because to do so would extend the power of Congress to subject dehors the reach of its authority to regulate commerce, by enabling that body to deal with mere questions of production of commodities within the States." And the Court summarily dismissed the contention in these words: "But all the structure upon which this argument proceeds is based upon the decision in United States vs. E. C. Knight Co., 156 U. S. 1. The view, however, which the argument takes of that case and the arguments based upon that have been so repeatedly pressed upon this court in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of the Anti-trust Act, and have been so necessarily and expressly decided to be unsound as to cause the contentions to be plainly foreclosed and to require no express notice" citing cases). 221 U. S. pp. 68, 69.

Upon the same principle, the Anti-Trust Act has been applied to the conduct of employes engaged in production. Loewe v. Lawlor, 208 U. S. 274; Coronado Coal Co. v. United Mine Workers, supra; Bedford Cut Stone Co. vs. Stonecutters Association, 274 U. S. 29. See, also, Local 167 v. United States, 291 U. S. 293, 297; Schechter Corporation v. United States, supra. The decisions dealing with the question of that application illustrate both the principle and its limitation. Thus, in the first Coronado case, the Court held that mining was not interstate commerce, that the power of Congress did not extend to its regulation as such, and that it had not been shown that the activities there involved—a local strike—brought them within the provisions of the Anti-Trust Act, notwithstanding the broad terms of that statute. A similar conclusion was reached in United Leather Workers v. Herkert, supra, Industrial Association vs. United States, supra, and Levering & Garrigues Co. v. Morrin, 289 U. S. 103, 107. But in the first Coronado case the Court also said that "if Congress deems certain recurring practices, though not really part of interstate commerce, likely to obstruct, restrain or burden it, it has the power to subject them to national supervision and restraint." 259 U. S. p. 408. And in the second Coronado case the Court ruled that while the mere reduction in the supply of an article to be shipped in interstate commerce by the illegal or tortious prevention of its manufacture or production is ordinarily an indirect and remote obstruction to that commerce, nevertheless when the "intent of those unlawfully preventing the manufacture or production is shown to be to restrain or control the supply entering and moving in interstate commerce, or the price of it in interstate markets, their action is a direct violation of the Anti-Trust Act." 268 U. S. p. 310. And the existence of that intent may be a necessary inference from proof of the direct and substantial effect produced by the employes' conduct. International Association v. United States, 268 U. S. p. 81. What was absent from the evidence in the first Coronado case appeared in the second and the Act was accordingly applied to the mining employes.

It is thus apparent that the fact that the employes here concerned were engaged in production is not determinative. The question remains as to the effect upon interstate commerce of the labor practice involved. In the Schechter case, supra, we found that the effect there was so remote as to be beyond the federal power. To find "immediacy or directness" there was to find it "almost everywhere," a result inconsistent with the maintenance of our federal system. In the Carter case, supra, the Court was of the opinion that the provisions of the statute relating to production were invalid upon several grounds—that there was improper delegation of legislative power, and that the requirements not only went beyond any sustainable measure of protection of interstate commerce but were also inconsistent with due process. These cases are not controlling here.

Fourth. Effect of the unfair labor practice in respondent's enterprise—Giving full weight to respondent's contention with respect to a break in the complete continuity of the "stream of commerce" by reason of respondent's manufacturing operations, the fact remains that the stoppage of those operations by industrial strife would have a most serious effect upon interstate commerce. In view of respondent's far-flung activities, it is idle to say that the effect would be indirect or remote. It is obvious that it would be immediate and might be catastrophic. We are asked to shut our eyes to the plainest facts of our national life and to deal with the question of direct and indirect effects in an intellectual vacuum. Because there may be but indirect and remote effects upon interstate commerce in connection with a host of local enterprises throughout the country, it does not follow that other industrial activities do not have such a close and intimate relation to interstate commerce as to make the presence of industrial strife a matter of the most urgent national concern. When industries organize themselves on a national scale, making their relation to interstate commerce the dominant factor in their activities, how can it be maintained that their industrial labor relations constitute a forbidden field into which Congress may not enter when it is necessary to protect interstate commerce from the paralyzing consequences of industrial war? We have often said that interstate commerce itself is a practical conception. It is equally true that interferences with that commerce must be appraised by a judgment that does not ignore actual experience.

Experience Demonstrates Ability Of Workers for Self Organization

Experience has abundantly demonstrated that the recognition of the right of employes to self-organization and to have representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining is often an essential condition of industrial peace. Refusal to confer and negotiate has been one of the most prolific causes of strife. This is such an outstanding fact in the history of labor disturbances that it is a proper subject of judicial notice and requires no citation of instances. The opinion in the case of Virginian Railway Co. vs. System Federation, No. 40, supra, points out that, in the case of carriers, experience has shown that before the amendment, of 1934, of the Railway Labor Act "when there was no dispute as to the organizations authorized to represent the employes and when there was a willingness of the employer to meet such representative for a discussion of their grievances, amicable adjustment of differences had generally followed and strikes had been avoided." That, on the other hand, "a prolific source of dispute had been the maintenance by the railroad of company unions and the denial by railway management of the authority of representatives chosen by their employes." The opinion in that case also points to the large measure of success of the labor policy embodied in the Railway Labor Act. But with respect to the appropriateness of the recognition of self-organization and representation in the promotion of peace, the question is not essentially different in the case of employes in industries of such a character that interstate commerce is put in jeopardy from the case of employes of transportation companies. And of what avail is it to protect the facility of transportation, if interstate commerce is throttled with respect to the commodities to be transported!

These questions have frequently engaged the attention of Congress and have been the subject of many inquiries. The steel industry is one of the great basic industries of the United States, with ramifying activities affecting interstate commerce at every point. The Government aptly refers to the steel strike of 1919-1920 with its far-reaching consequences. The fact that there appears to have been no major disturbance in that industry in the more recent period did not dispose of the possibilities of future and like dangers to interstate commerce which Congress was entitled to foresee and to exercise its protective power to forestall. It is not necessary again to detail the facts as to respondent's enterprise. Instead of being beyond the pale, we think that it presents in a most striking way the close and intimate relation which a manufacturing industry may have to interstate commerce and we have no doubt that Congress had constitutional authority to safeguard the right of respondent's employes to self-organization and freedom in the choice of representatives for collective bargaining.

Employers' Stand Attacked.

Fifth. The means which the Act employs.—Questions under the due process clause and other constitutional restrictions.—Respondent asserts its right to conduct its business in an orderly manner without being subjected to arbitrary restraints. What we have said points to the fallacy in the argument. Employes have their correlative right to organize for the purpose of securing the redress of grievances and to promote agreements with employers relating to rates of pay and conditions of work. Texas & N. O. R. Co. v. Railway Clerks, supra; Virginian Railway Co. v. System Federation, No. 40. Restraint for the purpose of preventing an unjust interference with that right cannot be considered arbitrary or capricious. The provision of Section 9 (a) that representatives, for the purpose of collective bargaining, of the majority of the employes in an appropriate unit shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employes in that unit, imposes upon the respondent only the duty of conferring and negotiating with the authorized rep-

Continued on Page 13. ✦

Labor Board Expects Court Decision to Aid Industrial Peace

Post Staff Photo.

Members of the National Labor Relations Board whose orders were upheld in the five Supreme Court decisions on the Wagner act were "enormously gratified" they told reporters at their press conference yesterday. Members of the board from left, Edwin S. Smith, J. Warren Madden, chairman, and Donald Wakefield Smith.

Opinion of Appellate Division Reversed in Sweeping Decision

Re-employment of Dismissed Workers, With Payment for Lost Time, Is Ordered; Chief Justice Hughes Reads Ruling.

Text of Minority Rulings in Steel, Trailer and Clothing Companies' Appeals to Court

Conservative Group Asserts Established Tenets Abandoned

Cites Schecter Case Decision as Basis That Lower Branches Ruled Properly in Three Important Labor Opinions.

Following are the dissenting minority opinions on the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, the Fruehauf Trailer Co. and the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Co. appeals before the Supreme Court:

Mr. Justice McReynolds delivered the following dissenting opinion.

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice Sutherland, Mr. Justice Butler and I are unable to agree with the decisions just announced.

We conclude that these causes were rightly decided by the three Circuit Courts of Appeals and that their judgments should be affirmed. The opinions there given without dissent are terse, well-considered and sound. They disclosed the meaning ascribed by experienced judges to what this Court has often declared and are set out below in full.

Considering the far-reaching import of these decisions, the departure from what we understand has been consistently ruled here, and the extraordinary power confirmed to a Board of three, the obligation to present our views becomes plain.

The Court as we think departs from well-established principles followed in Schechter v. The United States, 295 U. S. 495 (May, 1935) and Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U. S. 238 (May, 1936). Upon the authority of those decisions, the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth, Sixth and Second Circuits in the causes now before us have held the power of Congress under the commerce clause does not extend to relations between employers and their employes engaged in manufacture, and therefore the Act conferred upon the National Labor Relations Board no authority in respect of matters covered by the questioned orders. In Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. v. National Labor Relations Board, 85 F. (2d) 984, the Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, held the Act inapplicable to manufacture and expressed the view that if so extended it would be invalid. Six district courts, on the authority of Schechter's and Carter's cases, have held that the Board has no authority to regulate relations between employers and employes engaged in local production. No decision or judicial opinion to the contrary has been cited, and we find none. Every consideration brought forward to uphold the Act before us was applicable to support the Acts held unconstitutional in causes decided within two years. And the lower courts rightly deemed them controlling.

Grounds Common to All.

By its terms the Labor Act extends to employers—large and small—unless excluded by definition, and declares that if one of these interferes with, restrains, or coerces any employe regarding his labor affiliations, etc., this shall be regarded as unfair labor practice. And a "labor organization" means any organization of any kind or any agency or employe representation committee or plan which exists for the purpose in whole or in part of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work.

The three respondents happen to be manufacturing concerns—one large, two relatively small. The Act is now applied to each upon grounds common to all. Obviously what is determined as to these concerns may gravely affect a multitude of employers who engage in a great variety of private enterprises — mercantile, manufacturing, publishing, stock-raising, mining, etc. It puts into the hands of a Board power of control over purely local industry beyond anything heretofore deemed permissible.

Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Is Stressed by Minority of Court

(No. 419) Circuit Court of Appeals (Fifth Circuit)

Opinion June 15, 1936, 83 F. (2d) 998. Before Foster, Sibley and Hutcheson, Circuit Judges.

By the Court: The National Labor Relations Board has petitioned us to enforce an order made by it, which requires Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, to reinstate certain discharged employed in its steel plant in Aliquippa, Pa., and to do other things in that connection.

The petition must be denied because, under the facts found by the Board and shown by the evidence, the Board has no jurisdiction over a labor dispute between employer and employes touching the discharge of laborers in a steel plant who were engaged only in manufacture. The Constitution does not vest in the Federal Government the power to regulate the relation as such of employer and employe in production or manufacture.

"One who produces or manufactures a commodity, subsequently sold and shipped by him in interstate commerce, whether such sale and shipment were originally intended or not, has engaged in two distinct and separate activities. So far as he produces or manufactures a commodity, his business is purely local. So far as he sells and ships, or contracts to sell and ship, the commodity to customers in another State, he engages in interstate commerce. In respect of the former, he is subject only to regulation by the State; in respect of the latter, to regulation only by the Federal Government. Utah Power & L. Co. vs. Pfost, 286 U. S. 165, 182. Production is not commerce but a step in preparation for commerce. Chassaniol vs. Greenwood, 291 U. S. 584-587.

"We have seen that the word 'commerce' is the equivalent of the phrase 'intercourse for the purposes of trade.' Plainly the incidents leading up to and culminating in the mining of coal do not constitute such intercourse. The employmet of men, the fixing of their wages, hours of labor and working conditions, the bargaining in respect of these things—whether carried on separately or collectively—each and all constitute intercourse for the purposes of production, not of trade. The latter is a thing apart from the relation of employer and employe, which in all producing occupations is purely local in character. Extraction of coal from the mine is the aim and the completed result of local activities. Commerce in the coal mined is not brought into being by force of these activities but by negotiations, agreements, and circumstances entirely apart from production. Mining brings the subject matter of commerce into existence. Commerce disposes of it." Carter vs. Coal Company, 298 U. S. 238, May 18, 1936.

That the employer has a very large business, the interruption of which by a strike of employes which might happen, and that in consequence of such strike production might be stopped and interstate commerce in the products affected, does not make the regulation of the relation justified under the commerce power of Congress, because the possible effect on interstate commerce is too remote to warrant Federal invasion of the State's right to regulate the employer-employe relation. Nor is it important that the employer imports part of his raw materials in interst te commerce and sells and exports a large part of his product in interstate commerce, which imports and exports would possibly be stopped by a possible strike. The employer's entire business thus connected together does not, as respects Federal power, make a case different from that in which importation of materials, manufacture of them, and sale and export of the product are conducted by three persons. The employer here by doing all three things does not alter the respective constitutional spheres of the Federal and State governments. The making and fabrication of steel by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation is production regulable by the State of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the corporation also engages in interstate commerce regulable by Congress in bringing in its raw materials and again in selling and delivering its products. No specific present intent appears to impede or destroy interstate commerce by means of a strike in a manufacturing plant or other like direct obstruction to or burden on interstate commerce. The order we are asked to enforce is not shown to be one authorized to be made under the authority of Congress. Carter vs. Carter Coal Co., supra.

The petition is denied.

Trailer Concern Lower Court Ruling Is Upheld by Court Conservatives

III.

[Nos. 420-421] Circuit Court of Appeals (Sixth Circuit) Opinion June 30, 1936, 85 F. (2d) 391 Before Moorman, Hicks, and Simons, Circuit Judges

Per Curiam: The National Labor Relations Board has filed a petition in this court to enforce an order issued by it in proceedings which it instituted against the Fruehauf Trailer Company. The order directs the Trailer Company to cease and desist from discharging or threatening to discharge any of its employes because of their activities in connection with the United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 19,375, to cease discouraging its employes from becoming members of that union, to offer to certain of its former employes immediate and full reinstatement in their former positions without prejudice to their seniority rights, to make such employes whole for any losses of pay that they have suffered by reason of their discharge by paying them what they would have earned as wages from the dates of their discharges, and to post notices throughout its Detroit plant, in conspicuous places, stating that it has ceased and desisted from discharging or threatening to discharge its employes for joining the United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 19,375. The Fruehauf Trailer Company has filed its petition seeking a review of the order and praying that the court set it aside. The record of proceeding before the Labor Board has been filed and the two petitions have been heard together in this court.

Michigan Corporation.

The Fruehauf Trailer Company is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan and is engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and sale of automobile trailers at its plant in Detroit, Mich. The material and parts used in the manufacture and production of the trailers are shipped to the plant.

After the trailers are manufactured, many of them are shipped to other States for sale and use. The order in question undertakes to regulate and control the Trailer Company's relations and dealings with its employes engaged in the production and manufacture of trailers at the company's plant in Detroit and does not directly affect any of the activities of the Trailer Company in the purchasing and transporting to its plant of materials and parts for the manufacture and production of trailers or in the shipping or selling of such trailers after they are manufactured. It was issued under the authority of the Act of Congress of July 5, 1935, known as the National Labor Relations Act. The authority for the Act is claimed under the commerce clause of the Constitution. Since the order is directed to the control and regulation of the relations between the Trailer Company and its employes in respect to their activities in the manufacture and production of trailers and does not directly affect any interstate commerce in which the Trailer Company may be engaged, and since, under the ruling of Carter v. Carter Coal Company, 298 U. S. 238, the Congress has no authority or power to regulate or control such relations between the Trailer Company and its employes, the National Labor Relations Board was without authority to issue the order [See National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation (5 C. C. A.), June 15, 1936].

The petition of the Board is accordingly dismissed and the order is set aside.

IV.

(Nos. 422-423) Circuit Court of Appeals (Second Circuit) Opinion July 13, 1936, 85 F. (2d) 1.

Before Manton, Swan, and A. N. Hand, Circuit Judges

Per Curiam: The respondent, a Virginia corporation, is a manufacturer of men's clothing with its principal office and its factory in Richmond, Va. Practically all the raw materials used are brought from other states down into Virginia where respondent manufactures them into men's clothing. About 83% of the manufactured products are sold f. o. b. Richmond, to customers located in states other than Virginia

Two sets of charges were filed with petitioner's local regional director by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a labor union of workers in the men's clothing industry, in which it was alleged that the respondent violated the national labor relations act by discharging from its employ, and discriminating against, 29 out of 800 of its employes, because they had engaged in union activities. The board filed complaints under section 10 (b) of the act and after a hearing respondent was found to have violated the act and was ordered to cease and desist from the unfair labor practices.

Petitioner's theory is that the respondent is engaged in interstate commerce because of the shipment of raw materials to it from other States and the shipment of its finished products to other States, and, in addition, that the flow of commerce doctrine, as exemplified in Swift & Co. vs. United States (196 U. S. 375), brings this manufacturer within the Federal power to regulate commerce. Respondent contends that the national labor relations act, as applied to it, is unconstitutional and therefore invalid and that the attempt to enforce provisions against it is illegal.

It is shown that the alleged unfair labor practices complained of occurred in the manufacture of clothing in Richmond, Va. None of the workers involved had to do with the transportation of the clothing after its manufacture. They were engaged in various operations in the Richmond factory.

The relations between the employer and its employes in this manufacturing industry were merely incidentals of production. In its manufacturing, respondent was in no way engaged in interstate commerce, nor did its labor practices so directly affect interstate commerce as to come within the Federal commerce power. Carter vs. Carter Coal Co., 298 U. S. 238; Schechter vs. United States, 295 U. S. 495. No authority warrants the conclusion that the powers of the Federal Government permit the regulation of the dealings between employers or employes when engaged in the purely local business of manufacture.

Therefore the orders to cease and desist may not be enforced. Petition denied.

Discharged Employe Restoration Ordered by Labor Board in 3 Cases

V.

In each cause the Labor Board formulated and then sustained a charge of unfair labor practices toward persons employed only in production. It ordered restoration of discharged employes to former positions with payment for losses sustained. These orders were declared invalid below upon the ground that respondents while carrying on production operations were not thereby engaging in interstate commerce; that labor practices in the course of such operations did not directly affect interstate commerce; consequently respondents' action did not come within Congressional power.

Respondent in No. 419 is a large integrated manufacturer of iron and steel products—the fourth largest in the United States. It has two production plants in Pennsylvania where raw materials brought from points outside the State are converted into finished products, which are thereafter distributed in interstate commerce throughout many States. The Corporation has assets amounting to $180,000,000, gross income $47,000,000, and employs 22,000 people—10,000 in the Aliquippa plant where the complaining employes worked. So far as they relate to essential principles presently important, the activities of this Corporation, while large, do not differ materially from those of the other respondents and very many small producers and distributors. It has attained great size; occupies an important place in business; owns and operates mines of ore, coal, and lime-stone outside Pennsylvania, the output of which, with other raw material, moves to the production plants. At the plants this movement ends. Having come to rest this mateiral remains in warehouses, storage yards, etc., often for months, until the process of manufacture begins. After this has been completed, the finished products go into interstate commerce. The discharged employes labored only in the manufacturing department. They took no part in the transportation to or away from the plant; nor did they participate in any activity which preceded or followed manufacture.

Concern Stressed.

Our concern is with those activities which are common to the three enterprises. Such circumstances as are merely fortuitous —size, character of products, etc. —may be put on one side. The wide sweep of the statute will more readily appear if consideration be given to the Board's proceedings against the smallest and relatively least important — the Clothing Company. If the Act applies to the relations of that Company to employes in production, of course it applies to the larger respondents with like business elements although the affairs of the latter may present other characteristics. Though differing in some respects, all respondents procure raw materials outside the State where they manufacture, fabricate and then ship beyond the State.

In Nos. 420-21 the respondent, Michigan corporation, manufactures commercial trailers for automobiles from raw materials brought from outside that State, and thereafter sells these in many States. It has a single manufacturing plant at Detroit and annual receipts around $3,000,000; 900 people are employed.

In Nos. 422-23 the respondent is a Virginia corporation engaged in manufacturing and distributing men's clothing. It has a single plant and chief office at Richmond, annual business amounting perhaps to $2,000,000 employs 800, brings in almost all raw material from other States and ships the output in interstate commerce. There are some 3,300 similar plants for manufacturing clothing in the United States, which together employ 150,000 persons and annually put out products worth $800,000,000.

VI.

The Clothing Company is a typical small manufacturing concern which produces less than one-half of 1 per cent of the men's clothing produced in the United States and employes 800 of the 150,000 workmen engaged therein. If closed today, the ultimate effect on commerce in clothing obviously would be negligible. It stands alone, is not seeking to acquire a monopoly or to restrain trade. There is no evidence of a strike by its employes at any time or that one is now threatened, and nothing to indicate the probable result if one should occur.

Charges Gone Over.

Some account of the Labor Board's proceedings against this Company will indicate the ambit of the Ast as presently construed.

September 28, 1935, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, purporting to act under Section 10 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act, filed with the Board a "Charge" stating that the Clothing Company had engaged in unfair labor practices within the meaning of the Act—Section 8 (1) (3)—in that it has on stated days in August and September, 1935, unjustifiably discharged, demoted or discriminated against some twenty named members of that union and, in other ways, had restrained, interfered with and coerced employes in the exercise of their right of free choice of representatives for collective bargaining. And further "that said labor practices are unfair labor practices affecting commerce within the meaning of said Act."

This "Charge" contained no description of the Company's business, no word concerning any strike against it, past, present or threatened. The number of persons employed or how many of these had joined the union is not disclosed.

Thereupon the Board issued a "Complaint" which recited the particulars of the "Charge," alleged incorporation of the Company in Virginia, and ownership of a plant at Richmond where it is continuously engaged in the "production, sale and distribution of men's clothing;" that material is brought from other States and manufactured into clothing, which is sold and shipped to many States, etc.—"all of aforesaid constituting a continuous flow of commerce among the several States." Also that while operating the Richmond plant the Clothing Company discharged, demoted, laid off or discriminated against some twenty persons "employed in production at the said plant . . . for the reason that all of the said employes, and each of them, joined and assisted a labor organization known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and engaged in concerted activities with other employes for the purpose of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection," etc. Further that the Company circulated among its employes and undertook to coerce them to sign a writing expressing satisfaction with conditions; induced some members of the union to withdraw; did other similar things, etc.—all of which amounted to unfair labor practices affecting commerce within the meaning of Section 8 (1) (2) (4) and Section 2 (6) (7) of the Labor Act. "The aforesaid unfair labor practices occur in commerce among the several states, and on the basis of experience in the aforesaid plant and others in the same and other industries, burden and obstruct such commerce and the free flow thereof and have led and tend to lead to labor disputes burdening and obstructing such commerce and the free flow thereof."

Complaint Mentioned Nothing Of Strike Against Clothing Concern

The complaint says nothing concerning any strike against the clothing company, past, present or threatened; there is no allegation concerning the number of persons employed, how many joined the union or the value of the output.

The respondent filed a special appearance objecting to the Board's jurisdiction, which was overruled; also an answer admitting the discharge of certain employes, but otherwise it generally denied the allegations of the "Complaint."

Whereupon the Board demanded access to the company's private records of accounts, disclosure of the amount of capital invested by its private owners, the names of all of its employes, its payrolls, the amounts and character of all purchases and from whom made, the amounts of sales and to whom made, including the number and kind of units, the number of employes in the plant during eight years, the names and addresses of the directors and officers of the company, the names and addresses of its salesmen, the stock ownership of the company, the affiliation, if any, with other companies, and the former occupations and businesses of its stockholders.

During hearings held at Richmond and Washington, unfettered by rules of evidence, it received a mass of testimony—largely irrelevant. Much related to the character of respondent's business, general methods used in the men's clothing industry, the numbers employed and the general effect of strikes therein. The circumstances attending the discharge or demotion of the specified employes were brought out.

Following this the Board found—

The men's clothing industry of the United States ranks sixteenth in the number of wage earners employed, with more than 3,000 firms and 150,000 workers engaged. The steps in the typical process of manufacture are described. Raw material is brought in from many States, and after fabrication the garments are sold and delivered through canvassers and retailers. "The men's clothing industry is thus an industry which is nearly entirely dependent in its operations upon purchases and sales in interstate commerce and upon interstate transportation."

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is a labor organization composed of over 125,000 men and women employed in making clothing. Members are organized in local unions. Before recognition of this union by employers long and bitter strikes occurred, some of which are described. The union has striven consistently to improve the general economic and social conditions of members. Benefits that flow from recognizing and cooperating with it are realized by manufacturers.

Description is given of the Clothing Company's operations, the sources of its raw material (nearly all outside Virginia), and the method used to dispose of its output. Eighty-two per cent is sold to customers beyond Virginia. It is among the fifty largest firms in the industry, and among the ten of that group paying the lowest average wage.

In the summer of 1935 the employes at the Richmond plant formed a local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and solicited memberships. The management at once indicated opposition and declared it would not permit employes to join. Hostile acts and the circumstances of the discharge or demotion of complaining employes are described.

Report Asserts All Were Discharged Because of Membership in Union

It is said all were discharged or demoted because of union membership. And further that "Interference by employers in the men's clothing industry with the activities of employes in joining and assisting labor organizations and their refusal to accept the procedure of collective bargaining has led and tends to lead to strikes and other labor disputes that burden and obstruct commerce and the free flow thereof. In those cases where the employes have been permitted to organize freely and the employers have been willing to bargain collectively, strikes and industrial unrest have gradually disappeared, as shown in Finding 19. But where the employer has taken the contrary position, strikes have ensued that have resulted in substantial or total cessation of production in the factories involved and obstruction to and burden upon the flow of raw materials and finished garments in interstate commerce."

The number of employes who joined the union does not appear; the general attitude of employes towards the union or the Company is not disclosed; the terms of employment are not stated—whether at will, by the day or by the month. What the local Chapter was especially seeking at the time we do not know.

It does not appear that, either prior or subsequent to the "Complaint," there has been any strike, disorder or industrial strife at respondent's factory, or any interference with or stoppage of production or shipment of its merchandise. Nor that alleged unfair labor practices at its plant had materially affected manufacture, sale or distribution; or materially affected, burdened or obstructed the flow of products; or affected, burdened or obstructed the flow of interstate commerce, or tended to do so.

The Board concluded that the Clothing Company had discriminated in respect to tenure and employment and thereby had discouraged membership in the union; that it had interfered with, restrained and coerced its employes in violation of rights guaranteed by Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act; that these acts occurred in the course and conduct of commerce among the States, immediately affect employes engaged in the course and conduct of interstate commerce, and tend to lead to labor disputes burdening and obstructing such commerce and the free flow thereof.

An order followed, March 28, 1936, which commanded immediate reinstatement of eight discharged employes and payment of their losses; also that the Company should cease and desist from discharging or discriminating against employes because of connections with the union, should post notices etc. On the same day the Board filed a petition asking enforcement of the order in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (Second Circuit) at New York, which was denied July 13, 1936.

VII.

The precise question for us to determine is whether in the circumstances disclosed Congress has power to authorize what the Labor Board commanded the respondent to do. Stated otherwise, in the circumstances here existing could Congress by statute direct what the Board has ordered? General disquisitions concerning the enactment are of minor, if any, importance. Circumstances not treated as essential to the exercise of power by the Board may, of course, be disregarded. The record in Nos. 422-23—a typical case—plainly presents these essentials and we may properly base further discussion upon the circumstances there disclosed.

A relatively small concern caused raw material to be shipped to its plant at Richmond, Va., converted this into clothing, and thereafter shipped the product to points outside the State. A labor union sought members among the employes at the plant and obtained some. The company's management opposed this effort, and in order to discourage it discharged eight who had become members. The business of the company is so small that to close its factory would have no direct or material effect upon the volume of interstate commerce in clothing. The number of operatives who joined the union is not disclosed; the wishes of other employes is not shown; probability of a strike is not found.

The argument in support of the Board affirms: "Thus the validity of any specific application of the preventive measures of this Act depends upon whether industrial strife resulting from the practices in the particular enterprise under consideration would be of the character which Federal power could control if it occurred. If strife in that enterprise could be controlled, certainly it could be prevented."

Manifestly that view of Congressional power would extend it into almost every field of human industry. With striking lucidity, fifty years ago, Kidd vs. Pearson, 128 U. S. 1, 21, declared: "If it be held that the term (commerce with foreign nations and among the several States) includes the regulation of all such manufacturers as are intended to be the subject of commercial transactions in the future, it is impossible to deny that it would also include all productive industries that contemplate the same thing. The result would be that Congress would be invested, to the exclusion of the States, with the power to regulate, not only manufactures, but also agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, domestic fisheries, mining — in short, every branch of human industry." This doctrine found full approval in United States vs. E. C. Knight Co., 156 U. S. 1, 12, 13; Schechter Poultry Corp. et al. vs. United States, supra, and Carter Coal Co. et al., supra, where the authorities are collected and principles applicable here are discussed.

Overflow of Spectators in Corridors of Supreme Court Building

Associated Press Photo.

Only a small percentage of persons who went to the Supreme Court Building yesterday to hear the justices hand down opinions were able to get into the actual courtroom. Scores remained outside, hoping that later there might be a place for them. A few of the tourists who crowded into the corridors are shown above.

Dissenting Opinions Read To Tribunal by McReynolds

Four Justices Contend Cases Properly Decided in Three Courts of Appeals and That Judgment of These Bodies Should Be Affirmed.

Opinion of Chief Justice Fuller In Famous Knight Case Stressed

In Knight's case Chief Justice Fuller, speaking for the Court, said: "Doubtless the power to control the manufacture of a given thing involves in a certain sense the control of its disposition, but this is a secondary and not the primary sense; and although the exercise of that power may result in bringing the operation of commerce into play, it does not control it, and affects it only incidentally and indirectly. Commerce succeeds to manufacture, and is not a part of it . . . It is vital that the independence of the commercial power and of the police power, and the delimitation between them, however sometimes perplexing, should always be recognized and observed, for while the one furnishes the strongest bond of union, the other is essential to the preservation of the autonomy of the States as required by our dual form of government; and acknowledged evils, however grave and urgent they may appear to be, had better be borne, than the risk be run, in the effort to suppress them, of more serious consequences by resort to expedients of even doubtful constitutionality."

In Schechter's case we said: "In determining how far the Federal Government may go in controlling intrastate transactions upon the ground that they 'affect' interstate commerce, there is a necessary and well-established distinction between direct and indirect effects. The precise line can be drawn only as individual cases arise, but the distinction is clear in principle . . . But where the effect of intrastate transactions upon interstate commerce is merely indirect, such transactions remain within the domain of state power. If the commerce clause were construed to reach all enterprises and transactions which could be said to have an indirect effect upon interstate commerce, the federal authority would embrace practically all the activities of the people and the authority of the State over its domestic concerns would exist only by sufferance of the Federal Government. Indeed, on such a theory, even the development of the State's commercial facilities would be subject to Federal control."

Carter's case declared—"Whether the effect of a given activity or condition is direct or indirect is not always easy to determine. The word 'direct' implies that the activity or condition invoked or blamed shall operate proximately—not mediately, remotely or collaterally—to produce the effect. It connotes the absense of an efficient intervening agency or condition. And the extent of the effect bears no logical relation to its character. The distinction between a direct and an indirect effect turns, not upon the magnitude of either the cause or the effect, but entirely upon the manner in which the effect has been brought about. If the production by one man of a single ton of coal intended for interstate sale and shipment, and actually so sold and shipped affects interstate commerce indirectly, the effect does not become direct by multiplying the tonnage, or increasing the number of men employed, or adding to the expense or complexities of the business, or by all combined."

Effect on Employe Discharge Termed Indirect in Minority Ruling

Any effect on interstate commerce by the discharge of employes shown here, would be indirect and remote in the highest degree, as consideration of the facts will show. In No. 419 ten men out of ten thousand were discharged; in the other cases only a few. The immediate effect in the factory may be to create discontent among all those employed and a strike may follow, which, in turn, may result in reducing production, which ultimately may reduce the volume of goods moving in interstate commerce. By this chain of indirect and progressively remote events we finally reach the evil with which it is said the legislation under consideration undertakes to deal. A more remote and indirect interference with interstate commerce or a more definite invasion of the powers reserved to the States is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine.

The Constitution still recognizes the existence of States with indestructible powers; the Tenth Amendment was supposed to put them beyond controversy.

We are told that Congress may protect the "stream of commerce" and that one who buys raw material without the State, manufactures it therein, and ships the output to another State is in that stream. Therefore it is said he may be prevented from doing anything which may interfere with its flow.

This, too, goes beyond the constitutional limitations heretofore enforced. If a man raises cattle and regularly delivers them to a carrier for interstate shipment, may Congress prescribe the conditions under which he may employ or discharge helpers on the ranch? The products of a mine pass daily into interstate commerce; many things are brought to it from other States. Are the owners and the miners within the power of Congress in respect of the latter's tenure and discharge. May a mill owner be prohibited from closing his factory or discontinuing his business because so to do would stop the flow of products to and from his plant in intrestate commerce? May employes in a factory be restrained from quitting work in a body because this will close the factory and thereby stop the flow of commerce? May arson of a factory be made a Federal offense whenever this would interfere with such flow? If the business cannot continue with the existing wage scale, may Congress command a reduction? If the ruling of the court just announced is adhered to these questions suggest some of the problems certain to arise.

And if this theory of a continuous "stream of commerce" as now defined is correct, will it become the duty of the Federal Government hereafter to suppress every strike which by possibility may cause a blockade in that stream? In re Debs, 158, U. S. 564. Moreover, since Congress has intervened, are labor relations between most manufacturers and their employes removed from all control by the State? Oregon-Washington R. Co. v. Washington, 270 U. S. 87 (1926).

To this argument Arkadelphia Milling Co. v. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. et al, 249 U. S. 134, 150 affords an adequate reply. No such continuous stream is shown by these records as that which counsel assume.

No Reasonable Ground.

There is no ground on which reasonably to hold that refusal by a manufacturer, whose raw materials come from States other than that of his factory and whose products are regularly carried to other States, to bargain collectively with employes in his manufacturing plant, directly affects interstate commerce. In such business, there is not one but two distinct movements or streams in interstate transportation. The first brings in raw material and there ends. Then follows manufacture, a separate and local activity. Upon completion of this, and not before, the second distinct movement or stream in interstate commerce begins and the products go to other States. Such is the common course for small as well as large industries. It is unreasonable and unprecedented to say the commerce clause confers upon Congress power to govern relations between employers and employes in these local activities. Stout v. Pratt, 12 F. Supp. 864. In Schechter's case we condemned as unauthorized by the commerce clause assertion of Federal power in respect of commodities which had come to rest after interstate transportation. And, in Carter's case we held Congress lacked power to regulate labor relations in respect of commodities before interstate commerce has begun.

It is gravely stated that experience teaches that if an employer discourages membership in "any organization of any kind" "in which employes participate, and which exists for the purpose in whole or in part of dealing

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Court Majority Upholds Constitutionality of Wagner Act in Wire Service Case

Ruling Supports NLRB Order To Reinstate Morris Watson

Statute Does Not Infringe on Freedom of Press, Decision Asserts; A. P.'s Interstate Commerce Activities Are Cited.

Text of the majority opinion in the Associated Press case, read by Justice Roberts, in which constitutionality of the Wagner act as applied to wire service, is upheld:

In this case we are to decide whether the National Labor Relations Act, as applied to the petitioner by an order of the National Labor Relations Board, exceeds the power of Congress to regulate commerce pursuant to Article I, Section 8, abridges the freedom of the press guaranteed by the First Amendment, and denies trial by jury in violation of the Seventh Amendment of the Constitution.

In October, 1935, the petitioner discharged Morris Watson, an employe in its New York office. The American Newspaper Guild, a labor organization, filed a charge with the Board alleging that Watson's discharge was in violation of Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act which confers on employes the right to organize, to form, join, or assist labor organizations to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; that the petitioner had engaged in unfair labor practices contrary to subsections (1) and (3) of Section 8 by interfering with, restraining or coercing Watson in the exercise of the rights guaranteed him by Section 7 and by discriminating against him in respect of his tenure of employment and discouraging his membership in a labor organiaztion. The Board served a complaint upon the petitioner charging unfair labor practices affecting commerce within the meaning of the statute. The petitioner answered admitting Watson's discharge but denying that it was due to his joining or assisting the Guild or engaging in union activities, and denying, on constitutional grounds, the validity of the act and the jurisdiction of the Board.

A. P. Plea Overruled.

At a hearing before a trial examiner the petitioner appeared specially and moved to dismiss the complaint on constitutional grounds. The motion was overruled on all grounds except upon the question whether the proceeding was within the Federal commerce power. Counsel thereupon withdrew from the hearing and the matter was further heard without the participation of the petitioner or its counsel. After receiving voluminous evidence as to the character of the petitioner, the examiner overruled the contention that interstate commerce was not involved and proceeded to hear the merits. At the close of the hearing he recommended that an order be entered against the petitioner. Notice of the filing of this report and of hearing thereon by the Board was given the petitioner but it failed to appear. Based upon the examiner's report the Board made findings of fact, stated its conclusions of law, and entered an order that the Associated Press cease and desist from discouraging membership in the American Newspaper Guild or any other labor organization of its employes, by discharging, threatening to discharge, or refusing to reinstate any of them for joining the Guild or any other labor organization of its employes, and from discriminating against any employe in respect of hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment for joining the Guild or any other such organization, and from interfering with, restraining, or coercing its employes in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the act. It further enjoined the Associated Press to offer Watson reinstatement to his former position without prejudice to any rights and privileges previously enjoyed by him; to make him whole for any loss of pay suffered by reason of his discharge; to post notices in its New York office stating it would cease and desist from the enjoined practices, and to keep such notices posted for 30 days.

The petitioner refused to comply with the order and the Board pursuant to Section 10 (e) of the act, petitioned the Circuit Court of Appeals for enforcement. The petitioner answered again setting up its contentions with respect to the constitutionality of the act as applied to it. After argument, the court made a decree enforcing the order.

Guild Activity Cited.

In its answer to the Board's petition for enforcement the petitioner did not challenge the Board's findings of fact and no error is assigned in this court to the action of the Circuit Court of Appeals in adopting them. We, therefore accept as established that the Associated Press did not, as claimed in its answer before the Board, discharge Watson because of unsatisfactory service but, on the contrary, as found by the Board, discharged him for his activities in connection with the Newspaper Guild. It follows that Section 8, subsections (1) and (3) authorize the order and the only issues open here are those involving the power of Congress under the Constitution to empower the Board to make it in the circumstances.

First. Does the statute, as applied to the petitioner, exceed the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce? The solution of this issue depends upon the nature of the petitioner's activities, and Watson's relation to them. The findings of the Board in this aspect are unchallenged and the question becomes, therefore, solely one of law to be answered in the light of the uncontradicted facts.

The Associated Press is a membership corporation under the laws of New York which does not operate for profit but is a cooperative organization whose members are representatives of newspapers. It has about 1,350 members in the United States and practically all the newspapers represented in its membership are conducted for profit. Its business is the collection of news from members and from other sources throughout the United States and foreign countries and the compilation, formulation, and distribution thereof to its members. In the process the news is prepared for members' use by editing, rewriting, selecting, or discarding the information received in whole or in part. The product is transmitted to member newspapers and also to foreign agencies pursuant to mutual exchange agreements. The service is not sold but the entire cost is apportioned amongst the members by assessment.

Petitioner maintains its principal office in New York City but has also division points scattered over the United States each of which is charged with the duty of collecting information from a defined territory and preparing and distributing it to newspapers within the assigned area and to other division points for use within their respective areas. Each member newspaper forwards news deemed important to the divisional headquarters of its area. In addition, employes of the petitioner obtain news which is transmitted to the appropriate division headquarters to be edited and forwarded to members within the area represented by that headquarters and to other divisions for distribution to member newspapers within their respective areas. The means of communication commonly used in receiving and transmitting news consists of wires leased from telegraph and telephone companies but messenger service, the wireless, and the mail are also employed. Each division point is connected with every other by telegraph wires for exchange of news. Regional circuits supplement these primary circuits. All these lines of communication are utilized throughout the twenty-four hours of every day.

Consideration of the relation of Watson's activities to interstate commerce may be confined to the operations of the New York office where he was employed. This office is the headquarters of the Eastern Division and, through it operates the petitioners' foreign service, with offices, staffs, and correspondents throughout the world. News received in New York from foreign parts, from newspaper members within the Eastern Division, and from other division points, is edited by employes acting under the direction of supervising editors and, in its edited form is transmitted throughout the division and to the headquarters of other divisions. The distributees of any given item are selected by those employed for the purpose in accordance with their judgment as to the usefulness of that item to the members or the divisions to which it is transmitted. Thus the New York office receives and dispatches news from and to all parts of the world in addition to that from New York State and other Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States which comprise the Eastern Division. The work of the office is divided into two departments known as the Traffic Department and the News Department. All those employed in the actual receipt and transmission of news are in the Traffic Department; all others, including editorial employes, are grouped in the News Department. Watson, at the time of his discharge was in the latter class, whose duty it is to receive, rewrite, and file for transmission news coming into the office. An executive news editor, assisted by supervising editors and editorial employes, has general charge of the revision of news received from so-called filing editors who are in immediate charge of the telegraph wires connecting with the sources and destination of news. These filing editors supervise the news as it goes out from New York City; they determine what news, from the total copy delivered to them, is to be sent over the wires of which they have charge to the area reached by those wires and they have charge of rewriting such copy as it comes from the other editors as may be appropriate for use in their respective circuits and the delivery of the selected and rewritten news to teletype operators for transmission over their wires. The function of editors and editorial employes such as Watson is to determine the news value of items received and speedily and accurately to rewrite the copy delivered to them, so that the rewritten matter shall be delivered to the various filing editors who are responsible for its transmission, if appropriate, to the areas reached by their circuits.

Interstate Commerce.

Upon the basis of these facts the Board concluded that the Associated Press was engaged in interstate commerce; that Watson's services bore a direct relation to petitioner's interstate commerce activities; and that labor disputes between petitioner and employes of his class and labor disturbances of strikes affecting that class of employes tend to hinder and impede interstate commerce. These conclusions are challenged by the petitioner.

Section 2 (6) of the Act defines the term "'commerce" as meaning "trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States . . . or between any foreign country and any State . . . " Subsection (7) provides: "The term 'affecting commerce' means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce."

The Associated Press is engaged in interstate commerce within the definition of the statute and the meaning of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. It is an instrumentality set up by constituent members who are engaged in a commercial busines for profit, and as such instrumentality acts an an exchange or clearing house of news as between the respective members and as a supplier to members of news gathered through its own domestic and foreign activities. These operations involve the constant use of channels of interstate and foreign communication. They amount to commercial intercourse and such intercourse is commerce within the meaning of the Constitution. Interstate communication of a business nature, whatever the means of such communication, is interstate commerce regulable by Congress under the Constitution. This conclusion is unaffected by the fact that the petitioner does not sell news and does not operate for profit, or that technically the title to the news remains in the petitioner during interstate transmission. Petitioner being so engaged in interstate commerce, the Congress may adopt appropriate regulations of its activities for the protection and advancement and for the insurance of the safety of such commerce.

Labor Act Functions.

The National Labor Relations Act seeks to protect the employes' right of collective bargaining and prohibits acts of the employers discriminating against employes for union activities and advocacy of such bargaining by denominating them unfair practices to be abated in accordance with the terms of the act. As is shown in the opinion in Virginian Ry. Co. vs. System Federation No. 40, No. 324, October Term, 1936, the experience under the Railway Labor Act has demonstrated the efficacy of such legislation in preventing industrial strikes and obviating interference with the flow of interstate commerce. The petitioner, however, insists that editorial employes such as Watson are remote from any interstate activity and their employment and tenure can have no direct or intimate relation with the course of interstate commerce. We think, however, it is obvious that strikes or labor disturbances amongst this class of employes would have as direct an effect upon the activities of the petitioner as similar disturbances amongst those who operate the teletype machines or as a strike amongst the employes of telegraph lines over which petitioner's messages travel.

In Texas & N. O. R. Co. vs. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 281 U. S. 548, 570, we held a statute protecting the rights of collective bargaining by railway employes was within the competence of Congress under the commerce clause and that its provisions extended to clerks who had no direct contact with the actual facilities of railway transportation. We there said:

"Exercising this authority, Congress may facilitate the amicable settlement of disputes which threaten the service of the necessary agencies of interstate transportation. In shaping its legislation to this end, Congress was entitled to take cognizance of actual conditions and to address itself to practicable measures. The legality of collective action on the part of employes in order to safeguard their proper interests is not to be disputed. It has long been recognized that employes are entitled to organize for the purpose of securing the redress of grievances and to promote agreements with employers relating to rates of pay and conditions of work. American Steel Fundries vs. Tri-City Central Trades Council, 257 U. S. 184, 209. Congress was not required to ignore this right of the employes but could safeguard it and seek to make their appropriate collective action an instrument of peace rather than of strife."

In The Virginian Railway Co. v. System Federation No. 40, No. 324, October term, 1936, we have held an amendment of the railway labor act, in all material respects analogous to the statute here under consideration, applicable to so-called back-shop employes of railroads despite the contention that their employment is remote from interstate transportation.

These decisions foreclose the petitioner's contention that Watson's employment had no relation to interstate commerce and could not be subjected to the regulatory provisions of the national labor relations act.

Second. Does the statute, as applied to the petitioner, abridge the freedom of speech or of the press safeguarded by the first amendment? We hold that it does not. It is insisted that the Associated Press is in substance the press itself, that the membership consists solely of persons who own and operate newspapers, that the news is gathered solely for publication in the newspapers of members. Stress is laid upon the facts that this membership consists of persons of every conceivable political, economic and religious view, that the one thing upon which the members are united is that the Associated Press shall be wholly free from partisan activity or the expression of opinions, that it shall limit its functions to reporting events without bias in order that the citizens of our country, if given the facts, may be able to form their own opinions respecting them. The conclusion which the petitioner draws is that whatever may be the case with respect to employes in its mechanical departments it must have absolute and unrestricted freedom to employ and to discharge those who, like Watson, edit the news, that there must not be the slightest opportunity for any bias or prejudice personally entertained by an editorial employe to color or to distort what he writes, and that the Associated Press cannot be free to furnish unbiased and impartial reports unless it is equally free to determine for itself the partiality or bias of editorial employes. So it is said that any regulation protective of union activities, or the right collectively to bargain on the part of such employes, is necessarily an invalid invasion of the freedom of the press.

Contention Irrelevelent.

We think the contention not only has no relevance to the circumstances of the instant case but is an unsound generalization. The ostensible reason for Watson's discharge, as embodied in the records of the petitioner, is "solely on the grounds of his work not being on a basis for which he has shown capability." The petitioner did not assert and does not now claim that he had shown bias in the past. It does not claim that by reason of his connection with the union he will be likely, as the petitioner honestly believes, to show bias in the future. The actual reason for his discharge, as shown by the unattacked finding of the Board, was his Guild activity and his agitation for collective bargaining. The statute does not preclude a discharge on the ostensible grounds for the petitioner's action; it forbids discharge for what has been found to be the real motive of the petitioner. These considerations answer the suggestion that if the petitioner believed its policy of impartiality was likely to be subverted by Watson's continued service, Congress was without power to interdict his discharge. No such question is here for decision. Neither before the Board, nor in the court below nor here has the petitioner professed such belief. It seeks to bar all regulation by contending that regulation in a situation not presented would be invalid. Courts deal with cases upon the basis of the facts disclosed, never with nonexistent and assumed circumstances.

The act does not compel the petitioner to employ anyone; it does not require that the petitioner retain in its employ an incompetent editor or one who fails faithfully to edit the news to reflect the facts without bias or prejudice. The act permits a discharge for any reason other than union activity or agitation for collective bargaining with employes. The restoration of Watson to his former position in no sense guarantees his continuance in petitioner's employ. The petitioner is at liberty, whenever occasion may arise, to exercise its undoubted right to sever his relationship for any cause that seems to it proper save only as a punishment for, or discouragement of, such activities as the act declares permissible.

The business of the Associated Press is not immune from regulation because it is an agency of the press. The publisher of a newspaper has no special immunity from the application of general laws. He has no special privilege to invade the rights and liberties of others. He must answer for libel. He may be punished for contempt of court. He is subject to the anti-trust laws. Like others he must pay equitable and nondiscriminatory taxes on his business. The regulation here in question has no relation whatever to the impartial distribution of news. The order of the Board in nowise circumscribes the full freedom and liberty of the petitioner to publish the news as it desires it published or to enforce policies of its own choosing with respect to the editing and rewriting of news for publication, and the petitioner is free at any time to discharge Watson or any editorial employe who fails to comply with the policies it may adopt.

Third. The contentions that the act deprives the petitioner of property without due process, that the order of the Board deprives petitioner of the right to trial by jury, and that the act is invalid on its face because it seeks to regulate both interstate and intrastate commerce, are sufficiently answered in the opinion in Texas and N. O. R. Co. v. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, supra, and in National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, No. 419, decided this day, and need no further discussion here.

The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals is affirmed.

Youthful Attorney Who Won Case

Post Staff Photo.

Charles E. Wyzanski, jr., 30-year-old special assistant to the Attorney General who opposed some of the greatest lawyers in the country when he represented the Government in a number of cases decided yesterday by the Supreme Court.

Press Freedom Denied by Act, Minority Holds

Wire Service Restricted in News Policy, Four Justices Believe.

Text of dissenting opinion, read by Justice Sutherland, in the Associated Press case, wherein the minority contends the application of the Wagner act to the wire service is unconstitutional:

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Butler and I think the judgment below should be reversed.

One of the points made in the court below and assigned as error here is that the statute involved, as applied, abridges the freedom of the press in violation of the first amendment.

The Associated Press is engaged in collecting, editing and distributing news to its members, publishers of some 1,300 newspapers throughout the United States. These newspapers represent many diverse policies and many difference in point of view. It obviously is essential that the news furnished should not only be without suppression but that it should be, as far as possible, free from color, bias or distortion. Such is the long established policy of the Associated Press. If the Congressional act here involved, upon its face or in its present application, abridges the freedom of petitioner to carry its policy into effect, the act to that extent falls under the condemnation of the First Amendment. We shall confine ourselves to that question, the gravity of which is evident; but we do not mean thereby to record our assent to all that has been said with regard to other questions in the case.

"Liberty" Interpretations.

The first ten amendments to the Contitution safeguard the fundamental rights therein mentioned from every form of unpermitted Federal legislation. The due process clause of the Fifth Amendment protects the person against deprivation of life, liberty or property except by due process of law. "Liberty" is a word of wide meaning, and, without more, would have included the various liberties guaranteed by the First Amendment. De Jonge vs. Oregon, 299 U. S. —, — (January 4, 1937), and cases cited; Grosjean vs. American Press Co., 297 U. S. 233, 243-245; Near vs. Minnesota, 283 U. S. 697, 707; Pierce vs. Society of Sisters, 268 U. S. 510, 534-535.

But the framers of the Bill of Rights, regarding certain liberties as so vital that legislative denial of them should be specifically foreclosed, provided by the First Amendment:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The difference between the two amendments is an emphatic one and readily apparent. Deprivation of a liberty not embraced by the First Amendment, as for example the liberty of contract, is qualified by the phrase "without due process of law;" but those liberties enumerated in the First Amendment are guaranteed without qualification, the object and effect of which is to put them in a catagory apart and make them incapable of abridgment by any process of law. That this is inflexibly true of the clause in respect of religion and religious liberty cannot be doubted; and it is true of the other clauses save as they may be subject in some degree to rare and extreme exigencies such as, for example, a state of war. Legislation which contravenes the liberties of the First Amendment might not contravene liberties of another kind falling only within the terms of the Fifth Amendment. Thus, we have held that the governmental power of taxation, one of the least limitable of the powers, may not be exerted so as to abridge the freedom of the press (Grosjean vs. American Press Co., supra), albeit the same tax might be entirely valid if challenged under the "liberty" guaranty of the Fifth Amendment, apart from those liberties embraced by the First. Compare Louisville & Nashville R R. vs. Mottley, 219 U. S. 467, 482-483.

No one can read the long history which records the stern and often bloody struggles by which these cardinal rights were secured, without realizing how necessary it is to preserve them against any infringement, however slight. For, as Mr. Justice Bradley said in Boyd vs. United States, 116 U. S. 616, 635, "illegitimate and unconstitutional practices get their first footing in that way, namely, by silent approaches and slight deviations from legal modes of procedure . . . It is the duty of courts to be watchful for the constitutional rights of the cltizen, and against any stealthy encroachments thereon. Their motto should be *obsta principiis*." "Experience should teach us," it was said in another case, "to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficent. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by evil-minded rulers. The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding." Olmstead vs. United States, (dissent), 277 U. S. 471, 479. A little water, trickling here and there through a dam, is a small matter in itself; but it may be a sinister menace to the security of the dam, which those living in the valley below will do well to heed.

The destruction or abridgment of a free press—which constitutes one of the most dependable avenues through which information of public and governmental activities may be transmitted to the people—would be an event so evil in its consequences that the least approach toward that end should be halted at the threshold.

The grants of the Constitution always are to be read in the light of the restrictions. Thus, the exercise of the power to make laws on the subject of bankruptcies, the exercise of the war powers, of the power to tax, of the power to exlude aliens, or of the power to regulate commerce, is each subject to the qualified rectrictions of the Fifth Amendment (Louisville Bank v. Radford, 295 U. S. 555, 589); as each, also, is subject, so far as appropriate, to the unqualified restrictions of the First. Congress has no power to regulate the relations of private employer and employe as an end in itself, but only if that be an appropriate and legitimate means to a constitutional end, which here is the regulation of interstate commerce. Assuming that the statute upon its face satisfies this test, does the present application of it satisfy the requirement that the freedom of the press shall not be abridged?

Freedom is not a mere intellectual abstraction; and it is not merely a word to adorn an oration upon occasions of patriotic rejoicing. It is an intensely practical reality, capable of concrete enjoyment in a multitude of ways day by day. When applied to the press, the term freedom is not to be narrowly confined; and it obviously means more than publication and circulation. If freedom of the press does not include the right to adopt and pursue a policy without governmental restriction, it is a misnomer to call it freedom. And we may as well deny at once the right of the press freely to adopt a policy and pursue it as to concede that right and deny the liberty to exercise an uncensored judgment in respect of the employment and discharge of the agents through whom the policy is to be effectuated.

In a matter of such concern, the judgment of Congress—or, still less, the judgment of an administrative censor—cannot, under the Constitution, be substituted for that of the press management in respect of the employment or discharge of employes engaged in editorial work. The good which might come to interstate commerce or the benefit which might result to a special group, however large, must give way to that higher good of all the people so plainly contemplated by the imperative requirement that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom . . . of the press."

The present case illustrates the necessity for the enforcement of these principles. The board found, in effect, that the actual reason for Watson's discharge was his activity as a member of a labor organization in the furtherance of its aims. Accepting this as a true statement of the reason for the discharge, let us consider the question from the standpoint of that finding; although, as already indicated, we are of opinion that the constitutional immunity of the press does not permit any legislative restriction of the authority of a publisher, acting upon his own judgment, to discharge anyone engaged in the editorial service. Such a restriction of itself would be an abridgment of the freedom of the press no less than a law restricting the constitutional liberty of one to speak would be an abridgment of the freedom of speech.

For many years there has been contention between labor and capital. Labor has become highly organized in a wide effort to secure and preserve its rights. The daily news with respect to labor disputes is now of vast proportions; and clearly a considerable part of petitioner's editorial service must be devoted to that subject. Such news is not only of great public interest; but an unbiased version of it is of the utmost public concern. To give a group of employers on the one hand, or a labor organization on the other, power of control over such a service is obviously to endanger the fairness and accuracy of the service. Strong sympathy for or strong prejudice against a given cause or the efforts made to advance it has too often led to suppression or coloration of unwelcome facts. It would seem to be an exercise of only reasonable prudence for an association engaged in part in supplying the public with fair and accurate factual information with repect to the contests between labor and capital, to see that those whose activities include that service are free from either extreme sympathy or extreme prejudice one way or the other. And it would be no answer to say that dealing with news of this character constitutes only a part of the duties of the editorial force. The interest of a juror, for example, in the result which excludes him from sitting in a case, may be small and the adverse effect upon his verdict by no means certain. Nevertheless, the party affected cannot be called upon to assume the hazard. In the present case, by a parity of reasoning, the hope of benefit to a cherished cause which may bias the editorial employe is a contingency the risk of which the press in the exercise of its unchallengable freedom under the Constitution may take or decline to take, without being subject to any form of legislative coercion.

What, then, are the facts here involved? Morris Watson was employed by petitioner first in 1928 as a reporter and rewrite editor in petitioner's Chicago office. In 1930, he was transferred to the New York office, and there served as editorial employe until his discharge on October 18, 1935. One of his duties was to rewrite and supervise the news received at the New York office and determine what portion of it should be sent to points outside. As the court already has pointed out, he had authority to determine the news value of items received and was required to speedily and accurately rewrite the copy delivered to him.

In November, 1933, Watson was instrumental in organizing the Associated Press Unit of the New York Newspaper Guild, a labor organization, constituting a part of the American Newspaper Guild; and he was, from the beginning, recognized as the outstanding union representative of the press associations. He served successively as chairman of the Associated Press Unit and as treasurer and secretary of the New York Guild, and at the time of his discharge was vice-president for wiring services of the American Guild. His guild activities were immediately objected to by petitioner; and thereafter, on numerous occasions, these activities were objected to by petitioner's executives and inducements were held out to him to abandon them. The findings of the board disclose that Watson continued in various ways to promote the interests of the guild; and there is no doubt that his sympathies were strongly enlisted in support of the guild's policies, whether they clashed with the policies of petitioner or not. We do not question his right to assume and maintain that attitude. But, if petitioner concluded, as it well could, that its policy to preserve its news service free from color, bias or distortion was likely to be subverted by Watson's retention, what power has Congress to interfere in the face of the First Amendment?

And that question may not be determined by considering Watson only; for the power to compel his continuance in the service includes the power to compel the continuance of all guild members engaged in editorial work, with the result that the application of the statute here made, if carried to the logical extreme, would give opportunity for the guild to exercise a high degree of control over the character of the news service. Due regard for the constitutional guaranty requires that the publisher or agency of the publisher of news shall be free from restraint in respect of employment in the editorial force. And we are dealing here not with guild members employed in the mechanical or purely clerical work of the press, but with those engaged as Watson was in its editorial work and having the power thereby to affect the execution of its policies.

An illustration may be helpful: The right to belong to a labor union is entitled to the shield of the law, but no more so than the right not to belong. Neither can be proscribed. So much must be true, or we do not live in a free land. Let us suppose the passage of a statute of like character with that under review, having the same objective, but to be effected by forbidding the discharge of employes on the ground not that they are but that they are not members of a labor association. Let us suppose further that a labor association is engaged in publishing an interstate-circulated journal devoted to furthering the interests of labor, and that members of its editorial staff, resigning their membership in the association, transfer their allegiance from the cause of the workingman to that of the employer. Can it be doubted that an order requiring the reinstatement of an editorial writer who had been discharged under these circumstances would abridge the freedom of the press guaranteed by the First Amendment?

And if that view of the amendment may be affirmed in the case of a publication issued for the purpose of advancing a particular cause, how can it be denied in the case of a press association organized to gather and edit the news fairly and without bias or distortion for the use of all causes? To hold that the press association must await a concrete instance of misinterpretation of the news before it can act is to compel it to experiment with a doubt when it regards certainty as essential.

The conclusion that the First Amendment is here infringed does not challenge the right of employes to organize, to bargain collectively with their employers about wages and other matters respecting employment, or to refuse to work except upon conditions they are willing to accept. Nor, the First Amendment aside, does it challenge the act in so far as it is an allowable regulation of interstate commerce. All affirmations in respect of these matters may be fully conceded without prejudice to our very definite view that the application of the act here has resulted in an unconstitutional abridgment of the freedom of the press.

Do the people of this land—in the providence of God, favored, as they sometimes boast, above all others in the plentitude of their liberties—desire to preserve those so carefully protected by the First Amendment; liberty of religious worship, freedom of speech and of the press, and the right as freemen peaceably to assemble and petition their Government for a redress of grievances? If so, let them withstand all beginnings of encroachment. For the saddest epitaph which can be carved in memory of a vanished liberty is that it was lost because its possessors failed to stretch forth a saving hand while yet there was time.

Wirephoto: Cheered by Court Decision

Copyright by the Associated Press.

Wreathed in smiles, Morris Watson (left) and his attorney, Morris Ernst, were pictured at New York when they learned that the Wagner labor relations act was declared constitutional as applied to the Associated Press case.

Ruling Upholds Labor Board in Bus Decision

Supreme Court Unanimous on Virginia, Maryland Coach Case.

Text of the Supreme Court's unanimous opinion in the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Co. case, read by Justice Roberts, upholding constitutionality of the Wagner act:

In this case the petitioner, an operator of motor buses for the transportation of passengers and express for hire between points in the District of Columbia and in the State of Virginia, challenges the enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act against it as in contravention of the commerce clause and the Fifth and Seventh Amendments of the Constitution.

Pursuant to a written charge filed with the National Labor Relations Board by Local No. 1079 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, a labor organization, the Board issued a complaint alleging that the petitioner had discharged and refused to reinstate certain drivers and garage workmen because of their membership and activity in Local No. 1079 and that this constituted engaging in unfair labor practices affecting commerce within the intent of Section 8, subsections (1) and (3), and Section 2, subsections (6) and (7) of the National Labor Relations Act.

The petitioner appeared specially and filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on constitutional grounds, and, without waiving its objections to the Board's jurisdiction, filed an answer substantially admitting the allegations of the complaint with respect to the interstate character of its business, admitting the discharge and refusal to reinstate the employes mentioned in the complaint, and alleging that its action was motivated by the employes' inefficiency and not affected by their membership or activity in the union. The Board overruled the objections to its jurisdiction, fully heard the case, received evidence offered by both parties, and at the conclusion of the hearing denied a motion to dismiss the proceeding on the ground that the evidence did not support the allegations of the complaint, except as to three of the twenty-one employes concerned as to whom the complaint was dismissed for lack of evidence. The Board rendered a decision setting forth its findings of fact and entered an order prohibiting the petitioner from discrimination against its employes based upon membership in a union or advocacy of collective bargaining and requiring the petitioner to restore eighteen of the dicharged employes to their former positions with compensation for loss due to their discharge and to post notices to the effect that it would comply with the Board's order.

Because of non-compliance with the order the Board filed a petition in the Circuit Court of Appeals for its enforcement. That court refused to disturb the findings of fact made by the Board, overruled the contentions as to unconstitutionality of the act as applied to petitioner and passed a decree enforcing the order.

While the petitioner, in its specifications of error, attacks the holding of the Circuit Court of Appeals that the act as applied does not violate the Fifth and Seventh Amendments, the argument in brief and at the bar was confined to two propositions: first, that the act is an attempt on the part of Congress to regulate labor relations in all employments whether interstate or intrastate and as it is void as an attempted regulation of intrastate commerce the whole must fall because its provisions are inseverable; secondly, that the evidence does not sustain the findings and the Board committed substantial error in the exclusion of evidence.

First.

No contention is made that the petitioner is other than an instrumentality of interstate commerce. It is engaged in interstate transportation for hire. Our decision in Texas and N. O. R. Co. vs. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 281 U. S. 584, and The Virginia Railway Co. vs. System Federation No. 40, No. 324, October Term, 1936, put beyond debate the validity of the statute as applied to the petitioner. The contention that the act on its face seeks to regulate labor relations in all employments, whether in interstate commerce or not, is plainly untenable. As we have had occasion to point out in decisions rendered this day the act limits the jurisdiction of the Board to instances which fall within the commerce power and if the Board should exceed the jurisdiction conferred upon it, any party aggrieved is at liberty to challenge its action.

Second.

The petition for certiorari made no mention of any claim with respect to the sufficiency of the evidence to support the findings. In the light of this fact the question is not open for decision here. But, were this not so, we should not review the facts, since Section 10 (e) of the act provides that "the findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive," and there was substantial evidence to support the findings.

This is not a case of alleged confiscation, nor is it one where the Board lacked jurisdiction, for admittedly the petitioner's activities are in interstate commerce. The complaint is merely of error in appreciating and weighing evidence. In the case of statutory provisions like Section 10 (e), applicable to other administrative tribunals, we have refused to review the evidence or weigh the testimony and have declared we will reverse or modify the findings only if clearly improper or not supported by substantial evidence. The contentions respecting the rejecting of evidence are not well founded.

Third.

The specifications of error addressed to other questions are answered by the decision of this court in National Labor Relations Board vs. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, No. 419, October Term, 1936, decided this day.

The judgment is affirmed.

Supreme Court Applies Steel Opinion to Trailer Case

NLRB Upheld In Accusation Of Unfair Acts

Fruehauf Firm Ordered to Halt Discrimination Against Union.

Text of the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in the Fruehauf Trailer Co. case, read by Chief Justice Hughes upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner act:

In October, 1935, charges against the respondent, Fruehauf Trailer Company, were filed with the National Labor Relations Board. The Board issued its complaints (in two cases) alleging that the Company was engaged in unfair labor practices as described in Section 8, subdivisions (1) and (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, 49 Stat. 449; 29 U. S. C. 151 et seq. The practices were said to consist in the discharge of, and threats to discharge, employes because of their affiliation with, and activity in, the labor organizations known as the United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 19375.

Notice of hearing was given and the complaints were consolidated. Respondent appeared specially and filed motions to dismiss the complaints upon the ground that the Board was without jurisdiction and that the Act as applied to respondent violated Article I, Section 1, and the First, Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. Answers were also filed, denying the charges and reserving the same jurisdictional and constitutional objections. Hearing was had. The Board received evidence upon the jurisdictional issue and, reaffirming an earlier ruling, denied the motions to dismiss. Hearing upon the merits proceeded, and in December, 1935, the Board made its findings and entered its order.

Restrained From Firing.

The order required the respondent to cease and desist from discharging, or threatening to discharge, any of its employes because of their joining the Union; from employing detectives for the purpose of espionage within the Union; and from interfering in any other manner with or coercing its employes in the exercise of their right to self-organization for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection as guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act. The order also required the respondent to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the Union or in any other labor organization of its employes, by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment. Respondent was directed to offer reinstatement to the employes who had been discharged, to make good their losses in pay, and to post for 30 days notices that it had complied with the order in ceasing the interferences set forth.

The Circuit of Appeals dismissed the petition of the Board to enforce its order and set the order aside. 85 F. (2d) 391. This Court granted certiorari.

With respect to the nature of respondent's business the Board made the following findings: Respondent is a corporation organized under the laws of Michigan and is engaged in the manufacture, assembly, sale and distribution of commercial trailers and of trailer parts and accessories. The trailers are vehicles designed for the transportation of merchandise. Respondent's plant is located in Detroit and is the largest concern if its kind in the United States. Respondent maintains 31 branches sales offices in 12 different States and has distributors and dealers in the principal cities of the country. A wholly-owned subsidiary operates in Toronto, Canada, where sales are made and considereable assembly work is done with materials obtained from the Detroit plant and in Canada. More than 50 per cent in value of the materials used by the respondent in manufacture, assembly and shipping during the year 1934 were transported to its Detroit plant from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and other States. Most of the lumber was transported from Southern States and most of the finished parts were transported from States other than Michigan. In 1934, respondent's sales amounted to $3,318,000. Its nearest competitor sold only 37 per cent of that amount. More than 80 per cent, of its sales are of products shipped outside the State of Michigan through and to other States and to foreign countries. Between January 1 and November 1, 1935, 112 carloads of respondent's products were shipped to points outside the State of Michigan by railroad and 400 to 500 trailers with accessories were hauled over the highways by motor trucks or tractors to points outside the State. About 30 chassis a day are finished at the Detroit plant, of which 80 per cent are started on their way to distinations outside Michigan. In connection with its interstate sales, respondent furnishes service in the determination of customers' needs and assists in the laying out of special construction requirements. Respondent's sales of trailers in Canada are accomplished through its Canadian subsidiary and its sales in States other than Michigan are made through its branch sales offices and its distributors and dealers. It is a practice of respondent to consign trailers and parts to distributors and dealers in various States with title retained in respondent until payment is made. The manufacturing and assembly operations at the Detroit plant are essentially connected with and dependent upon the purchase, sales and distribution operations without the State of Michigan. The findings also described various features of respondent's manufacturing and distributing activities.

177 Union Members.

With respect to the alleged unfair labor practices, the Board found in substance as follows: The United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 19375 had been organized among the production and maintenance employes of respondent's Detroit plant and, at the time of the occurrences described, included 177 active members and about 100 members who at one time or another paid dues and did not usually attend meetings. The production and maintenance men at respondent's factory at that time numbered about 400. Early in 1934, respondent hired a detective whose duty it was "to ferret out the union activities of the men" and to keep the respondent informed. This, as the respondent's vice president stated, was to avoid trouble and "to keep a steady flow of business." For purposes of deception, and in order to make the detective eligible for membership in the union, respondent gave him employment. He joined the union and became its treasurer. He thus obtained a list of all the members of the Union. He made frequent reports to respondent and with the lists thus obtained respondent's superintendent went about the factory from time to time and warned various employes against union activities. The result of these measures "caused suspicion, unrest and confusion among the employes." A sub-foreman, who was later discharged, was urged by the superintendent to resign his office in the union and work with the superintendent "to see that the union did not gain strength in the plant." The sub-foreman, who interviewed applicants for work, was also instructed by his foreman to learn whether they belonged to a union or believed in unionism and was told that, if they did, they would be objectionable. Respondent "determined to put a stop to all attempts on the part of its factory workers to form an efficient independent bargaining agency and in furtherance of that purpose summarily discharged nine men and threatened three others with discharge." Two of the men were discharged before the act became effective.

The Board found: "As to the remaining seven men who were discharged, the evidence is found principally in the testimony of the discharged men and other employes. There was no credible or substantial contradiction of this testimony. Our conclusions as to the unfair labor practices charged are reached after a consideration of such evidence and argument as were offered by the respondent, who failed to produce witnesses in its own employ obviously having knowledge of the facts surrounding these discharges, and who in its brief does not argue that its conduct did not constitute unfair labor practices."

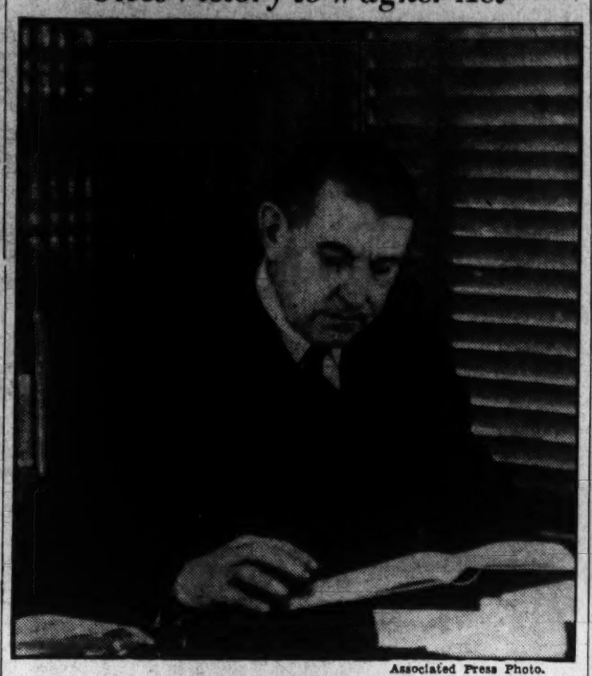
Coercion Found.

The Board reviewed the particular cases of discharge and found that, in each, the employe was discharged because he joined and assisted the Union. The Board found that as a result of the discharges the members of the Union were coerced and restrained from any attempt to organize for collective bargaining; that respondent's acts "led to confusion, resentment, and bitterness among the employes, and tended to lead to a labor dispute burdening and obstructing commerce and the free flow of commerce" between Michigan and other States and foreign countries.

Respondent, on its part, traces the history of the development of its business from its small beginnings, emphasizing the outstanding success of its enterprise. Respondent criticises the finding as to the number of its employes who were members of the Union and states there was no proper basis for the finding that there were only 400 employes in the manufacturing and production departments. Respondent contends that the testimony negatived any showing of labor difficulties and that since its first operations there had not been a strike at the plant which hampered its operations. It is also urged that it was not shown that the discharges caused a strike at the plant or delay in operations. Respondent points to evi-

Continued on Page 11, Column 7.

Gives Victory to Wagner Act



Associated Press Photo.

JUSTICE OWEN ROBERTS,
who delivered the majority decision in which the Supreme Court, by a 5-to-4 vote, upheld the Wagner labor relations act as applied to the Associated Press.

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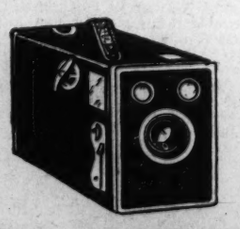

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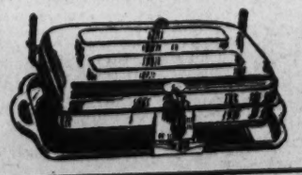

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Tuesday, April 13, 1937.

Star-Chamber Planning.

Washington has been the subject of more intelligent planning than any other city in the country. It is one of the few cities laid out according to a definite plan. Throughout all the period of its growth there has been a realization that it was destined to be a beautiful metropolis. And in spite of serious lapses in planning technique, there has been a general effort to prevent haphazard and incongruous development here.

In 1924 Congress set up a planning commission for the park and playground system. Two years later the name of this body was changed to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Both its membership and its duties were extended. It is now charged with the obligation of "preparing, developing and maintaining a comprehensive, consistent, and co-ordinated plan for the National Capital and its environs . . ." The clear intent of Congress was to set up a body that would supervise the orderly growth of Washington.

Yet one of the most far-reaching projects authorized for the Capital City in recent years has been launched without the official sanction of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Indeed, the N. C. P. P. C. was not even consulted as to the location of the Jefferson Memorial. The Boylan Commission adopted a plan that would ruin the most attractive area of the city without regard for the views of those experts who make the beautification of Washington their special concern.

Likewise, the Fine Arts Commission had no opportunity to pass upon the design of the classic mausoleum scheduled for erection to the memory of a great liberal statesman. These bodies are now suggesting modifications of the memorial plans. But both are severely handicapped in this respect. They are not free to offer the sort of candid criticism which might have been forthcoming before the design and the site of the memorial had been chosen.

What is the purpose of maintaining a National Capital Park and Planning Commission if it is to be denied any substantial voice in the Capital City's most important park and planning problems? Under these circumstances planning becomes a snare and a delusion. For the public is led to suppose that proposals to rip up the landscape have the approval of a responsible civic agency when actually none has ever been consulted.

As this current example of amateurish star-chamber planning becomes more fully understood it will serve to strengthen the conviction of many citizens that a completely new start must be made in the movement to memorialize our third President.

A Victory For Democracy.

In more than one European country the forces of democracy have shown no capacity to fight back when their nation has been threatened by dictatorship. As a result authoritarian governments now dominate a large part of the continent and constantly threaten to extend the area under their control.

Not the least important aspect of last Sunday's by-election in Brussels is the fact that in Belgium, at least, this tide is turning. Despite the advice of some among his followers, Premier Paul Van Zeeland refused to view with complacence the candidacy for Parliament of Leon Degrelle, Belgium's would-be Hitler. On the contrary, risking his own political future and the fate of his government, the premier entered the lists himself.

His strategy has now abundantly justified itself. The struggle between Van Zeeland and Degrelle pointed the issue between democracy and dictatorship. No wonder, then, that all the elements opposing the extension of fascism to Belgium aligned themselves in support of Van Zeeland.

The fact that among these elements were not only Liberals and Catholics but also Socialists and Communists gave Degrelle a talking point. The Rexist leader sought to pin the label of Communist on the premier by citing the fact that Belgium's insignificant Communist Party favored Van Zeeland. In this way he hoped to alienate many Catholic voters from his opponent. But the maneuver failed. On the eve of the balloting no less a Catholic dignitary than the Belgian primate, Cardinal Van Roey, denounced the Rexists and urged the premier's election.

In the final results Van Zeeland secured close to 76 per cent of the total vote, while the votes cast for Degrelle were considerably less than those polled by the Rexist candidate a year ago. Thus democracy in Belgium has shown its strength and the cause of liberalism throughout Europe has been advanced.

The Wagner Act Upheld.

In two different directions yesterday's Supreme Court decisions are certain to prove of great importance in American history.

On the one hand they give to the Federal Government a power over autocratic industrial policies which heretofore it has never securely achieved. On the other hand, they destroy the last vestige of effective argument for the President's proposal to pack the court. At one stroke the "crisis" to which Mr. Roosevelt referred in his broadcasts of March 4 and 9 has been dissolved.

Barring excesses on the part of feudalistic employers or revolutionary labor leaders, the problem of securing constructive industrial relations in this country should now be well started toward solution. The upholding of the National Labor Relations Board in five separate cases has not of itself achieved that promising situation. Its most ardent admirers admit that this legislation has many imperfections. The gain lies in the reasonable and enlightened attitude which the majority of the court has taken in its opinion in the Jones and Laughlin case, the controlling decision in those handed down yesterday.

The nub of the matter is in the question which the court asks in order to answer in the negative. When great industries are organized, through their subsidiaries and other connections, on a national scale, is a reasonable measure of control over their practices to be denied to the Federal legislature? The subordination of the labor policies of great corporations to the national will was the real issue decided yesterday, and the court decided it in a manner with which few broad-minded lawyers, and even fewer of the laity, will be disposed to disagree.

The abstract right of labor to organize and bargain collectively has long since secured unquestionable popular indorsement. There is, further, a widespread and rational belief that many of our current industrial problems are acute primarily because the recognition of this right has been so arbitrarily withheld. In the opinion of the court: "In its present application the statute goes no further than to safeguard the right of employes to self-organization . . . That is a fundamental right . . . Discrimination and coercion to prevent the free exercise of the right of employes to self-organization and representation is a proper subject for condemnation by competent legislative authority."

In its review of the cases decided yesterday the court found that there has been severe discrimination against union members "for the purpose of discouraging membership in the union."

That practice, which has done so much to encourage dangerous counter-attacks by organized labor, was repudiated by the recent election platforms of both major political parties. It is repudiated by the conscience and intelligence of the American people. The court finds inadmissible the efforts to define checks to such practices as unconstitutional. To do so would be "to shut our eyes to the plainest facts of our national life and to deal with the question of direct and indirect effects in an intellectual vacuum."

But it is just this charge that the court has been operating in an intellectual vacuum which comprises all that remains of the argument for packing it. One by one every other point advanced by President Roosevelt in behalf of his proposal has been shown to be invalid. Today nothing constructive remains in the plan, while its dangers and demerits are emphasized by the stripping of protective coloration.

"In the last four years," said Mr. Roosevelt in his broadcast of March 9, "the sound rule of giving statutes the benefit of all reasonable doubt has been cast aside." If this were ever true, it is true no longer. "The cardinal principle of statutory construction," says the majority opinion in the Jones and Laughlin case, "is to save and not to destroy." And it is on that principle that all the Wagner act cases were decided.

None can read the text of the majority opinions yesterday without coming to the conclusion that all but one of the arguments for the court-packing proposal have shredded away. That which remains is the one which Mr. Roosevelt himself put first—his belief that the plan "can be passed at this session of Congress." And properly examined that assumption of course reacts against the plan. It is not an argument but a bald assertion that Congress is too supine to resist the unleashed will of a determined Executive.

To contradict Mr. Roosevelt's charge that the Supreme Court has "assumed the power to veto" has come a second clear illustration of the evolutionary attitude of the court majority when border-line economic and social questions are involved. The action taken yesterday follows logically on the State minimum wage case decided two weeks ago. The precedents now established will make it easier to maintain this evolutionary attitude, within the limits which a Federal form of Government happily puts to dictatorial centralization of power.

If the President is, as he claims, interested only in reform within constitutional limits he will now soft-pedal the whole ill-advised plan for packing the Supreme Court. If, on the contrary, he is primarily interested in breaking down any restraints on the Executive, then yesterday's events will make no difference to him.

Not the least important aspect of the Wagner act cases will be their forthcoming clarification of the motives underlying the President's court-reform proposal.

Time For Traffic Engineering.

A policeman properly summed up the reactions of thousands of motorists who jammed Washington's streets on Sunday when he said it was the "worst mess" he had ever seen. At many points traffic was literally paralyzed. In spite of the fact that most District residents kept out of the muddle, it became a striking demonstration of the inadequacy of the city's traffic facilities.

In several cases prolonged tie-ups seem to have been a direct result of inadequate traffic direction. But the best possible supervision could not have kept so large a volume of traffic flowing smoothly through such bottlenecks as Dupont and Thomas circles. These intersections leading traffic from eight different directions into a confused merry-go-round were never intended to serve a large city teeming with motor cars. District authorities might just as well recognize the fact that a smooth flow of traffic will never be attained until some means of relieving the congestion at these points have been devised.

The District's worst tie-up in history came just two days after Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Harvard Bureau for Street Traffic Research, had told officials that our highway design must be modified, if intolerable congestion is to be relieved. Dr. McClintock especially stressed the desirability of separating traffic grades. New York and various other cities have greatly facilitated the movement of automobiles by providing speedways that eliminate the delay and hazards of cross traffic.

No doubt Washington will have to apply the same principle to some of its most congested streets. An underpass beneath Dupont circle for Massachusetts avenue, for example, would greatly facilitate the movement of both automobiles and street cars. There appears to be no other way of avoiding the intolerable tangles that result from the pouring of eight streams of traffic into one circle.

Senator Gibson has already introduced a bill calling for a thorough study of the District's traffic dilemma. Expert advice is certainly needed. The task of adapting our highway system to modern demands upon it cannot begin too soon.

Fruits Of Makeshift Policy.

Plans for the enactment of local tax bills that would raise approximately $12,000,000 brought forth a storm of protest largely because of fear that part of this revenue would never be used for the benefit of Washington residents. Local citizens know all too well that new levies designed to bring about a reduction of the tax burden on home owners are likely to serve as an excuse for further cuts in the Federal contribution to the local budget.

One of the strongest arguments for the new tax program was that it would relieve Congress of the necessity of adjusting taxes every year as the size of the budget fluctuates. Neither the House nor the Senate wants to consider local tax legislation in every session. From the viewpoint of the public as well as that of Congress piecemeal legislation of this sort is highly undesirable. But under the makeshift policy now in effect it is difficult to see how it can be avoided.

If Congress would adopt a set of principles definitely and equitably fixing the extent of its obligation to the District, a substantial and diversified tax program would doubtless be welcome to local residents. For the Commissioners could then adjust the real estate tax to the point necessary to keep the city's budget in balance. The basis of taxation would thus be broadened and the people would have assurance that new funds would not be used to relieve the Federal Government of its obligation.

Until such a formula has been worked out, however, District financing will doubtless remain on a hand-to-mouth basis. Chairman Collins of the House sub-committee on District appropriations now agrees with the members of the legislative committee studying the new tax bills that their aim should be to levy only sufficient taxes to meet current needs, without reducing the real estate tax. That view is sound and realistic under the circumstances. But it serves to emphasize the acute need for continued work on the fiscal problem which the Jacobs committee so badly muddled.

A Bombay man claimed a ghost waked him one night and threw him out the window. A ghost could get the same results with us with considerably less effort. All he'd have to do would be to wake us and stand between us and the door.

Most of us believe we're tolerant. We're entirely willing to concede that our opponents have the right to their wrong opinions.

"Alligators are harmless as long as you can keep their mouths closed," declares a Florida trainer. For that matter, so are snakes and gossips.

Congratulate Me!

Letters to the Editor

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the Editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, brevity is requested. Letters are subject to condensation.

The First Sit-Downer.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: It is astounding how many distinctively Oriental ideas are now finding an expression in the Western world. The present epidemic of sit-down strikes is a development of the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. Some years ago he used similar tactics on the British government and it did not know what to do. Now, Gandhi knew better than to try such antics on any one of a half-dozen Oriental despots ruling in India whom I could name. Such methods can be used successfully on Occidentals who do not understand how to handle the situation.

One of the great weaknesses of our Caucaso-American race is that it acts from precedent rather than from principle. Hence if a situation arises for which it has not precedent, its members hardly know what to do.

Every person has a natural right to sit down. He does not have either a natural or a civil right to sit down on another's property without permission. Those who participate in sit-down strikes know that they are doing wrong. Because they have a vote and live in a relatively democratic country they feel that the authorities will be cautious in removing them from the property of their employers. This situation creates a condition of anarchy throughout the body politic and is evidently designed to bring about a class war.

The sit-down strikes serve to bring out the inherent defect of democracy, to wit: A democratic government can be no better than the people who compose it. If it is composed of people having no respect for the property and rights of others, then you have the worst state of affairs possible. It is fine to have a government founded on the will of the people, provided it is a righteous will. But what if it is an unrighteous will? There can be a tyranny of majorities as well as of minorities, and our Constitution was so framed as to give each group a check on the other.

The sit-down strikes must be stamped out immediately. Law and order must be maintained at all costs. If Congress is afraid to legislate because of the voting strength of the strikers, then the employers of these strikers must act to protect their own property and rights. So long as they sit on the property of their employers they are trespassing, and by unwriten law can be ejected. I would suggest that steam or boiling-hot water discharged from a firemen's hose be freely applied to their posterior region. This will have the effect of making them move and also it will serve to teach them when and where it is proper for one to sit down. Remember that these strikers are just dupes of someone else who is behind the scenes manipulating things. IVO DE CAPET.

Washington, April 11.

Liquor Law's Effect.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: A new development in Virginia which has come about from the new Sunday liquor law is the holding of dances that begin at 12 midnight Sunday and last till 4 a. m. Monday. Is this to be foisted on the public as more ideal than being able to buy a bottle of the "demon rum?"

And who are these people who must be handed sops of this nature? Self-appointed reformers who go about wearing white badges (which latter are strangely reminiscent of the Pharisees, by the way) and a smug expression? I have heard of one of these "noble" creatures who won't even take coffee because it is a "stimulant," but who each winter goes to Florida to escape the natural course of the seasons. I can see how a narrow mind wouldn't be able to see the inconsistency of this, of course.

If these people have had drunken fathers, brothers and uncles they have my sincere sympathy, but I'll thank them not to presume that I and the rest of the world have had the same sort of heritage.

J. LAFFEY.

Leesburg, Va., April 9.

"An Ounce Of Prevention."

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: As a mother of two boys, members of the Boy Scouts and Y. M. C. A., and of a girl, member of the Girl Scouts and Y. W. C. A. I would like to say a word in defense of these splendid organizations.

Without help from the Community Chest these agencies would not be able to reach the masses of boys and girls, as fees would of necessity be prohibitive to hundreds now benefiting from their wholesome activities.

All mothers will agree with me, I am sure, that finding the proper outlet for youthful energies is a difficult and serious problem. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

If not directed along the right paths during their habit-forming years, undoubtedly many would choose the wrong course and later become public charges, swelling the ranks of the hungry and unemployed.

The excellent system of advancement and programs of scouting, the wholesome entertainments and opportunities for athletics afforded by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., keep boys and girls busy and uphold the finest Christian and moral standards.

In the summer camps, the rates are sufficiently low to reach those who would not be able to pay enough to cover expenses. Others, unable to pay anything, work hard in camp and obtain a free vacation. This would be impossible without help from the Chest.

It has been definitely proved here and in all leading cities that the Community Chest plan is the most efficient and cheapest way of raising and distributing money to worthy causes. If there is a lack of funds to feed the hungry the fault is not with the Chest, but with those who might have, but did not contribute to it. There is a unique situation in Washington. Thousands have flocked here from all over the country looking for jobs. Some have found none, others only small temporary ones, leaving us with more than our quota of destitute.

Surely the Government and the District will come to the aid of these unfortunates, without withdrawing help from the valuable organizations, in which so many give their services to combat the present-day evils facing our girls and boys.

It has been aptly said, "The future strength of any nation depends upon the proper training and education of its youth."

ANOTHER HOUSEWIFE.

Washington, April 10.

The Cherry Blossoms.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Permit me to commend the excellent editorial which appeared in The Post on April 7 in behalf of Washington's famous cherry blossoms.

Our fair city has only too recently been marred by the removal of our "rustic" spots, namely, the parks in the downtown section, which did much to bring a breath of home to those who have come here from distant States, particularly those from rural localities. To remove our famous cherry trees and destroy their natural setting I'm sure would be enough to make our founding fathers turn in their graves, since their chief aim was to make the Nation's Capital a city of great beauty.

It is to be hoped that the public-spirited citizens, not only of this city, but of the Nation as well, will express themselves on this subject, and it is further hoped that your editorial will have wide circulation, and acquaint the people of the country with the danger which is about to befall one of our Nation's most outstanding and beautiful sights.

Let us all carry the torch, and by concerted action avert any such unfortunate plan as is now under consideration. A. E. S.

Washington, April 10.

A Mother's Testimony.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: A letter appeared in your paper some days ago criticizing the Y. M. C. A. and suggesting that Community Chest funds be used for relief instead of for the support of that organization. Another letter, signed "Housewife," made much the same criticism, including the Y. W. C. A. and other "character-building agencies." May I, as another "housewife" and mother, who has long been vitally interested in the work of such organizations as the Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts, settlements, etc., as well as in relief work, venture to reply to these criticisms?

A few days ago, as a volunteer worker from one of our churches, I carried food and clothing to an utterly destitute family living in one of our hidden alleys, where there are seven children growing up under the worst possible conditions. When I had done that I knew that I had barely scratched the surface of the problem which that family presents. Unless something is done to raise those children above the standards of their home and its environment, to bring some decent influences into their lives, either through a settlement house, a boys club, a recreational center or some wholesome contact where they may have an opportunity to learn of something better than they have ever seen, they are headed straight for hospitals, reform schools and prisons, where we will pay in taxes for their support, the money which we might have paid to give them a decent chance. Their father is now working, at good wages, but that isn't going to save those children.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. derive only a very small proportion of their support from the Community Chest. They are mainly self-supporting, but I can speak with knowledge of the Y. W. C. A. when I say that the difference which the community is paying and which represents the cost of free service given to girls and women who are greatly helped by such service, is money well spent. The work for the blind which was dropped from the Chest this year was not dropped in order to give money to the character-building agencies, but for a very different reason.

As to the salaries paid to social workers, I am thankful that the day is passing when workers who have had careful training, essential for good service, whose work is oftentimes a great drain on their sympathies and emotions as well as on their physical strength, so that many break under the strain—that these workers should also be expected to live on such small pittances that they cannot take care of their families or make any provision for sickness or old age. Certainly, when they are carrying the major burden, we people who are providing the funds ought to see to it that they are well paid.

Because I have children of my own, I am constantly made aware of the importance of good environment and the right companionship, and certainly no one can read the newspapers today without realizing that there are many boys and girls in this city who, while in no need of relief, are desperately in need of the right sort of influences in their lives. I look with thankfulness on every organization which is giving them an opportunity for wholesome recreation and character building. PEARL G. STUART.

Washington, April 9.

One Ford Worker.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: While interested in your editorial of April 9, "The Sit-Down and Mr. Ford," a letter was received from an inventor and client of mine who has been in the Ford works for 25 years and who says: "Sit-down strikes in all auto factories but Ford, and here we won't have any trouble as we get good pay and conditions."

This is from an humble Ford workers who has always had the highest praise for "Uncle Henry" and his methods. It may be relied upon as the general opinion of a large number of the Ford workers. My friend was a Congressional candidate several years ago in Dearborn. JAMES F. DUHAMEL.

Washington, April 9.

The Post Impressionist

The Old Order.

THE CIRCLE is really prettier now. The statue of Dupont which occupied its center in the old days was nothing to brag about. Those who professed a knowledge of sculptural art had protested its presence, dubbing it, among other things, a "monstrosity." The fountain which replaces it, with comely marble figures, is much better.

There was no lawn. A heavy, bushy growth, with thick vinelike limbs entangling grotesquely, covered this area. Even so, it was a haven for children. There were dark tunnels through the labyrinth of twisted branches to be explored over and over again, and green canopied "huts" deep within where "Pioneers" waited attack by "Indians."

It was a safe place for play but at times the bane of mothers and nursemaids.

The walks were of some dark material and badly cracked in places; the benches very uncomfortable. Today's trees are the same ones, of course. Yet for some reason they don't seem to be. They seem to be fewer in number, too.

* * *

Those were happy, lazy sort of days. Everything then seems so serene now. A horse car being pulled up P street from the bridge. The extra, a rib-showing animal with the energy of a sleeping cat, unhooked at the Circle's turn. The "gees" and "haws" of the driver, who, grasping the coupler in one hand, reigns and whip in the other, follows his charge down hill, leaning backward to keep the traces taut, his steps uneven and dragging.

The car, safely tugged to level ground, making the turn on rails raised inches from the street level, and proceeding downtown-ward. The driver, standing on an open platform, constantly manipulating the brake and beating the lagging horses, employing reins as whips. Short store whip standing in a socket attached to the dashboard. This for hills only.

The man's face, weather-beaten and seamed. Heat, cold, snow, sleet, rain, standing in the open to face it. Standing for hours turning his brake now a little tighter, now releasing it, clucking at his horses, shouting at his horses, whipping them. Ever so often reaching back to release the fare-box bottom so that the company's revenue would slip from sight.

* * *

Memory playing tricks. Many resurrected events seem unbelievable. As, if one lived on the car line in Georgetown say, and was not quite prepared for the trip to "Town," the housemaid or some other suitable envoy stationed on the front steps to wait the car's approach. And when it came the driver asked to stop until toilets were completed. And he did. In later years when the telephone was in infancy, operators obligingly ringing the bell vigorously at any stated hour to awaken you, or to remind you of some pressing engagement, if asked to do so.

Lazy days they seem now. No crowding and shoving excepting at parades and the like. No chugging of motor or blasts of horn. No nauseating smells from exploded gas. Only creaking of two-wheeled carts laden with tar or brick, the former, hot and covered with tarpaulin, a resting place for drowsy Negro drivers stretched out on backs, faces upturned to a burning sun. The horses, heavy drayers, following the curb line unerringly and without orders.

And again, the charging fire-engine steeds. Those trained, sure-footed animals that hauled huge apparatus through the streets at terrific speed for those days, three abreast. It was a show, no mistake.

Even so, those were calm, quiet days in comparison.

Connecticut avenue was lovely then. Not so wide as now, and tree-lined. More residences than stores. In spring the Sunday promenades were sartorial classics. Everyone seemed to know everyone else, or, at least, who they were. An aura of small-town Southerness dominated. Bows and smiles and deep sweeps of men's hats. Chattering groups. Gay colors.

Folks sauntered in those days. Walking was a leisurely pastime. In an age when the streets were used by children for playgrounds—baseball games and prisoner's base or such—there was no need for hurry.

Just prior to the World War a ruffled Congressman offered a bill in Congress which would have required the street car companies to furnish each passenger standee with a stipulated (a rather large one) space for travel. Later, the late Hobart Brooks, a sterling newspaper man, coined a phrase to the effect that every American has two homes, and one of them is Washington.

The war knocked out whatever chances the Congressman's bill may have had for passage, for in 1917, so crowded became the city that folks rode on top of cars to get to and from work.

With the advent of the New Deal, America seemed to have taken Mr. Brook's words literally, for they streamed in, and have continued to do so, from every section of the country. And so well do they like their "second home" it seems, they intend to vote in their States but carry on here.

The old order is just a pleasant memory.

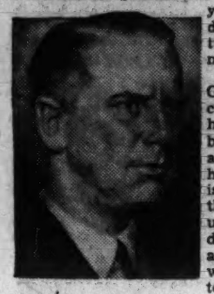
ROBERT HAROLD MAY.

Fair Enough

By *Westbrook Pegler*

The Woman Angle.

THE POLICE, the newspapers and the public make a distinction between swell murders and cheap murders, and the current Gedeon case in New York is a swell murder because one of the victims was a pretty young woman who left a diary and a batch of pictures showing her almost nude.



The killing of Veronica Gedeon was no worse a crime than the killing of her mother or the family boarder, Frank Byrnes, but all attention, except perhaps that of the prosecutors, is centered on the death of the girl. The presecutors usually pick over the evidence in a plural murder and go to bat on a crime which they feel best able to prove under formal conditions in court.

Thus the assassin in this piece, when he goes to trial, may be charged with killing the boarder or the mother, not the girl.

• • • •

MURDERS are of such great variety that it is impossible to state the elements which distinguish the swell ones, but the police, city editors, the reporters and the public know instinctively. It is impossible to blow up a cheap murder for any length of time unless it be a small-town job in which case the undistinguished, routine homicide may relieve the local monotony. Ordinarily, the cheap ones make the local front page for one or two editions but are quickly whittled down to a couple of paragraphs under small headlines and shoved back among the goiter cures and electric belts. Then they disappear.

In any big city there are always prisoners in the county lockup awaiting trial, sentence or even execution for killings which are forgotten by everyone but those directly concerned.

A beautiful woman, preferably young, is sure-fire material in a murder case whether she be the victim, the killer or the cause of it all. Up to a few years ago, some journalists, with the old newspaper instinct to build up a story, would strive to glamourize the most commonplace fatalities and create romantic mystery out of imagination in order to land their stuff outside.

The corpse of some work-worn woman who had quietly stepped over the side of a ferry would be described as that of a beautiful girl with manicured nails and clad in expensive lingerie, but a call to the morgue keeper would reveal that she was middle-aged, obviously a toiler from the state of her hands and wore a cotton union suit. And there would go your murder mystery.

THIS SORT of thing is not done any more, for we have got religion to a certain extent, but when we do get a swell murder we still go to town, as the treatment of the Gedeon case demonstrates. The girl's diary and the many professional photographs showing her dressed in a few cents' worth of cheesecloth are not pertinent to the crime itself, which is the ostensible basis of public interest.

But it would be silly to pretend that the killing is the actual basis of interest. If that were so, the interest would be evenly divided among the three, whereas the mother and the boarder have become mere background.

In theory all first-degree murders are equal, but experience proves that anyone of a mind to do a murder runs a great risk under certain conditions. If a man kills a pretty woman or the husband of a pretty woman with whom he is infatuated he invites difficulty, because the police and the papers spraddle all over the case, and the public naturally demands an answer to the mystery, thus spurring the district attorney to announce that he will leave no stone unturned.

• • • •

BUT IF the man slaps a stranger over the head with a piece of pipe in a dark alley to rob him of $8, there is no clamor and the district attorney is not unduly spurred.

Murders in foreign neighborhoods usually are rated as cheap and in case of a big run of news and a tight paper, a city editor, after a glance at the unpronounceable names and the street addresses, may jab the copy on the dead-hook and forget it.

The victims are just as dead as Ronnie Gedeon and the outrage is no less, but who is going to get excited and ogle the photographs of some lumpy-looking immigrant girl employed in a cannery, even though her sweetheart blew her down in a jealous passion?

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The Once Over

By H. I. Phillips

The Collegiate White Wing.

("New York.—The city will give a free college course in sanitary engineering to street cleaners who have had a high school education."—News item.)

Don't snub that White Wing in the street
Beside his rubbish can;
He is not dirt beneath your feet—
He is a college man!

Don't pass him with hard looks that cut;
No gutter type is he;
He labors in the gutter, but
He's out for a degree!

He sweeps the "butts" and papers, aye,
But he should not despair,
For soon he'll be, like you, a guy
Who merely throws 'em there!

Perceive him toiling through the day
Behind his broom with joy;
That helpless look has gone away—
He's now a college boy!

His mood is light (tra la! tra la!)—
His once sad eyes are clear;
He shovels with a "Rah! Rah! Rah!"
And gives a college cheer.

Torn papers, junk and broken glass
With broom and spade he fights;
He climbs right through the muddy mass,
His goal the cultured heights!

He sweeps the rubbish up with pride
And fills the rubbish carts
Well knowing his white garb may hide
A bachelor of arts!

In dreams his white suit he discards
And throws that broom down, too—
To run ten! . . . twenty! . . . fifty yards! . . .
And win for N. Y. U.! . . .

He blocks and runs and knocks 'em flat . . .
He snares each forward pass . . .
The greatest football player that
The Street Department has! . . .

Then "Grab that broom!" . . . The trance is cut;
It leaves him dripping wet . . .
His dream is rudely shattered but
The guy may get there yet!

Extending Sympathy to Mrs. Angell.

The Burden of the Year, it seems to this column, will be borne by Mrs. Helen P. Angell, of Columbus, Ohio, who recently was crowned the best cook in the United States in the National Open. One egg a little too soft, a biscuit the least bit heavy, a pork chop too rare, and we can hear Mr. Angell taunting, "So you're the best cook in the country, eh!"

Mrs. Angell's pastry special, we assume, is Angell cake.

If she bakes a cake for sale at the church supper, does she lose her amateur standing?

Add Similes.

As harmless as the sinister servant in a murder mystery.
As disconcerting as a baby wailing at a burlesque show.
As full of pep as a tired business man at Atlantic City. —E. Light.

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Bay State Shoes

Boston Correspondent Reports Massachusetts Gains In Industry Threatened By Labor Fight Between Two Unions.

By Joel Underwood.
Special Correspondence of The Post.
Boston.

THE SHOE INDUSTRY in Massachusetts seems to be on the threshold of events which may lead to its former pre-eminence, or which may begin a period of decline from which there is no recovery. In either case, the important decision will probably rest with the labor leaders and not the managers of industry. The newly created United Shoe Workers of America, a C. I. O. organization, is beginning a drive for recognition in the shoe industry. But heads of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, the federation affiliate, have made it clear that they do not intend to see their membership lost to an upstart rival.

Properly speaking, this is not a jurisdictional fight in the making, for a jurisdictional dispute involves overlapping claims of authority. Here there is no pretense that the shoe workers are to be partitioned beween the two unions. Each claims the right to organize any and all of the workers in the shoe industry.

Such a double-barreled campaign for organization is likely to have serious consequences for the shoe industry. The 1936 report of the Massachusettts State Planning Commission indicates that the industry is in a good position to recover markets lost to Western manufacturers in the last 15 years or so. From 1923 to 1929 the Bay State lost ground continually to its two nearest competitors, New York and Missouri. The decline in the value of production from 1929 to 1933 was proportionately the same in these States. In the 1933 to 1935 period the recovery of New York was better than that in either Massachusetts or Missouri, but the 1936 figures indicate that Massachusetts is once again pulling away from its rivals.

Wane Of Labor Disputes Explains Much Of Increase.

ONE REASON for this development is to be found in the figures of the State Planning Commission on the ratio of industrial disputes in Massachusetts and competitive States. Before 1934 Massachusetts had a higher number of such industrial disputes than any of 19 industrial States.

Since 1934, however, the picture has changed. The ratio of disputes in the other industrial States, (including shoe manufacturing States) rose sharply. On this matter the planning board's report concludes that "the long cited disadvantage of labor difficulties formerly land at the door of the Bay State has become about equally pronounced in most of the States which are its principal competitors."

The conclusion is clear then that Massachusetts still leads the Nation in the value of shoes produced, and that the competitors of Massachusetts are beginning to feel the effects of labor difficulties which the Bay State experienced for so long. It is quite possible then that the impending drive for the organization of the shoe industry will react to the advantage of Massachusetts. The danger lies in the possibility that this drive will degenerate into a struggle for the memberships of unionists already organized instead of a movement to round up the unorganized. In that event, the greatest brunt will fall upon Massachusetts industry and its competitors will gain.

C. I. O.-A. F. Of L. Struggle Has Divided Shoe Workers.

RECENT EVENTS have served to divide organized shoe workers into two main camps. Independent unions which have grown up largely since 1933 have amalgamated and affiliated with the committee for industrial organization. The three independents before the amalgamation were the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, the United Shoe and Leather Workers and the Shoe Workers Protective Union. The last two groups voted for amalgamation and affiliation but the third, so far, has not. The brotherhood has hesitated because of a fear that the autonomy of the union would be lost.

The other main division of the organized shoe workers is of course the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor since 1895. So far, its resistance to encroachments by the United Shoe Workers of America has taken the form of name calling, but there is every evidence that the union is prepared to assume a more vigorous opposition.

A dual union battle in Massachusetts which left outside non-union plants free would undoubtedly hasten the flight of capital from the State. Even should the organizing campaign be later carried to the unorganized areas, the damage would be serious. Factories moved from Massachusetts to the West are not likely to return.

The shoe industry seems to be particularly sensitive in this respect because of the rather peculiar arrangements under which manufacture is frequently carried on. When machinery is largely rented and not owned outright, there is obviously less compulsion to endure strikes and other labor difficulties. It is easier for a manufacturer to pull up his stakes and to move on to a less troublesome area. This is particularly true when there is the added inducement of tax exemptions and low-rent factory space.

It is especially important that this possible migration be prevented for there do not seem to be any new industries in development to absorb the supply of labor unemployed when such transfers do take place.

Organization Campaign In Maine Discouraging.

THE FIRST EVIDENCES of the new drive are not without encouragement. The United Shoe Workers have begun a campaign in Lewiston and Auburn, Me., for organization and recognition. Maine is one of the States to which shoe factories had a habit of moving when they migrated from Massachusetts.

The sit-down has not been used in the Maine campaign. The workers have been called out instead. The response does not appear to have been very wide for only a minority of the workers have heeded the strike call.

This development has both its encouraging and its bad aspects. Encouraging because the United Shoe Workers have inaugurated their campaign for recognition in non-union shops. With the labor cost differentials between Massachusetts and non-union States eliminated it is quite possible that the pre-1923 competitive position of the Bay State may be restored.

The disquieting aspect of the Maine campaign is the limited appeal which the United Shoe Workers seems to have for the nonunion shops. If an outside strike will draw only a handful of supporters among the workers, it may mean that the sit-down will be used in the future. If a small picketing force is unable to keep plants from operating, the inside strike which makes minority action so efficient may be resorted to.

If the sit-down were used in Massachusetts, it is likely that more would be forfeited in the loss of public good will than would be gained from the employer. Gov. Hurley has expressed his intention to suppress sit-downs when and if they should occur and there is little doubt that this represents general opinion in the State.

Much of the future of the shoe industry in Massachusetts depends upon the next few months. According to the report of the State planning commission, shoe production is one of the fields in which "Massachusetts at the moment appears to be progressing more rapidly than the Nation as a whole." This advantage will be lost, and ultimately the workers will be the sufferers, if the industry in Massachusetts is tied up in a war between dual unions.

Gallinger Opens Auxiliary Ward

In order to prevent congestion, Gallinger Hospital last month opened an auxiliary ward now housing about 30 patients daily, according to a report submitted yesterday to the Board of Public Welfare by Dr. Edgar A. Bocock, superintendant.

An average total of 901.6 patients were cared for daily during March by the hospital. That total is seven patients more per day than were cared for in March, 1936, the report stated.

"The non-paid visiting staff of the hospital," Dr. Bocock said, "appointed by Georgetown and George Washington University Medical Schools from their teaching staffs, made 429 visits or a daily average of 13.48 calls at the institution.

"On no day during the month was any of the various services not attended by a visiting physician. This excellant attendance has prevailed steadily for the past four months."

U. S. Fleet at Shanghai.

Shanghai, April 12 (U.P.).—The cabaret area put on its best bib and tucker today as the annual spring concentration of American warships here began. Eleven destroyers arrived from Manila, first of the fleet which is due within the next few days with 7,000 officers and men.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"He practices before a mirror and that's the only way he can deliver his speech!"

In Belgium

By *Barnet Nover*

The Victory Of Paul Van Zeeland

DESPITE ITS division into 26 national states, each intensely jealous of its sovereignty and separated from the others by closely guarded borders, Europe's essential unity is inescapable. So much is this the case that it can truly be said that there can be no major developments taking place in Europe which are of purely domestic significance.

It is for this reason that Sunday's by-election in Brussels aroused such intense interest in foreign capitals. For much more was at stake in the balloting than whether Premier Paul Van Zeeland or Mr. Leon Degrelle would win one of the 202 seats in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives.

What was at issue, in fact, was nothing less than the future domestic and international orientation of the kingdom. And that directly impinges on the interests of all other European nations and peoples. At the same time, the Brussels by-election had become in the popular imagination a testing ground of the relative strength of fascism and democracy.

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THE STRUGGLE between these two diametrically opposed philosophies of government has been going on for many years. The Armistice saw democracy triumphant over a very wide area. Then, from 1922 to 1934, one after another of the democratic states succumbed to dictatorships until at the present time the area of democratic rule is limited to the western fringe of the continent, the Scandinavian kingdoms in the north and Czechoslovakia the only democratic island in central Europe.

Italy was the first to go. It was in Italy that the new system first developed its slogans, its technique of achieving mastery, its governmental apparatus and its philosophical justification. But just as Mussolini had borrowed his salute from the Romans, his colored shirts from Garibaldi, his violent methods of breaking up opposition meetings from the French Royalists, his corporative state ideas from Sorel and a lot of things from the Bolsheviks, so Hitler borrowed generously from Mussolini. And the would-be dictators—De la Rocque, Mosley, Degrelle—have borrowed from both Fuehrer and Duce.

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IT IS AN important point to remember that between the march on Rome and the Reichstag fire more than a decade elapsed. In that decade Mussolini's personality, his real and alleged successes, received widespread acclaim in conservative quarters throughout Europe and the world. More than one American businessman, for instance, including many who now complain bitterly about the centralizing tendencies of the New Deal, used to return from Italy during those years rapturous in their praise of Il Duce. The same was true of their counterparts in other lands.

The Italian example, therefore, for good reasons or bad, tended to give Fascist ideas, movements and leaders a sympathetic reception. That became particularly true when the world was plunged into an extremely severe economic crisis with which the democratic state found it difficult to grapple. In the face of this crisis, democracy, a feeble plant at best in many countries of Europe, began to wilt. Fascist movements found the going very much easier than in days of relative prosperity.

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IT IS A STARTLING fact that in Germany democracy gave up practically without a struggle, succumbing in a very short time, indeed, to the officially sponsored violence of the Nazi-dominated government of 1933 and to the superior propagandist technique of Goebbels & Co.

That technique emphasized two ideas. In the first place, the fear of communism was played upon at every opportunity. In the second place, the weakness and failures of the democratic regime were emphasized. Special appeals (frequently contradictory) were made to diverse sections of the nation. Businessmen alarmed by the strength of trade unions in keeping up wages at a time of declining production and markets; small shopkeepers ground between the upper and nether millstones of large-scale concentrations of capital and highly organized labor; unemployed and discontented youth; Junkers, militarists, racial snobs, ardent nationalists—the Nazis held out a promise to each of these elements. They could unite under the banner of Hitler. The democratic elements remained hopelessly divided to the last.

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IN HIS BID for power, Leon Degrelle, the Rexist leader, sought to apply in Belgium the technique which had succeeded so spectacularly in Italy and Germany. He began with a campaign of unbridled vituperation of the old-line political leaders and parties. With Belgium only just beginning to emerge from a serious economic and financial crisis, his efforts met with no small success. In the general election of May, 1936, the Rexists won 21 seats in the chamber and 12 seats in the Senate and polled 11.4 per cent of the popular vote.

Since then the Rexists have cut a wide swath. Their agitation has been continuous. Monster mass meetings, organized along National Socialist lines, have been held all over the kingdom, and Degrelle, a handsome youth of 30, has proved a demagogue of no small rabble-rousing ability. But his program has, for the most part, remained as negative as it was in the beginning. Anti-Communist and anti-democratic, he has never fully explained just what he proposes to do once in power, except to "turn the rascals out."

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THE ITALIAN FASCISTS and, later, the German Nazis were similarly vague as to what they planned to do once in power. In their case, however, this was no liability. For each of the groups to whom the appeal for an overthrow of the democratic regime was made could fill in the void with their own hopes and aspirations. In Degrelle's case, however, this was not possible. For the Belgian people know full well, in view of what has been happening elsewhere on the Continent, just what fascism means. The earth with the white fence around it, which Degrelle promised, appeared to them suspiciously like a concentration camp.

It is not surprising, then, that when Degrelle put himself up as a candidate for parliament Premier Van Zeeland himself, belonging to no party but eager to preserve the democratic system in Belgium, entered the lists to oppose him. And it is not surprising that all groups that have any reason to fear the establishment of a Fascist regime in Belgium, came out in support of the premier. This was not only true of Catholics, Liberals and Socialists—for some time these parties have been co-operating in the government. It was also true of the Communists. Thus, even as a united front in France had blocked the path to power of De la Rocque and had taken power from the reactionaries in Spain, so a united front made certain a democratic triumph in Belgium.

That democratic triumph in the little North Sea kingdom is at the same time a triumph for democracy everywhere in Europe, even as a victory for Degrelle would have constituted a triumph for fascism. For the struggle between these two opposing philosophies of government now transcends national frontiers. The Fascists were the first to recognize this fact and to act on it. If somewhat belatedly, the democratic elements of Europe have also become aware of this situation. At long last the democrats have begun to fight back, and in fighting back to win victories over those favoring the totalitarian state. It is an enormously heartening circumstance.

Fanny Brawne

By William Lyon Phelps

Keats' Love.

All the world loves a lover; Keats was a great lover and his love for Fanny Brawne is one of the great love stories of the world.

Every one who knows anything about Keats' life knows that he was in love with a girl named Fanny Brawne; and it has been generally believed that she was rather dull, rather flippant, and incapable either of returning or even of understanding his passion.

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Well, a slender little volume in front of me, just published, and containing for the first time in print the letters that she wrote to Keats' sister Fanny, are not only amazingly interesting, even thrilling, but they show that Fanny Brawne, young as she was, had a most interesting personality, a mind of her own, a warm heart, and was absolutely worthy of Keats' love and of becoming his wife. This book is called "The Letters of Fanny Brawne to Fanny Keats" and is published by the Oxford University Press, New York. They were all written just before and for a few years after, the death of Keats.

Fanny Brawne was 20 years old when Keats died and Fanny Keats was 17.

Shifting Europe

Paris Observer Believes Spanish Conflict No Prelude To General European War; Eyes Focus Today On Balkans.

By Europax.
Special Correspondence of The Post.
Paris.

WHILE THE SPOTLIGHT of public attention remains fixed on Spain's "international civil war," experienced stage hands are hard at work behind the thick velvet curtains of diplomatic discretion in a vitally significant attempt to shift the whole European scene.

"Curtain-raiser to a general European conflict," Spain's civil strife has been called. But today France and Britain appear to be making marked progress in their efforts to ring down a fireproof safety curtain between Spain's blazing international arena and the rest of Europe. A system of control, both on sea and along the Franco-Spanish frontier, has finally been worked out in London and is now being applied. There seems at last to be some possibility that the famous "diplomatic fiction" of nonintervention may become at least a little less fictitious.

Here in Paris, government officials and diplomats generally agree that "it's entirely up to Mussolini." They do not all agree, however, on the question of what the Duce's real aims in Spain are, nor on just how far he is ready to go to attain these ends. Some feel—and this is the official thesis of the French foreign office—that he seeks no more than to preserve Italian prestige through preventing the defeat of Franco, whose government Italy has formally recognized. The Quai d'Orsay has great hopes that eventually it will prove possible to work out a compromise settlement in Spain which will save Signor Mussolini's face and yet leave the Mediterranean stiuation essentially unchanged.

Other well-informed observers, on the contrary, claim to have certain knowledge that Italian forces are solidly entrenched in the Balearic Islands and that they intend to stay there. Furthermore, Mussolini is credited in these same quarters with the determination to "dig in" at Ceuta, in Spanish Morocco, and at Tarifa, on the Spanish coast, near Gibraltar, and thus wrest from England the exclusive control of the western Mediterranean.

Mussolini And Hitler Held Not Eager For War.

ON THE WHOLE, the prevalent impression here is that neither Italy nor Germany is desirous of pushing the Spanish experiment to such extremes as these, which would almost surely oblige both Britain and France to act.

This impression seems to be supported by diplomatic developments elsewhere in Europe. Indeed, if one turns today from the newspapers to the chancellories, from the spectacular events that monopolize popular interest to the quieter crises which preoccupy governmental and diplomatic circles, in Paris, at least, one is at once struck by the fact that real attention is focussed on central Europe.

What is going on in eastern and central Europe today? What is behind the Italo-Yugoslav pact? What is the link between this unexpected accord and Belgium's new "one-way" neutrality? What underlies the constant comings and goings in the Balkans and the Danube during recent weeks, the almost continuous exchange of visits between the premiers and foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, Roumania and Turkey—and has all of it any real importance anyway?

The answer is that what is going on behind the scenes in central Europe today is vitally important to the whole world, America included, for it holds the issues of peace or war in Europe: it is nothing less than a vast diplomatic maneuver, an attempt to shift European balance of power by breaking, or at least loosening, the lines that tie the Little Entente to France.

At the risk of over-simplifying things, I feel that the situation can be clarified most quickly by a summary statement of the facts. Briefly therefore:

The primary risk of war in Europe today—leaving Spain aside—is the possibility that Germany will attack Czechoslovakia, for it is in Czechoslovakia that the largest German minority is to be found. But if this were to occur, France would attack Germany in accordance with her alliance with the Czechs—not to mention her obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations. If, on the other hand France could be detached from Czechoslovakia and the other Little Entente countries—Roumania and Yugoslavia—then the risk of the Germano-Czech quarrel degenerating into a general European war would be greatly diminished if not entirely eliminated. Has not Herr Hitler offered bi-lateral peace pacts to Czechoslovakia and the other central European countries, and is it not France's alliances with these countries which keeps them from accepting?

THIS IS a sketchy summary of the reasoning that lies behind the current moves on the European chessboard. Its full significance appears only when the details of the game are perceived.

Britain made the first move. Early this year the British government, I am able to reveal for the first time, sent a special emissary to Paris, charged with obtaining the answer to the following question: "If Germany were to attack Czechoslovakia, even indirectly in the form of supporting an insurrection there, would France come to her aid?" The answer which the semi-official emissary took back to London was an emphatic "Yes."

Careful Analysis Of Diplomacies Significant.

This response confirmed England in her plan. This plan was simple in its essentials. It was, and is, to endeavor to keep Germany from starting a war by attempting to give her at least partial satisfaction peacefully. A trial balloon sent up to see whether it could be done by returning to Germany some of her colonies, was peremptorily punctured by the Dominions. An alternative had to be found.

France, meanwhile, had obtained from Britain an exchange of promises of immediate mutual assistance in case of an unprovoked attack on either country which amounted in effect almost to a defensive military alliance. England had resigned herself to the inevitable—to the obligation of defending France's northern and northeastern frontiers against invasion. But the French, still unsatisfied, sought to extend this British guarantee to central Europe, going on their usual premise that the only way to preserve peace in Europe is to make it plain to Germany that if she attacks anyone at all she will have everybody against her.

At this Britain balked. But realizing that, so long as France was tied to the Czechoslovak "sore-spot of Europe," she herself was likely to be involved through her commitments to France, England began to look into the possibility of gently prying loose France from Czechoslovakia. The wedge with which a beginning has been made in this direction is the recent Italo-Yugoslav pact.

HERE ATTENTION should be called to a significant fact still not generally known: The Italo-Yugoslav pact was submitted to London and approved by the British government before it was concluded between Rome and Belgrade!

The implication is obvious, for this pact was hailed in Italy and Germany as marking the thin edge of the wedge inserted between France and the Little Entente. Although this interpretation of the accord is officially scouted here, unofficially it is not denied that the pact is causing the Quai d'Orsay serious concern. It is acknowledged that the Italo-Yugoslav agreement establishes an ominous precedent in that it shows how bi-lateral pacts of the sort Herr Hitler prefers and has so frequently offered to his neighbors can be satisfactorily concluded between formerly hostile nations and give a good measure of satisfaction to each party.

Furthermore, the French are worried at the failure of the pact to contain any reference to the League and its collective security system. Some of the more clear-sighted French observers draw the correct conclusion that France is now reaping what she sowed during the Italo-Ethiopian affair when she let slip the opportunity of making the League a genuinely effective universal system of collective security instead of a primarily French affair intended to operate only against Germany.

Despite this dissatisfaction here, however, there is good reason to believe that the French government too approved the Italo-Yugoslav pact. Does this mean that, in her heart of hearts, France would not object to parting with her burden of guaranteeing the security of the Little Entente countries? The conclusion seems a bold one, but it is more likely to be "premature" than completely unjustified. If France could be certain of finding in Western Europe all the support and security which she seeks—no small order—she would by no means feel badly over being relieved of her obligations in eastern and central Europe.

That is what is at stake in the Anglo-Franco-Belgian negotiations. France is anxious to convert her temporary arrangement with Britain into a permanent one, and to reinforce it with complete military general staff arrangements. Belgium wants to obtain security guarantees without having to promise much in return. While Britain is desirious of making sure that in the event of war Belgian territory, which is strategically necessary to the defense of London against air attack, will be available if needed.

Clearly, therefore, efforts are being made to shift the European scene.

Steel Opinion Also Applicable In Trailer Case

Continued from Page 9.

dence that only 35 men voted for a strike out of a total of 700 production and manufacturing employes; that only 67 employes voted at the Union meeting and that the suggestion of a strike was voted down. Respondent contends that the testimony of its vice president showed that, in discharging and laying off men during a slack period of production, the same standard was applied to Union and non-Union men, the determining factors "being the efficiency of the workmen, his cooperation and whether or not he appeared to have the Company's best interests at heart in performing his duties."

Counsel for respondent in their brief state that "Respondent called no witnesses and offered no proof on the question of alleged unfair labor practices, except that brought on cross-examination of discharged employes and from witness Vosler (its vice president) called by the Board on this phase of the case The Company at all times relied upon its position that the Board had neither jurisdiction over the subject matter of these proceedings, nor over the person of the Respondent, that the Act, as a whole, was invalid and the attempted application thereof by the Board to respondent in these proceedings was unconstitutional."

The Board in its findings stated that respondent's witness, Vosler, testified that "he knew none of the facts" surrounding any of the discharges "of his own knowledge" and the Board commented upon the failure of respondent to produce the foreman, or the superintendent, who were in a position to contradict the statement of employes, if they could be contradicted, with respect to the reasons for the discharge.

We have examined respondent's contentions and we are of the opinion that the findings of the Board, with respect to the nature of the respondent's business and the circumstances of the discharges complained of, are supported by the evidence.

The questions relating to the construction and validity of the Act have been fully discussed in our opinion in No. 419, National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Corporation, decided this day We hold that the principles there stated are applicable here. The decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals is reversed and the cause is remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion

Senate Warned Of Exhausting Source of Taxes

Country Nearly Drained, Robinson Says, Hits Billion-Dollar Bill.

By Robert C. Albright.

A warning that existing tax sources are "about exhausted" was thrust at the Senate yesterday, as the Administration tightened its checkrein on spending in an effort to offset revenue losses and avert a new general tax bill.

Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson raised his admonishing voice when an effort was made to call up the Harrison-Black bill, spreading $1,000,000,000 over five years for Federal aid to education in the States.

"Insofar as I am informed," said Robinson, "we have about exhausted the source of taxation to which the Government is willing and able to resort. Manifestly, we cannot go on extending Federal activities into fields and spheres of action, and increasing expenditures, without making some provision for them."

Aimed at Senator Harrison.

His remarks were directed at Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and coauthor of the Federal education bill. By implication, they were aimed at half a dozen other proposals for new Federal outlays, including proposed housing and farm tenancy legislation.

It was the first skirmish in the Administration's new retrenchment front, forced by a revenue drop of between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000 below estimates. The issue will be firmly joined tomorrow, when the President sends Congress his revision of budget estimates, coupled with proposed relief appropriations for the next fiscal year.

A drive by a strong bloc of Democrats and Republicans for a cut in relief appropriations to provide funds for other activities was definitely foreshadowed by yesterday's maneuver. For the first time this session, Senator Harrison, an Administration stalwart, was placed in floor opposition to his leader.

Borah Joins Robinson.

Harrison is opposed to new taxes, but believes relief appropriations can now be subordinated to other "permanent" activities. He will make another effort to call up his education bill Thursday.

Senator William E. Borah (Republican), of Idaho, joined Robinson yesterday in opposing consideration of the Harrison measure until he knew "what is really our fiscal outlook."

Borah asked the Senate's finance chairman about new tax prospects.

"I can say for myself," replied Harrison, "that I think there will be no tax bill at this session."

This view was echoed at the other end of the Capitol by Representative Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. After consultation with Treasury officials, Doughton said unless the budget situation changes markedly, he does not expect new taxes this session.

At the same time, Doughton dashed cold water on proposals that inequities in the undivided profits tax be remedied at this session. Conceding "it will have to be changed some time," Doughton said that in the light of the present fiscal outlook, "we need all of the revenue we can get."

Senator Borah was first on his feet in the Senate yesterday when Harrison called up his education bill. He was followed by Robinson, who said the proposed education subsidy would cost $100,000,000 the first year and $50,000,000 additional annually for five years thereafter, making a total of $1,000,000,000.

"Under the state of the revenues, as indicated by the estimates and receipts, we would have an enormously increased deficit, and that is the reason for my opposing the request of the Senator from Mississippi," said Robinson.

"As every Senator knows, the deficit is already a large one. While many efforts have been made to close the gap between receipts and expenditures, such efforts have not been completely successful. It seems that the time has about come—indeed, it has already arrived—when we should give more careful consideration of that subject. If we authorize $1,000,00,000 in this instance and then authorize the additional appropriations and expenditures which are expected to follow, we will have a situation in which it will be necessary to increase taxation and probably to find some new sources of revenue

Robinson said he did not "think any one will insist that it is our obligation to continue without limitation as to time or subject, taking on new and added responsibilities for the Federal Government."

"Stop Somewhere" Urged.

The majority leader said States unable to keep open their rural schools are in need of help, but the bill would "commit the Federal Government permanently to a policy of aiding the States, without regard to their need for aid in the matter of promoting education."

Senator Borah interrupted to say that "lying back of the bill are other measures providing for increased appropriations in new fields," and added: "If we are not going over the precipice economically speaking, we must stop expenditures somewhere."

Pointing out that the President's budget revision is expected tomorrow, Borah said "it is absolutely certain that unless we change the program of appropriations and extending the obligations of the Government we will have to have a new tax bill. I do not think we want such a bill. I think we ought to curtail our expenditures so as to avoid it, and I am quite sure we can."

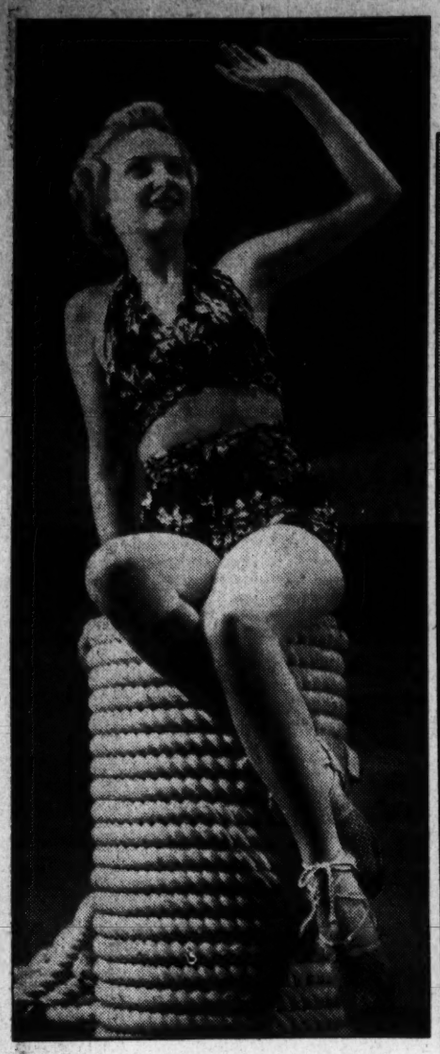
The Idahoan said the Harrison bill had "merit," but before giving his support "I shall want to know where we are going with reference to expenditures during this session."

Here Harrison took the floor to answer both Borah and Robinson. While admitting the bill is "very unusual," the Mississippi Senator said "it is one proposing the adoption of a permanent policy."

"For my part," said Harrison, "I think the sooner we come to the adoption of permanent policies and get away from emergency policies, the better it will be for everyone concerned. We talk about $100,000,000 for the first year for schools. I have never been dogmatic and insistent about carrying out my ideas to the exclusion of opinions of everybody else. As one who believes sincerely in this proposal, I am perfectly willing, if other appropriations are cut down proportionately, to reduce this one likewise."

Marine Casualty of the Spanish Civil War

The Post is the only daily morning paper in Washington with A. P. WIREPHOTO Service.



A NEW SWIM SUIT. At Chicago, this Hollywood beauty modeled this new two-piece bathing suit of bright navy cotton; a criss-cross of lastex thread giving a clocky effect and assuring a glove-like fit on any figure.

Wide World Photo.

TARGET. The "Mar Caspio," a government boat which was bombarded by rebel vessels, driven ashore at the mouth of the Adour, near Bayonne, France, where it broke up on the rocks.

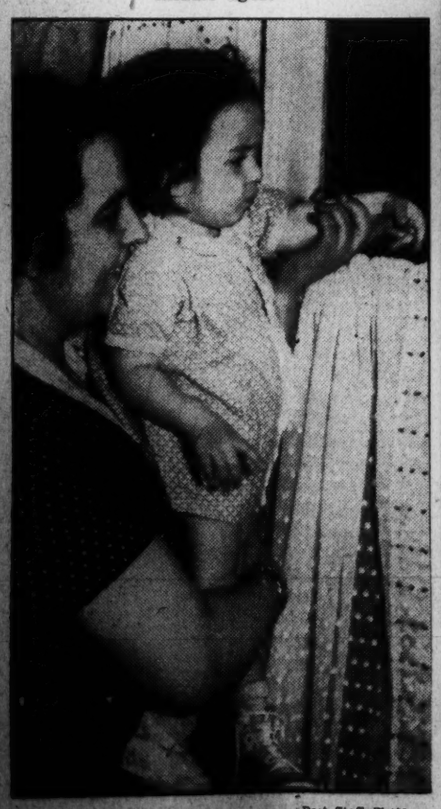
Associated Press Photo.

SENATOR RECOVERING. Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, convalescing from an appendicitis operation performed at Emergency Hospital, has been kept busy reading letters sent to the hospital by hundreds of friends.

BAYONET DRILL. Combat exercises as practised by members of the Sixth Infantry at St. Louis. Rifles and bayonets are wooden and armor used gives troopers appearance of soldiers of the middle ages.

Wide World Photo.

DOUGHBOY'S SCHOOL. At Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, members of the Sixth Infantry shown using a sand map as guide as they plan an attack against "enemy" positions.



Post Staff Photo.

ESCAPE INJURY IN BLAST. Mrs. Anna Kimel with her daughter, Frances, were unhurt when a coal gas explosion blew out all the windows of their home at 2628 Eleventh street northwest yesterday afternoon.

Wide World Photo.

A SEARCHING PARTY RETURNS. Bodies of eight victims of a plane crash in the snow-covered mountains near McNary, Ariz., being carried through the deep snow by a posse of 40 men, who fought through raging mountain torrents to reach the isolated canyon-side where the big air liner crashed.

Wide World Photo.

STUDIES WAYS OF SARDINES. Richard Tibby, California State fish and game commission biologist, drops tightly corked bottles from stern of patrol boat to drift in ocean currents in hopes of learning more about life of the sardine.

Ruling Surprise To Attorney of Liberty League

Declares 'Apparently Each Case Will Depend on Its Own Merits.'

Admitting that "the Liberty League Lawyers Advisory Committee misjudged how the ninth member of the Supreme Court would vote," Earl F. Reed, counsel for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, stated to The Post last night that "apparently each case will depend on its own merits."

Reed, chairman of the Liberty League's sub-committee on industrial relations and labor legislation, headed the group of 58 lawyers who wrote a 127-page advisory report on the constitutionality of the Wagner act in September, 1935. Their conclusion then was:

"Considering the act in the light of our history, the established form of government, and the decisions of our highest court, we have no hesitancy in concluding that it is unconstitutional and that it constitutes a complete departure from our constitutional and traditional theories of government."

In a wire to The Washington Post last night, Read, who successfully fought the original Wagner bill in the Wierton Steel case, said:

"* * * Basing its opinion on previously decided cases, the committee thought the act would be held unconstitutional as applied to manufacturing industries. The majority of the Supreme Court in this decision applies the act to a company which is so extensively engaged in trade that its labor disputes might be a burden on interstate commerce. The decisions indorse majority rule and will cut both ways."

* * * *

Morris Watson, whose discharge by the Associated Press precipitated one of the cases decided, in his favor by the Supreme Court, was notified last night to report for work at 9 a. m., today. The Associated Press sent the notice to Watson through Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the Labor Relations Board at New York.

* * * *

Watson, now director for "The Living Newspaper," a PWA project, said he would return to work, and added:

"I shall continue to do whatever I can to promote the organization of press association and newspaper editorial workers in the American Newspaper Guild so they may obtain decent hours and pay standards which have long been denied them."

* * * *

Newspapermen were ordered out of the building of the Arnold Bus Line, in Arlington, Va., yesterday and drivers who had replaced those whose discharge was overruled by the Supreme Court yesterday threatened to break a photographer's camera, when reporters sought comment on the court decisions.

The bus line must rehire any of the 22 discharged men who want to return to work, under the ruling.

* * * *

It was a grand day for employes of the Labor Relations Board.

Back-slapping and enthusiastic congratulations continued long after the first glee brought by word of the court's findings had passed at the board's offices on Vermont avenue.

* * * *

One of Senator Henry F. Ashurst's "degrees for inconsistency" must be given to Justice Roberts, the Senator declared yesterday when notified by reporters of the Supreme Court decisions.

* * * *

Mrs. Herrick, New York director for the labor board, resorted to newspaper parlance in her statement discussing the Government's victories.

The statement had mentioned only three of the five decisions, and had commented that it was "a happy day for those of us who have been in the center of this struggle,"—then it concluded with this:

"Flash—News has just come that the Labor Board has been sustained in all the cases, which is almost too good to be true."

* * * *

Morris Ernst, counsel for the American Newspaper Guild and attorney for Morris Watson in the case decided against the Associated Press, said in New York of the decision:

"I expected it all along. Believe it or not, I won 20 hats at even money."

* * * *

Cherry blossom tourists whose cars lined up for hours in Sunday's traffic jams, lined up in person yesterday before the Supreme Court Building, but only a small percentage of the early arrivers were accommodated, while more than 1,000 persons stood for hours in the white marble halls.

* * * *

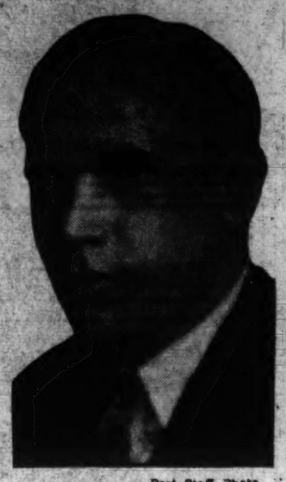
W. S. (Woody) Van Dyke, motion picture director famed for his "Thin Man" pictures, squeezed into the small courtroom yesterday, comparing the crowded line-up outside to box-office queues. Other prominent visitors included Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, soon to be named Minister to Norway, and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the former Pennsylvania Governor.

* * * *

The Supreme Courtroom, which holds but 220 persons before the bench, was tense and quiet when the court crier's gavel cracked, the curtains behind the bench parted, and Hughes and the justices appeared in threes. The 100-year-old cry rang out: "God save the United States and this honorable court!"

Immediately Hughes nodded to Justice Roberts, who memorizes all his opinions, and the spectators became even more still when he said: "I am directed to announce the opinion of the court in No. 365, Associated Press v. National Labor Labor Relations Board —"

In Church Cantata



Post Staff Photo.

FRED J. EDEN,

prominent attorney, who will be one of the soloists in the presentation of The Peasant Cantata, to be presented tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock in Woodward Hall of Calvary Baptist Church. The church chorus, which will be assisted by the solo quartet, composed of Eden, Erna G. Embrey, Helen Perry and William F. Raymond, will be under the direction of Thomas Moss, organist.

Hull Deplores Trade Barriers In Textile Talk

Declares Hope of Industry Rests on Removing Tariff Walls.

By the Associated Press.

Secretary Hull, addressing the World Textile Conference, urged yesterday a reduction in the discriminatory tariff barriers erected by many nations.

A liberalization of international trade practices, he told the delegates, is "vital to the permanent improvement of your industry."

Hull was the first of two Cabinet officers to address the meeting. Secretary Wallace said the welfare of the industry depends in large part on the status of the cotton grower, particularly in the United States.

In the Southeast, he said, both textile manufacturers and cotton growers draw their workers from the same supplies of labor.

"The labor surplus of the area has not been absorbed," he declared, "and unless cotton growing can be made more remunerative it is clear that labor from this low-income farm population will continue to be available for factory work at comparatively low wages."

Hull said economic nationalism "means virtually to balance production and consumption internally."

"All nations produce a surplus of some kind," he continued. "To most of them this policy would mean idle surplus capital, labor and productive capacity, government regimentation to limit production, to peg prices and to supervise distribution. It would mean less consumption, lower living standards and the dole on an ever increasing scale.

The Secretary of State added that "both durable peace and the economic well-being of the whole world require co-operation among nations and among groups with common interests and common objectives."

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady told the conference a vast market for textile goods existed in the low wage income group in this country and needed only an adequate increase in purchasing power.

McGrady said 12 cents out of every dlolar was spent by the average wage earner's family for clothing. An increase in income of one-third, he said, usually resulted in a two-thirds increase of expenditures for clothing.

Congress May Sit Until September, Sen. Lewis Warns

Congress will be in session until September unless action is taken to eliminate some of the less important measures now pending, Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip, told President Roosevelt yesterday.

Later he advised reporters the President is eager for Congress to adjourn early and get a rest, "and to let the public have a rest too." He said the court reorganization proposal would not be reported out by the Judiciary Committee until June, and then there will be a long fight over the plan to reorganize the executive departments. He said patronage will be an important factor in the latter fight, since all of the House and a third of the Senate soon will have to stand for election again.

Told of Senator Lewis' prediction on the late date for a vote on the court plan, Senator Henry A. Ashurst, who is seeking to delay the vote, said:

"Senator Lewis' approach to accuracy is so close as to be telepathic."

R. L. O'Brien to Talk.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, will be honor guest and speaker today at the weekly luncheon of the Women's National Press Club at the Willard Hotel.

Text of Majority Decision Upholding Federal Board Act

Continued from Page 6.

resentatives of its employes for the purpose of settling a labor dispute. This provision has its analogue in Section 2, Ninth, of the Railway Labor Act which was under consideration in Virginian Railway Co. v. System Federation, No. 40, supra. The decree which we affirmed in that case required the Railway Company to treat with the representative chosen by the employes and also to refrain from entering into collective labor agreements with anyone other than their true representative as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the Act. We said that the obligation to treat with the true representative was exclusive and hence imposed the negative duty to treat with no other. We also pointed out that, as conceded by the Government, the injunction against the Company's entering into any contract concerning rules, rates of pay and working conditions except with a chosen representative was "designed only to prevent collective bargaining with anyone purporting to represent employes" other than the representative they had selected. It was taken "to prohibit the negotiation of labor contracts generally applicable to employes" in the described unit with any other representative than the one so chosen, "but not as precluding such individual contracts" as the Company might "elect to make directly with individual employes." We think this construction also applies to Section 9 (a) of the National Labor Relations Act.

Agreement Not Forced.

The Act does not compel agreements between employers and employes. It does not compel any agreement whatever. It does not prevent the employer "from refusing to make a collective contract and hiring individuals on whatever terms" the employer "may by unilateral action determine." The Act expressly provides in Section 9 (a) that any individual employe or a group of employes shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer. The theory of the Act is that free opportunity for negotiation with accredited representatives of employes is likely to promote industrial peace and may bring about the adjustments and agreements which the Act in itself does not attempt to compel. As we said in Texas & N. O. R. Co. vs. Railway Clerks, supra, and repeated in Virginian Railway Co. vs. System Federation, No. 40, the cases of Adair vs. United States, 208 U. S. 161, and Coppage vs. Kansas, 236 U. S. 1, are inapplicable to legislation of this character. The Act does not interfere with the normal exercise of the right of the employer to select its employes or to discharge them. The employer may not, under cover of that right, intimidate or coerce its employes with respect to their self-organization and representation, and, on the other hand, the Board is not entitled to make its authority a pretext for interference with the right of discharge when that right is exercised for other reasons than such intimidation and coercion. The true purpose is the subject of investigation with full opportunity to show the facts. It would seem that when employers freely recognize the right of their employes to their own organizations and their unrestricted right of representation there will be much less occasion for controversy in respect to the free and appropriate exercise of the right of selection and discharge.

"Cautious Advance" Upheld.

The Act has been criticised as one-sided in its application; that it subjects the employer to supervision and restraint and leaves untouched the abuses for which employes may be responsible. That it fails to provide a more comprehensive plan,—with better assurances of fairness to both sides and with increased chances of success in bringing about, if not compelling, equitable solutions of industrial disputes affecting interstate commerce. But we are dealing with the power of Congress, not with a particular policy or with the extent to which policy should go. We have frequently said that the legislative authority, exerted within its proper field, need not embrace all the evils within its reach. The Constitution does not forbid "cautious advance, step by step," in dealing with the evils which are exhibited in activities within the range of legislative power. Carroll v. Greenwich Insurance Co., 199 U. S. 401, 411; Keokee Coke Co. v. Taylor, 234 U. S. 224, 227; Miller v. Wilson, 236 U. S. 373, 384; Sproles v. Binford, 286 U. S. 374, 396. The question in such cases is whether the legislature, in what it does prescribe, has gone beyond constitutional limits.

The procedural provisions of the Act are assailed. But these provisions, as we construe them, do not offend against the constitutional requirements governing the creation and action of administrative bodies. See Interstate Commerce Commission v. Louisville & Nashville R. Co., 227 U. S. 88, 91. The Act establishes standards to which the Board must conform. There must be complaint, notice and hearing. The Board must receive evidence and make findings. The findings as to the facts are to be conclusive, but only if supported by evidence. The order of the Board is subject to review by the designated court, and only when sustained by the court may the order be enforced. Upon that review all questions of the jurisdiction of the Board and the regularity of its proceedings, all questions of constitutional right or statutory authority are open to examination by the court. We construe the procedural provisions as affording adequate opportunity to secure judicial protection against arbitrary action in accordance with the well-settled rules applicable to administrative agencies set up by Congress to aid in the enforcemen of valid legislation. It is not necessary to repeat these rules, which have frequently been declared. None of them appears to have been transgressed in the instant case. Respondent was notified and heard. It had opportunity to meet the charge of unfair labor practices upon the merits, and by withdrawing from the hearing it declined to avail itself of that opportunity. The facts found by the Board support its order and the evidence supports the findings. Respondent has no just ground for complaint on this score.

Pay for Employes.

The order of the Board required the reinstatement of the employes who were found to have been discharged because of their "union activity" and for the purpose of "discouraging membership in the union." That requirement was authorized by the Act. Sec. 10 (c). In Texas & N. O. R. Co. vs. Railway Clerks, supra, a similar order for restoration to service was made by the court in contempt proceedings for the violation of an injunction issued by the court to restrain an interference with the right of employes as guaranteed by the Railway Labor Act of 1926. The requirement of restoration to service, of employes discharged in violation of the provisions of that Act, was thus a sanction imposed in the enforcement of a judicial decree. We do not doubt that Congress could impose a like sanction for the enforcement of its valid regulation. The fact that in the one case it was a judicial sanction, and in the other a legislative one, is not an essential difference in determining its propriety.

Respondent complains that the Board not only ordered reinstatement but directed the payment of wages for the time lost by the discharge, less amounts earned by the employe during that period. This part of the order was also authorized by the Act. Sec. 10 (c). It is argued that the requirement is equivalent to a money judgment and hence contravenes the Seventh Amendment with respect to trial by jury. The Seventh Amendment provides that "In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." The Amendment thus preserves the right which existed under the common law when the Amendment was adopted. Shields vs. Thomas, 19 How. 253, 262; In re Wood, 210 U. S. 246, 258; Dimick ve. Schiedt, 293 U. S. 474, 476; Baltimore & Carolina Line vs. Redman, 295 U. S. 654, 657. Thus it has no application to cases where recovery of money damages is an incident to equitable relief even though damages might have been recovered in an action at law. Clark vs. Wooster, 119 U. S. 322, 325; Pease vs. Rathbun-Jones Engineering Co. 243 U. S. 273, 279. It does not apply where the proceeding is not in the nature of a suit at common law. Guthrie National Bank vs. Guthrie, 173, U. S. 528, 537.

The instant case is not a suit at common law or in the nature of such a suit. The proceeding is one unknown to the common law. It is a statutory proceeding. Reinstatement of the employe and payment for time lost are requirements imposed for violation of the statute and are remedies appropriate to its enforcement. The contention under the Seventh Amendment is without merit.

Our conclusion is that the order of the Board was within its competency and that the Act is valid as here applied. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals is reversed and the cause is remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

It is so ordered.

Mrs. Stelfox Rites To Be Held Today

Funeral services for Mrs. Whilimina Stelfox, 80, of Hyattsville, Md., will be held today at 11 a. m. in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hyattsville, followed by burial in National Capital Memorial Park.

A native of Jamaica, West Indies, Mrs. Stelfox was the widow of a British importer, who was buried at sea 38 years ago. Following his death, she came to Maryland.

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Gen. W. S. Wood Funeral Rites Will Be Today

Services for Chief A. E. F. Quartermaster to Be at Fort Myer.

Funeral services for Brig. Gen. Winthrop S. Wood, U. S. A., retired, 72, who died Sunday at Walter Reed Hospital, will be held at Fort Myer Chapel today at 3 p. m., with Chaplain Ora J. Cohee officiating. Burial will be with military honors in the western section of Arlington Cemetery.

Gen. Wood, a native of Washington, had lived here since 1929 when he was retired from duty as assistant to the quartermaster general. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Pauline C. Wood, of the Kenesaw Apartment.

He was decorated three times for his military service. As a first lieutenant, he was wounded seriously at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, and was awarded a silver star citation for gallantry in action, and also received the Purple Heart decoration for his wounds. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his World War service in charge of the general supply depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Born August 30, 1864, he was appointed to West Point from Maine in 1885. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cavalry, he had early service in Arizona, New Mexico and Montana. After his Spanish-War services, he had quartermaster duties during the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection.

After service at Jeffersonville, he was Chief Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Force base at Marseille. Returning to the United States he served in Pennsylvania, as instructor with the National Guard and later in command of the Philadelphia quartermaster depot and commandant of the Quartermaster School. He was made a brigadier general in 1929.

The following retired Army officers will serve as honorary pallbearers: Maj. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Maj. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Maj. Gen. Charles D. Rhodes, Col. Morris K. Barroll, Col. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Col. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Col. Harry R. Lee and Col. John R. M. Taylor.

Arnold Officer Remains Silent On Bus Decision

Joseph Arnold, vice president nad son of Leon Arnold, owner of the Arnold Bus Line, yesterday refused to comment on the company's 9-to-0 defeat before the Supreme Court.

From the offices of the line in Arlington, he refered inquiries to Robert Lynch, the firm's attorney. Lynch said he would make no statement until he had a chance to read the decision, which, he asserted, he had not seen last night.

The National Labor Relations Board said that the court decision will cost the bus line about $20,000 in wages to the 18 union men who were discharged after joining an organization in March, 1936.

Furthermore, the bus company will have to rehire any of the discharged men who wish to return to work.

The 18 workers have scattered, Lynch said, and he did not know their whereabouts. If any of the 18 have obtained work in the interim since last March, salaries for such work will be deducted from the amount due them from Arnold, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Unanimous in its ruling on the bus line case because the company, with lines in the District, Virginia and Maryland, was "clearly in interstate commerce," the court upheld an earlier decision of the United States Fourth District Court of Appeals in Richmond, which last October 6 sustained the finding of the Labor Relations Board that the men were discharged because of their union activities.

Phone Official Dies

Harris & Ewing.

JOHN C. KOONS.

Funeral Rites For C. P. Boss Set for Today

Retired Printer Will Be Buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Funeral services for Castleman P. Boss, retired printer, prominent Mason and lifelong Washington resident, will be held at 2 p. m. today at Hines' undertaking establishment. Burial will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Mr. Boss, who was 75 years old, died late Saturday at his home, 50 Q street northeast. He had been ill for several months.

Born in Washington, Mr. Boss attended the public schools here before taking up the printers' trade. He worked for a time for the Washington Star and then entered the service of the Government Printing Office, from which he retired about ten years ago.

Mr. Boss was a past master of Pentalpha Lodge of Masons, a member of Columbia Chapter, Adoniram Council and Columbia Commandery of Masons. He was also a member of the Trestle Board, Esther Chapter of the Eastern Star and was a past monarch of the Grotto here. He was secretary of the Stevenson Bible Class and belonged to the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, the Society of Natives and the North Capitol Citizens Association.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Mabel A. Boss; a daughter, Mrs. Beulah Whitlock; a brother, John Boss, and a sister, Mrs. Mary M. Clark, all of Washington. Funeral services will be conducted by Columbia Commandery of the Knights Templar.

John T. Graves Burial Tomrrow

Requiem mass for John T. Graves, 30, attorney, will be held at 9 a. m. tomorrow at Holy Trinity Church. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Mr. Graves died Sunday at his home, 2128 Thirty-seventh street northwest, after a four-month illness. At the time of his death he was associated with the law firm of Kelly and Nicolaides. He had at one time been a note teller at the Liberty National Bank.

He was a graduate of Gonzaga High School, Georgetown University and Georgetown University Law School, and a member of Delta Chi Fraternity and the Holy Name Society.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Alice Graves and two sisters, Mrs. Rose Sullivan and Mrs. Eileen Metzger.

John C. Koons, Utility Officer, Is Dead at 64

Was Vice President of C. & P. and Former Postal Executive.

John C. Koons, 64, for 14 years vice president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., fell dead yesterday in the office of an attorney in the Southern Building. He lived at 2634 Garfield street.

Born in Carroll County, Md., February 13, 1873, Mr. Koons was graduated fromthe Franklin High School in Reisterstown, Md., and then taughtschool in his home county.

In 1895, he entered the Government service as a substitute mail clerk, assigned to Baltimore. He rose rapidly through the postoffice ranks and in 1906 was appointed postoffice inspector for the Kansas City division. As a postoffice inspector he was, in the same year, transferred to Washington.

In 1911, he was promoted to superintendent of the railroad mail division, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. Later that year he was transferred to Washington as superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances.

He was a member of the committee which developed the parcel post service and its chairman for many years.

In 1916, he was made Chief Postoffice Inspector and then promoted shortly afterward to First Assostant Postmaster General.

He entered the service of the telephone company in 1921 as an executive assistant. In 1923, he was made vice president in charge of personnel.

He had long been interested in club and lodge affairs. He was a past master of Temple Noyes Masonic Lodge and a member of Almas Temple. He was a past president and a member of the board of governors of the Congressional Country Club.

He had belonged to the University Club here and the Maryland Club of Baltimore.

Surviving are his wife, three daughters, Mrs. Vitcor Haydon, Mrs. Lennard H. Mitchell and Mrs. F. A. Lewis, all of Washington, and a son, E. H. Koons, of Winchester, Va.

Mrs. Abbie Kent Dies at Her Home

Mrs. Abbie Morrison Kent, 81, died yesterday at her home at 1750 Euclid street northwest, of a heart attack.

Surviving Mrs. Kent are two daughters, Mrs. Pauline K. Dodge and Mrs. Mae K. Fuge, and grandson, Kent Dodge. Funeral services will be held at Hines undertaking establishment this evening at 7 o'clock, the body will be taken to Vermont for burial.

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CONNECTICUT AT S

New Envoys Are Received At Tea at White House

President Greets Dr. Jarquen and Mr. Nescot; Senora Benazides, Wife of Peru's Executive, Welcomed by the President and Daughter-in-Law.

Although Mrs. Roosevelt has gone off by motor for several days of "gypsying"—as she calls it in her syndicated diary—the White House was the scene of two teas yesterday.

The President received two new members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Carlos Brenes Jarquen, and the recently arrived envoy from Haiti, Mr. Elie Nescot. Later in the afternoon the President and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Roosevelt, entertained the wife of the President of Peru, Senora Dona Francesca Benazides.

In Washington for a brief visit, Senora Benazides left driectly from the White House to return to New York. A pleasant, gray-haired woman, who speaks English, she is noted in South America for her interest in children's welfare. In Lima she frequently can be seen going about on vsiits to underprivileged younger people, and has done much to establish institutions to help them. She has several children of her own, and came to this country to put two of them in school. One is a student at college in St. Louis, and Senora Benazides accompanied him by plane to Missouri when he entered.

The Peruvian Ambassador gave a dinner on Sunday evening for his distinguished countrywoman, and yesterday Dr. Francis Tudela, president of the Peruvian delegation to the boundary conference with Ecuador, entertained at luncheon in her honor.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull and the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Sumner Welles, who met Senora Benazides on their trip to South America last winter, were present at the tea. The Peruvian Ambassador was also a guest.

Meanwhile, entertaining for distinguished foreign visitors continues to fill the "little season"' Secretary Hull was host at luncheon yesterday at the Carlton, when he entertained in honor of the Committee of Experts on the Codification of International Law.

The guests included the Attorney General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings; Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Senator Key Pittman, Representative Hatton W. Sumners, the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles; Mr. Robert Woods Bliss, the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe; Mr. Green H. Hackworth, the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Senor Pedro de Alba; Dr. James Brown Scott, and Mr. Harry A. McBride.

The members of the committee are Senator Victor M. Maurtua, Ambassador of Peru to Brazil; the Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Dr. Alberto Cruchaga Ossa; the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Dr. Alfranio de Mello Franco; Dr. Edwin M. Bochard and Mr. William Sanders.

This afternoon Mrs. Hull will receive the new Cuban Ambassador, Senor Pedro Martinez Traga, at tea in her apartment at the Carlton.

Another informal and small party, given yesterday between 5 and 7, was that at which Mr. John Farr Simmons, of the State Department, and Mrs. Simmons entertained at their home in Georgetown. This is a most attractive house, and the little room is done in white.

Miss Olivia Stokes poured tea. She wore a black frock and black hat trimmed with red. The guests were mostly from the State Department and Diplomatic Corp.

Among them were the Counselor of the German Embassy and Frau Thomsen. She wore a black suit trimmed with fur and a small black hat trimmed with flowers; Mrs. William Castle, Frau Herbert Scholz, in a black-and-red outfit; Phillip Boradmead, First Secretary of the British Embassy; the Commercial Secretary of the Embassy and Mrs. Haywood; the Commercial Counselor of the Netherlands Legation and Mme. Molekamp; Denys Smith, Washington correspondent for the London Post; and Frau Blankenhorn, of the German Embassy.

Miss Lydia Loring will entertain at a luncheon tomorrow at her home on N street.

Mrs. William T. Mann Gives Party; Mr. and Mrs. Simmons Entertain

Mrs. William T. Mann entertained at a small informal cocktail party yesterday afternoon at her home on Tracy place.

Mrs. William Beale, her mother, poured tea, and other members of the family present were Miss Betty Beale, sister of the hostess, and Mrs. Enid Sims Snow. Mrs. Mann wore a frock in two shades of gray, with a yellow belt.

Among the guests were Mrs. Campbell Pritchett, in a black and orange frock with a matching hat; Mr. Ralph Snowden Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Royce Powell, Mr. Anthony Balasy, of the Hungarian Legation; Mr. Henry Whitney, Miss Elsie Ekengren, in black, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legget. Mrs. Legget, the former Priscilla Watson, wore a black coat trimmed with silver fox and a matching hat.

Others there were Mrs. Drew Pearson, in a blue tweed coat and rose-colored felt hat, and Miss Mary Cowles.

The Ambassador of France and Mme. Georges Bonnet will entertain at a luncheon today at the embassy in honor of the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Mrs. Marriner S. Eccles. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield Taylor also will be among the guests.

Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, former president of the Woman's National Democratic Club, was the honor guest at the club's weekly luncheon yesterday when Mr. H. E. C. Bryant was the guest speaker. At the head table with Mrs. Meigs and the speaker were Mrs. Wilbur W. Hubbard, president of the club; Mrs. H. E. C. Bryant, Mrs. H. W. Northcutt, Mr. Bryant Northcutt, Mrs. Arthur Chichester and Mrs. William E. Fort.

The Minister of the Irish Free State and Mrs. Michael MacWhite will entertain at dinner at the Shoreham tomorrow evening.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds has as his guests at the Shoreham his mother, Mrs. Mamie S. Reynolds, and his daughter and son, Miss Frances J. Reynolds and Mr. Robert Reynolds, jr., of Asheville, N. C. Mrs. Reynolds will return home the end of this month, and Miss Reynolds and her brother will return to Asheville July 1.

Mrs. Dennis Chavez, wife of Senator Chavez, of New Mexico, will entertain at a tea Saturday afternoon at the Congressional Club in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Miller, who will visit her.

Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, wife of the commandant of the Marine Corps, entertained at a luncheon yesterday in their quarters.

Mrs. Frederick A. Keep will entertain at a dinner Saturday evening, April 24.

Laura Ann Wadsworth, Ben Thompson to Wed

Mrs. F. L. O. Wadsworth, of Washington Grove, Md., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Laura Ann Wadsworth, to Mr. Ben S. Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio. No date has been set for the wedding.

The bride-to-be is the daughter of the late Mr. Wadesworth, inventor and patent attorney, of Pittsburgh.

Sailing Today From New York for Europe

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MRS. JACK O. HODGSON,

who with Capt. Hodgson, Air Corps, U. S. A., is sailing today from New York aboard the S. S. Excambion for Europe. They have been on duty at Bolling Field and until their departure for New York had been guests of Mrs. Hodgson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy V. Norwood. Capt. Hodgson has been appointed air attache to the United States Embassy in Rome.

Dr. Castellani To Be Honored

Medical Club to Entertain Italian Visitor Today at Luncheon.

The Mexican Ambassador, Senor Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera, and the Ambassador of Italy, Signor Fulvio de Suvich, will be among those attending a luncheon today at the Mayflower in honor of Sir Aldo Castellani, famous medical authority. The International Medical Club, of which Dr. Tomas Cajigas is president, is host. Dr. P. S. Constantinople, secretary of the group, is in charge of arrangements.

Surg. Gen. P. S. Rossiter, U. S. N.; Surg. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, U. S. A., and the former Minister from Nicaragua, Senor Dr. Don Henri de Bayle, are among others to be present from diplomatic and official circles.

Sir Aldo has been decorated by the Italian government, as well as the British, French and Polish, for his achievements in the medical profession. Known in Italy as Count Castellani di Chisimaio, the distinguished physician is chief of the royal clinic of tropical and subtropical diseases at Rome.

For the past month he has been lecturing at the University of Louisiana. He is spending a few days at the Mayflower en route to New York.

Sir Willmott Lewis Will Make Address

Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times, will go to New York to speak at the dinner to be held at the Academy of Music there on May 12 in celebration of the coronation. Mr. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, is in charge of arrangements for the banquet.

Sponsors for the affair include the British Ambassador and Sir Ronald Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard (Mr. Gerard will represent President Roosevelt at the coronation), the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James and Mrs. Alanson Houghton, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Myron C. Taylor and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

THE MERRY WHIRL

By Marylyn.

Rebeca and Marta Trucco—their sister, Chela, being in New York—entertained in their usual charming way at a party yesterday afternoon in honor of Manuel Pereira, newest comer to the Chilean Embassy staff. He, by the way, reminded us of a younger version of the actor, Ricardo Cortez. Being as Spanish looking, as he naturally should be, one is somewhat taken aback when he starts conversing and his words come out in streams of perfect English—but think a moment, he has just come from four years' service in London, so why not?

The party was, as usual, a huge success, with everyone having a grand time. In the center of the tea table was a large spreading spray of pink gladioli and countless candles winked and blinked from the table and the sides of the room.

And now for our whirlographs—Rebeca—tiny person—wearing a simply designed frock of midnight blue with soft bows of gray crepe appliqued on one shoulder and at the waist—Marta in beige and her dark hair smoothly brushed into place, like a brown patent leather helmet—Olga Patterson following the coronation trend in fashion by wearing a black crepe frock embroidered all over with tiny gold crowns——

Manuel, brother of the hostesses, teasingly reminding Patsy Brewer (wearing a Scotch plaid ensemble) of another party where she wore the same plaid business and was begged and implored to do the Highland Fling, but didn't——

Evelyn Walker, in a blue and white daisy printed dress, and Michal Budny in a lengthy discourse of something or other——

Maj. and Mrs. Frank Heywood, she in dark blue with touches of a lighter shade at the neck——

The Millard F. Wests, Emily wearing a gray herringbone tweed Chesterfield and a perky little black straw number trimmed beneath the brim in the front with a white bow—and the Clifford Wharton Phillipses. Natalie in black—a foursome of the younger married set, arriving together——

Helen Brereton, whom we always expect to see in ruffles and bonnets after her debut in the recent Fort Myer show, attried in the most chic model of heather pink, two-piece suit and envelope hat to match——

Rear Admiral Robert Whitthoeft-Emden, of the German Embassy, off in a corner chatting with Celeste Crosby Miller, smartly wearing black and scarlet——

We have always admired anyone with enough courage to be one of the pioneers in a new fad, and so hats off to "Fina" Tudela, attractive daughter of the boundary commissioner from Peru—with her stunning beige outfit and black Breton sailor banded in Roman colors, who carried a tricky camera pocketbook—this of black patent leather, on a very long strap, which she nonchalantly swung over one shoulder—giving the camera effect—

Mrs. Marye To Entertain Dr. Luther

Rep. and Mrs. Fish Plan Party for Departing Ambassador.

Envoy Ranking Guest at Senator and Mrs. Lewis' Luncheon.

The departure of a diplomat from Washington always is preceded by a flurry of parties in his honor, especially when he happens to be as popular as the German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Luther. With his two daughters, Fraulein Gertraud Luther and Fraulein Eva Marie Luther, he will sail early in May to return to his homeland.

One of the farewell parties planned is the luncheon for which Mrs. George Marye, whose late husband was Ambassador to Russia, has issued invitations. It is scheduled for Friday, April 23, at the 1925 F Street Club. On the following day Representative and Mrs. Hamilton Fish are having friends to lunch at the club as a farewell to the departing envoy. Dr. Luther himself is entertaining at dinner this evening at the embassy.

The German Ambassador was the ranking guest at the large luncheon given Sunday by Senator and Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis—a luncheon which they give annually in honor of the Congressional delegation from Illinois, their home State. There were 98 guests, seated at six tables, which were decorated with spring flowers. The luncheon was held at the Mayflower, where Senator and Mrs. Lewis make their home.

Nearly every prominent Chicagoan in Washington, besides the Congressional delegation, was present at this party, including the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Eames MacVeagh. Others there were the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ertegun; Senator and Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman, Senator and Mrs. Hugo L. Black, Senator and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Senator and Mrs. Warren Austen, Senator and Mrs. Claude Pepper, Admiral and Mrs. Mark Bristol, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Pierre Robert, the former is a cousin of Mrs. Lewis, and Lieut. William Hobby, of Annapolis.

Women Will Give Safety Broadcast

Many members of Washington society will tune in their radios at tea time today for the fifth broadcast in the series being conducted by the Women's Safety Committee, of which Mrs. George Thorpe is chairman. The broadcast is scheduled for 5:45 over WMAL.

Mrs. Thorpe, Frau Herbert Scholz, Mrs. Wilbur Carr and Capt. Rhoda Milliken, of the Police Department, will speak on the subject, "European Traffic Problems and Their Solution."

Wisconsin Group Ball Scheduled Wednesday

The Wisconsin State Society of Washington will hold its reception and dance in honor of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation tomorrow, at 9 p. m., at the Carlton Hotel.

Senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, jr., and Senator and Mrs. F. Ryan Duffy will head the delegation, which includes Representatives Thomas R. Amlie, Gerald J. Boileau, Raymond J. Cannon, Bernard J. Gehrmann, Merlin Hull, Thomas O'Malley, Michael E. Reilly, Harry Sauthoff, George J. Schneider and Gardner R. Withrow.

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Hear!

Christine Holbrook

Home Furnishings Editor of Better Homes and Gardens

Today at 2:30 P. M.

Lansburgh's Fourth Floor Drapery Department.

You'll want to hear about the color trends in Home Furnishings—blues are in the lead—contrasts important. You'll want to know why textured rugs are so popular—and every detail of the slip cover story. Christine Holbrook will tell you all this—and lots more. Don't miss her—or any of the displays arranged in honor of Better Homes Week on the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors.

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You Can't Forget Mother

Mother's Day is Sunday, May 9th

Have Your Picture Taken Now

Your mother loves you, not because you're beautiful or accomplished — but just because you're *you*. We're famous for taking pictures of you just as she knows and loves you. Make her happy on Mother's Day . . . have your's taken today!

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MARY HAWORTH'S MAIL

Girls Have Problems: One, How to Recapture Beau She Once Rejected; The Other, How to Be Popular?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: My girl friend, when she was 17, started going with a young man of 23, the type of boy you rarely meet now—decent, industrious, entertaining and with no bad habits. Although he said he loved her, she broke off with him because she thought she liked another boy nearer her own age better. (He was 18). Not long afterward, she broke off with the second boy too, and for several months now has had time to compare both of them carefully in her own mind.

• • • •

She thinks she would like to g back with the first boy. She is thinking of writing him a letter to find out if he still loves her. She does not wish to put the question in a letter, as she doesn't want to go on record as "chasing" him, but wishes to ask him to call on her ah she has an "important question" to ask him. She wants your advice on how to word such a letter. In fact, I have urged her not to write the letter until we hear from you.

• • • •

Now I have a problem of my own. It is the age-old plaint—how to be really popular with men. Boys seem to like me well enough; I mean, they are attracted to me when we meet, but they never ask me for dates. Or, rather, the nice one's don't. Some who aren't so very nice do ask me occasionally, but I don't care for that kind. There must be something wrong with me.

• • • •

I am 19 and fairly popular with girls. I do all the things a girl is supposed to do in order to be popular. I dance, swim, cook, play the piano, lead in the church and am careful of my apperaance. I do not drink, smoke or care to pet. Boys seem to stand in awe of me, as if I were above them. I don't feel that way and certainly don't try to act that way. Inside of me I feel very shy and it is a trial to meet people or to lead in group activities, but I force myself to do it. I am intensely fond of reading and go around dreaming all the time. Maybe I'm too pedantic. Heaven knows I don't want to go around impressing people with my intellect—if I have any. Your advice will mean a lot to both of us.

Sincerely, BEWILDERED.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

DEAR BEWILDERED: Since your girl friend doesn't wish "to go on record as 'chasing'" her former admirer, it seems to me the better thing might be to telephone him, rather than write. The written word is a difficult medium of communication between persons who are estranged, with neither knowing just where he stands with the other. Overtures leading to reconciliation should have a spontaneous ring, and it would take a literary genius to compose a spontaneous, cordial, persuasive, yet non-committal letter of the type the girl visualizes. Moreover, even a literary genius couldn't promise a successful job until and unless he had studied in considerable detail the case history of the ruptured friendship. Those details have not been provided here.

• • • •

I suggest that the girl give the man a ring, identify herself thus: "Hello, John? This is Mary Smith," and go on in some such vein as, "How are you? Fine? That's good. I've wondered about you a lot during the past few months. Tell me, John, would it be convenient for you to drop in one evening soon—say around 8 o'clock. I've something very important I want to talk over with you." If John says it isn't convenient to come Thursday, then she might ask, "When would be a more convenient time? I'm terribly sorry to bother you, but what I have to talk about is really important—to me at least. It will only take a few minutes." If the young man has any lingering interest in her, he'll probably relent by then and suggest an early date for meeting. If he obstinately refuses to set a date, she should bid him a quiet, friendly goodby and hang up. I should say it was better to have an oral invitation declined than to have a written invitation ignored or regretted. The wording of the former, at least, can never be a matter of permanent record.

• • • •

Now, for your own problem. Maybe you exert so much self-control in fighting down your shyness and general sense of social incompetence that you seem forbiddingly self-assured. Having failed to establish an easy comradeship with young men, which permits of any amount of casual and even nonsensical chatter, maybe you make conversation by falling back on booklore. Maybe you try to "talk like people in books," so to speak. For some reason, the average young man doesn't look with too great favor on reputedly "bookish" young women. Maybe they give him an uneasy sense of possible inferiority. Or maybe they just bore him. Boys like girls who make them feel good—who make them feel smart, devilish, attractive, interesting, magnetic, handsome, important and all-knowing.

• • • •

Since you don't drink, smoke or "pet," so-called, what about your attitude toward these indulgences? Are you by any chance a trifle militant in your eschewal of them? Have you earned a reputation of being a prude? You know girls can be quite catty about passing the word along to boys that so-and-so is a "goody-goody" about such-and-such a thing, though they may be quite fond of the girl themselves, and both respect and envy her for her adherence to principle. For that reason, it pays to keep one's virtues on the self-effacing side.

• • • •

The non-smoking, non-drinking, non-petting girl who wants to be popular with her contemporaries as a whole should adopt a casual, "not now" sort of attitude toward these practices. It is not necessary for her to go on record in these matters in such a way as to cast an implied aspersion on those who do and think differently.

• • • •

I daresay your personality is more on the serious side than the gay. But there isn't a great deal one can do, or should do, about changing one's essential personality. One can only study one's self attentively and intelligently, discover what attributes one has to which others respond most readily, and try to cultivate these assets to the utmost. You may be a very special type of girl who will only appeal to a very special type of man, the like of whom is not met often. Therefore, I advise you to continue to develop your natural inclinations for dancing, cooking, swimming, piano playing and group leadership; to guard against seeming to self-assured; to show a frank and friendly interest in young men, to the extent of encouraging them to talk about themselves; to beware of acting the prude; and to be on the lookout for some youth who seems a little different from the crowd—a youth, in short, who will appreciate the rather serious-minded girl. M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Claire Tilden Dress Pattern

EVERYWHERE and anywhere wear this endearing frock and know the lure of fragile loveliness combined with simplicity and easy making! Can't you vision Pattern 332 stitched up in dainty sheer chiffon, a georgette or triple sheer crepe? Choose a delicate color in which to honor spring and place a bouquet of fresh-hued flowers on your shoulder for a final festive note! There's true Claire Tilden individuality of design in the demure sleeves, their simple shirring matching that of the bodice. You'll find a world of charm, too, in the pointed waist yokes, and deep V-neckline. Detailed Sewing Guide accompanies this pattern.

Pattern 332 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards 39 inch fabric.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (preferably coins) for this pattern. Write clearly size, name, address and style number.

Send orders to The Washington Post, Pattern Department, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Jacket Transforms Dark Dinner Gown

Following the vogue for dark dinner dresses, topped with gay little cocktail jackets, as sponsored by Mrs. Harrison Williams, the black frock above has a bolero jacket of black, trimmed with white soutache braid. This jacket could accompany other gowns. Likewise, numerous cocktail jackets could give the basic dress the illusion of many costumes.

Cocktail Jackets Simple Means to Smartness; Are Utilized Widely by "Best-Dressed Woman"

By Ethel Ehlen,
The Post Fashion Editor.

IF YOU WOULD be ultra-chic, take the advice of the world's best dressed woman, Mrs. Harrison Williams, and wear dark dinner dresses, dramatized by brilliant little cocktail jackets. "Black or navy blue, accented with color, is the smartest type of ensemble for evening," Mrs. Williams recently declared. Following her own counsel, this noted clothes authority ordered two black, one dark blue and a dark wine-colored evening gown, and a number of beaded jackets of the same pattern, but in different colors, to accompany them; all designed by Schiaparelli.

If you want to emulate the woman considered the best-groomed in the world, here are some color combination suggestions for your own wardrobe, as chosen by Mrs. Williams. For a dinner dress of black sheer wool, made on long straight lines with the skirt untrained, she wears the handmade beaded jackets (which are short-sleeved and fitted, without revers), in bright royal blue gold, a soft rose and a very pale green. "This really gives me four different evening costumes, by the mere change of jacket color," Mrs. Williams commented.

The other black dinner dress, purchased for her spring wardrobe, Mrs. Williams reported, is fashioned of silk crepe, made on simple lines and sleeveless. The contrasting color note for this is a cocktail jacket embroidered in lilac; although the beaded jackets mentioned are also called into service to add drama and color when the lilac tone begins to pall. Another gown which can be used as a background for this interesting jacket wardrobe is made of blue wool jersey, although it also has its own topping of self-material, trimmed with appliques of white leather in baroque design.

For warm summer evenings and as a smart deviation from the more conventional white and pastel tints, Mrs. Williams chose a crinkled mousseline de soie of deep wine, with low cut decollette in back and front. This may be worn with any of the jackets described, she said, or with a crisp butterfly of composition material, perched jauntily on the front bodice. To be well-dressed, according to this sage, means being distinctive and individual, rather than a slave to every current style whim.

TODAY'S HEALTH TALK

By Dr. Logan Clendening.

EXTREME OBESITY has always excited as much interest as giantism, which we discussed yesterday. The same physician, Dr. Charles D. Humbred, of Barnard, Mo., who so scientifically recorded the measurements of the Alton giant, studied an example of extreme obesity in the case of a man of Maryville, Mo., who died about a year ago now. His greatest weight was attained in August, 1924, when he was 34 years old, at which time he weighed 570 pounds.

Like Another Case.

This is about the same as the overweight patient treated so remarkably by my friend, Dr. Newburgh, of Ann Arbor. Dr. Newburgh thought that his patient was the heaviest person who had ever been scientifically weighed.

Daniel Lambert, a famous fat man of the eighteenth century, is said to have weighed 738 pounds. Edward Bright, the fat man of Essex, weighed 616 pounds. These earlier records, however, are all subject to criticism, and the records are liable to be exaggerated as time goes on.

Incidentally, Dr. Newburgh's patient was reduced in the course of three years, on diet alone, to less than 200 pounds.

It is no easy life, that of an extremely fat man. Dr. Humberd's patient, for instance, always had to pay 40 per cent extra for his clothes on account of the extra material required. About the only things that he could buy at an ordinary store were handkerchiefs and neckties. He could not get into an ordinary bathtub. He was a good swimmer, but his appearance in a pool created so much comment that he had to give up what was practically his only pleasure.

Shattered Beds.

"Innumerable broken chairs and shattered beds marked his spoor as he ponderously and placidly ambled through life." He drove his own car, a low priced coach, whose driver's seat had been set back ten inches from its ordinary position.

He had an enormous appetite and it remained consistently enormous. He indulged his craving for candies and ice cream immoderately. His vision and hearing were normal and his mind very active. He was particularly good at mathematics and at accounting.

His weight at birth is not recorded, but he was known to be plump, and his family history was negative except for a paternal grandmother who weighed 365 pounds. His health all his life was good except for minor ailments that might affect anybody. He died at the age of 46, suddenly and accidentally. He needed only the usual seven or eight hours' sleep at night and he was said to be friendly and fun-loving, shrewd and competent.

Editor's note—Seven pamphlets by Dr. Clendening can now be obtained by sending ten cents in coin, for each, and a self-addressed envelope stamped with a three-cent stamp, to Dr. Logan Clendenning, in care of The Washington Post. The pamphlets are "Three Weeks' Reducing Diet," "Indigestion and Constipation," "Reducing and Gaining," "Infant Feeding," "Instructions for the Treatment of Diabetes," "Feminine Hygiene" and "Care of the Hair and Skin."

PLEASANT HOMES

By Elizabeth MacRae Boykin.

"OUR LIVING ROOM gets a lot of noisy living," said Frances when we bumped into her downtown the other day—we hadn't seen her in years. She was selecting a new easy chair when we saw her. She finished deciding on it before we hunted up a drug store table where we could visit.

"Do you like the green covering?" she asked. "The walls of our downstairs are all in cream just like everybody else's, and green may sound just as banal in a wing chair, but actually I think our place has a lot of charm for a well-used house. The floors are pretty good, and even if they weren't, I'd have to have rugs that could be kicked back because the children (listen to me, I never can think of them as grown) like to dance.

"Anyway, I have the rugs in the living room, hall and dining room all in a lovely wisteria color. Then pale yellow glass curtains with printed cretonne draperies with lots of yellow, some lavendar and green in the sprawling pattern. I've got slip covers on most of the furniture. Several pieces are in a soft green and several pieces are in the printed cretonne. And I've used very large pieces of copper for accessories. It seemed to me that with my very energetic family I needed rather dramatic accent.

"Anyway, we certainly have lots of good times in this room, and it never seems drab. I find it quite

easy to keep since the slip covers are washable. So are the walls, and you should see what good rug shampooers my boys have gotten to be! They may not set the world on fire as engineers and lawyers, but I'm sure they'll make fine husbands.

"But there, I've been chattering away about my house. Come on and let's find a table where we can exchange notes about old times.

Send a 3-cent stamp for the writer's bulletin, "How to Buy a Rug."

Women Termed Better Satisfied At Their Work

Women employes are more adaptable to work than men, according to Dr. Donald A. Laird, psychology teacher and author.

Numerous studies have shown that one-third of the men are dissatisfied with their work," says Dr. Laird in an article in Factory Management and Maintenance. "With women the percentage rarely runs to half this figure.

"Women's interests in work are broad, general, nonspecific. Since they have no consuming interest in one job, but just a general interest in doing something, they are less 'choosey' about the job they select. Perhaps it's because they are looking ahead to being supported by some man, but the typical woman worker seems to be rather unambitious."

Where there is dissatisfaction among women workers, it is chiefly among the lower grades. Ten per cent of office clerks, 5 per cent of stenographers were found to be dissatisfied with their jobs, but 98 per cent of the private secretaries were completely satisfied with their work.

How her boss treats her and the working conditions are the important things in a woman's estimate of job satisfaction, according to the article. "If her boss is 'lovely to work for,' as one secretary said, she cares not too much what the work may be."

Plaids Feature Linens.

Paris (U.P.).—Plaids modeled after the genuine Scotch tartans are shown in linen everywhere. Most of these have blue or mauve tones outstanding. These are made in a lightweight compact weave. Marcel Rochas uses one.

Saucepan Saves Time.

Much time—and dishwashing—is saved if you cook 7-minute icings, custards and sauces in an ordinary saucepan instead of in a double boiler. This is made possible by the low controlled degree of heat obtainable on the calrod heat unit of the Hotpoint electric range.

Forced Music Study Scored By Professor

Educator Advises Parents on Proper Methods for Subject's Approach.

CHILDREN who have to be forced to practice playing the piano or violin have found a champion in Roy D. Welch, professor of music at Princeton University.

"Piano and violin lessons are an unutterable bore to most children and a waste of time and money," says Prof. Welch. "Parents themselves must show interest in music, rather than merely driving their children onward. Children should get about two years group musical and vocal instructions before they are allowed to take instrumental lessons.

"This way they will get ear training and soak up a tremendous amount of music. I have seen children start their piano lessons with great enthusiasm because they discovered they could play the music they already knew. My advice to parents is for them to do something about music themselves, to play the piano or an instrument, before suggesting it to the child. For the youngsters will say to themselves, 'If I is good enough for me, why isn't it good enough for you?'

"Pupils can be taught to read music as they are taught to read the newspaper. I propose that all children in school have a daily opportunity to sing under competent direction. They should be taught the rudiments of the theory so that they will understand music more intelligently. I do not believe that tabloid biographies and pleasant stories about music, such as we get on the radio, have any place in school studies.

"I think it is one of the great misfortunes of urban life that music should be almost exclusively confined to concert halls. As a result, we are denying children the opportunity to express themselves through song. I believe that groups should be formed for the sole purpose of singing for their own entertainment."

Suzanne Lenglen Likes Sports Wear

Paris (U.P.).—Suzanne Lenglen, the famous French tennis star, buys all of her clothes from the couturiere Jenny. She prefers sports clothes for day wear and often is seen on the streets of Paris in two-piece tailored suits with tailored white blouses or knit sweaters that are made with high, turn-over collars. Her dark, bobbed head invariably is hatless and she usually wears a heavy, three-quarter sports coat of brown beaver thrown over her shoulders. She walks quickly with her arms swinging at her side rather than thrust through the sleeves of the beaver coat.

A WOMAN'S NEW YORK

By Alice Hughes.

New York, April 12.

SWEET are the uses of psychiatry, I've often heard, but it took a conversation with one of my big-business women friends to point out a spandy new one, at least to me.

ALICE HUGHES.

She tells me that all women, even those of the highest voltage, 1937 model, still feel the need of a good cry now and then to sort of clear the psychical air. I'm sure there isn't one of us who hasn't noted, at times, the salutary effect of giving the lachrymose glands a good workout. That poet fellow once said, "For men must work and women must weep"—and how much sterner the problem these times, when thousands of women must toil as well!

Successful businesswomen everywhere are the products of the strictest self-discipline. Free-weeping can have no place in a life devoted to fighting one's way upward in a still unfriendly and highly skeptical world of men. Such women of this type as I know tell me that when the old urge comes on they quickly turn all their faculties to some new and exceptionally knotty problem. This, they say, heads off the threatened freshet. Now I have learned still another form of relief.

This one tells me that she finds relief from her nervous tension and cerebral strain by visiting a psychiatrist she likes and trusts. Encouraged by the medico, she tells him all her problems and woes and burdens, and before long they are washed quite away by a healing and relieving flood!

• • • •

Now this is all very well, but there is the matter of the skull-doctor's fee, which inclines to be stiffish. I have a feeling the same thing could be accomplished by going alone into a dark room and thinking very sad thoughts. At least, it's worth trying, if the need, heaven forbid, arises!

• • • •

GIRL ABOUT TOWN—Well, our magnificent four-day Ice Carnival packed 64,000 citizens into Madison Square Garden and poured no less than $100,000 into the coffers of several charities. It was by all odds the most beauteous thing of its sort I've ever eyed—and it will have a very important effect on our movies of the near future. Film scouts haunted the place, thanks to the success of little Sonja Henie on the screen. The handsome Austrian, Karl Shafer, the international champion, just turned pro, is said to have already leased his beauty to the movies, and Maribel Vinson, our national amateur champ, is listening for a good professional offer. And Melitta Brunner, the lovely blonde pro from Vienna, is headed for a Hollywood screen test. It is a good bet that the movies are going to be very ice-minded for the next year.

• • • •

Whom should I see at Lily Pons' recent house warming but the retired Dream Girl of the Metropolitan Opera — Geraldine Farrar; Gerry as ever was, white-haired, slim and beautiful in the midfifties. She's a country neighbor of Lily's out Connecticut way.

• • • •

We had a very fast look indeed at Young Tyrone Power, the current crush of the high school girls. He had planned a ten-day relaxation here, but Hollywood summoned him back after three days. He did have time to deny that he had any notion of marrying any one at present, including peaches-and-cream Henie. Muttered something about his career coming first just now. But my, he certainly is pretty!

• • • •

The most perfect and the most beautiful motion picture theater in the world may be wrecked to make way for another office building! That is the magnificent Center Theater in Radio City, forced by fate to play second fiddle to its mighty sister, the Radio City Musical Hall, a block away. Films have proved a failure in the lovely Center, and such big spectacles as "The Great Waltz" and "White Horse Inn" are so costly to produce and operate that there's little profit left. The house was a dream that the late "Roxy" made come true.

• • • •

A huge local store stuns me with the news of the first radical change in sheet-weaving in centuries. The new ones are made with extra strength down the center. My acrid helpmate mumbles something about how about some extra strength down in the region of the toes?

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Menus For Today

Breakfast.
Tomato juice
Fried apple rings
Bacon curls
Toasted rolls Butter
Coffee Milk

Luncheon.
Chipped beef in cheese sauce
Biscuits Butter
Mixed vegetable salad
Hot tea
Queen Ann Cherries

Dinner.
Spiced apple juice
Pig knuckles and sauerkraut
Mashed potatoes
Stuffed Onions
Tomato salad
Bread Butter
Coffee Milk
Peach dumplings

STUFFED ONIONS.

Remove the centers from large boiled onions, fill with grated cheese and soft bread crumbs, sprinkle with sugar and bake until well glazed.

Vogue Says: *"When All Eyes Focus On You*

Stand Forth In a High-Waisted

Wedding Dress"

—For the most important day in your life, choose a high-waisted sheath of bridal satin . . . and let the throatline be encircled with simulated seed pearls with more of them clustered at the wrists . . . The whole terminating in a sweeping, circular train . . . In white or antique. Sizes 12 to 20.

$22.75

Other Wedding Gowns up to $39.75

Second Floor

Kann's

'Mystery Pilot' In Triple Crash Here Is Hunted

Federal Agents Search for Aviator Who Damaged Craft at Airport.

Department of Justice men last night were looking for an unidentified man, presumably an aviator, responsible for Washington Airport's most recent and strangest plane crash.

The "crash" which involved three planes, though none of them left the ground, and caused damage estimated at $5,000, occurred late Saturday night at a hangar at the far edge of the field. No one was injured. In fact, the only man who witnessed the "crash" is the one being sought by Federal authorities.

According to airport operatives, a Stinson, four-place plane was left in front of the hangar about 8 p. m. Saturday. Three hours later, it was discovered inside the hangar, its propeller imbeded in the wing of a Government-owned plane, its right wing severely dented by contact with a post, and its left wing perched on top of the wing of another plane, owned by Elmer Meyers, of Raleigh, N. C.

Pilots Reconstruct Mishap.

Reconstructing the accident, pilots said the Stinson had been driven directly at the hangar with the throttle wide-open. Fortunately, the plane was parked only 20 feet away so the mysterious pilot was going only 25 or 30 miles an hour when he hit the post supporting the hangar-roof, careened into the hangar, brushed over Meyers' plane and dug his whirling propeller into the fabric of the lower right wing of the Government plane.

Damage was estimated at $5,000 upon first examination, although damage to the Government plane may be greater than originally estimated. The Government plane, a new, three-place Beechcraft, had its lower right wing shredded. Myers' plane, a Stinson similar to the one that caused the crash, was damaged along the top of its right wing, and the cowling around the motor was severely mangled.

The Stinson, which is used to carry sightseers over Washington, was severely damaged. In addition to dents in the wing, torn fabric, and a bent and dented propeller, the whole fuselage was sprung out of line.

The Stinson had been left in front of the hangar by A. J. Purnell, a pilot for Air Services, Inc., which operates the sightseeing flights. It is owned by National Airport Corporation, owners of Washington Airport. Purnell had been having trouble with the throttle, which was sticking, and left the plane for mechanics to work on.

Wrecked Before 11 P. M.

At 10 o'clock it was still outside the hangar, according to mechanics of Eastern Air Lines, who have an adjoining hangar. At 11, when Purcell came back to the plane, he found it wrecked inside the hangar, its throttle wide open, although the switch had been turned off and the brakes set.

Yesterday afternoon Federal operatives were called into the case, since one of the damaged planes was Government property. They took photographs for fingerprints, but last night had no success to report. Since the plane made 35 sightseeing trips Saturday morning and afternoon, there seemed little chance of identifying which prints belonged to the mysterious aviator.

Where the would-be aviator came from and where he went was still a mystery. Airport spokesmen pointed out, however, that he must have been familiar with planes, probably that type of Stinson, in order to start the plane, travel 20 feet and crash, and still remember to cut the switch and set the brakes.

The cabin of the plane was not locked, nor was there a lock on the ignition switch. A small plane of this type starts fairly quietly, and the incident did not attract attention in a restaurant about 100 yards behind the hangar.

Plane Crashes After 20-Foot Hop

Post Staff Photo.

Federal police are searching for a mysterious flier who stole a plane from Washington Airport, drove it 20 feet and crashed into the two planes above. The Beechcraft, on the left, is owned by the Bureau of Air Commerce.

D.C. Women Attend Parley Of Maryland's Federation

Washington club women are displaying a keen interest in the eighth meeting of the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs, which opened yesterday at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore and will continue in session today and tomorrow.

Mrs. Frank M. Hoadley, of Chevy Chase, president of the Maryland Federation, is in charge.

Among speakers at the luncheon today will be Dr. Winifred Richmond, of St. Elizabeths Hospital; Dr. Wesley Geweher, professor of history, American University, and Dr. Martha Elliott, of the Children's Bureau, all of Washington.

At the dinner in honor of the past presidents tomorrow night, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, chairman of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Recreation Commission, will speak on "Women Need Democracy." A musical program will be given by the Newcomb Bethesda Community Singers which includes the Woman's Club of Chevy Chase.

A forum will be held tomorrow afternoon on "Creating Public Opinion." Speakers will include Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Mr. Felix Morley, editor of The Washington Post, and Mr. S. Howard Evans, secretary of the national committee on education by radio.

The Insurance Women's Club of Washington held its second anniversary party last night at 1010 F street northwest.

The first president of the club, Mabel Royce Lantz, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Jennings W. Lawler, chairman of the educational committee, was in charge.

The Petworth Woman's Club held two important meetings yesterday, including the visiting nurse committee meeting in the afternoon and the meeting of the literary section in the evening.

Mrs. Sue Richwine was in charge of the visiting nurse committee.

The literature section meeting was held at the home of Mrs. S. G. Waite. Mrs. C. M. Ballard led the book review hour. Mrs. F. LeFevre was in charge of a program "This and That." Mrs. Ballard and Mrs. E. B. Johnson were the assistant hostesses.

The meeting of the corporate board of the Presbyterian Home for the Aged was held last week. The following officers were re-elected:

President, the Rev. John C. Palmer; secretary, the Rev. Alton B. Altfather; treasurer, the Washington Loan & Trust Co; trustees, Harry Blake, C. Harry Cunningham, Dr. Harry C. Davis, C. S. De Pue, the Rev. John C. Palmer, George W. White, O. C. Baldwin, Alfred B. Cowler, Dr. Freeley Rohrer, Dr. M. F. Thompson, Mrs. Martha J. Vaughan, Mrs. Brainard M. Warner, Mrs. Edith Colt Mish, the Rev. Alton B. Altfather, O. C. Oliphant, W. B. Putnam, and George Francis Williams.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Edith Colt Mish; vice president, Mrs. Peter S. Snyder; second vice president, Mrs. Harry Blake; third vice president, Mrs. Chester Smith; fourth vice president, Mrs. Elma Saul; recording secretary, Mrs. John M. Sylvester; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. B. Robinson; treasurer, Mrs. Martha C. Vaughan. Plans were made for the annual garden party to be held June 16, with Miss Cornelia Cotton as chairman.

The log of the Constitution, a whaling ship out of Nantucket, dated 1840 and 1842, will be presented to the rare book room, Library of Congress, by the geneological records committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Harry Howard is State chairman of the District of Columbia committee. The book was presented to the committee by Mrs. Dwight M. Miner, of the Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chapter.

The faculty and Mothers' Club of St. John's College will receive the parents of the school and their friends at the education night, Friday, at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of the school, 1225 Vermont avenue.

The Rev. Brother Felix Francis, director of St. John's College, will give the welcome address.

St. John's band will give musical selections and Mr. James J. Bowe will sing, accompanied by Mrs. Bowe at the piano.

At its next meeting, to be held at the Thomas Circle Club, 1326 Massachusetts avenue, Friday evening, the Ohio Girls' Club will elect officers for the coming year.

The Poetry Clinic of the D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its semimonthly meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt, from 4 to 6 p. m., tonight.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Arlington Hospital Association will give a bridge benefit in the clubroom of Colonial Village Thursday evening, April 22.

In the Club World Today.

Meeting, Government and Business Study Group, A. A. U. W., 3:30 p. m.

Spring Festival in honor of the District of Columbia D. A. R. Americanization School Association, 8:30 p. m.

Meeting, Current Events Section, Women's City Club, 8 p. m.

Luncheon, Kappa Beta Pi, Legal Sorority, Willard, 1:15 p. m.

Buffet Luncheon, Woman's National Press Club, Willard, 1 p. m.

Business Women's Music Club, Y. W. C. A., 7:15 p. m.

Dutch Treat Dinner, League of American Pen Women, Grafton Hotel 7 p. m.

3 Escape Injury as Stove Blast Damages Home

Three persons, a 17-month-old baby, Frances Mindel, and her mother, Mrs. Anna Mindel, of 2628 Eleventh street northwest, and a colored maid, narrowly escaped serious injury late yesterday when a gas-coal stove at their home exploded, shattering several windows, but not injuring the three occupants.

The stove is located on the second floor of the Eleventh street address, over a grocery store operated by Meyer Mindel. At the time of the explosion, only his wife, baby girl and the maid were in the second-floor apartment.

Inspectors from the gas company were at a loss to explain the cause of the explosion, and could find no leaks in the pipes. They suggested coal gas accumulating in the stove, possibly was responsible.

Flames Destroy Room; Loss $300

Fire of undetermined origin yesterday destroyed a third-floor rear room in the home of J. M. Frazier, 1348 Harvard street northwest. The only casualties were several goldfish.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Frazier. Firemen said a short-circuit might have been the cause. Damage was estimated at about $300.

Lender of Auto Is Held Liable For Accidents

Owner Responsible, Appeals Court Says in Upholding District Law.

In an opinion that casts aside scores of opinions in the District, the United States Court of Appeals in a ruling by Justice D. Lawrence Groner yesterday fixed a new and drastic requirement for persons who lend their cars to others. Under the ruling, the owner of the car would be held liable for damages through negligent operation of the car even though the machine was merely borrowed for personal use.

Heretofore, the owners of the cars were exempted from liability when they loaned their cars to friends or members of the family for purely personal uses. From now on those owners must stand behind their automobiles as "principals of the agents" who drive them.

The question came to the fore in a suit brought by Everett B. Forrester, who brought suit for damages inflicted upon his wife when she was hurt in an automobile accident in December, 1935. The suit was aimed at Benjamin D. Jerman and Byron A. Chapin, copartners, trading as B. D. Jerman & Co.

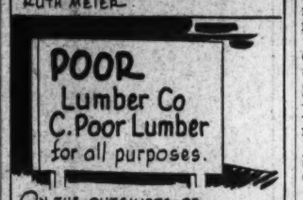
Forrester sued under the new law. The old law stated definitely, in the words of the Appellate Court, that "the owner of an automobile was not liable for damages negligently caused by another in the use of the automobile for his own pleasure and not the owner's business."

However, in May, 1935, Congrsss passed a law providing that "any automobile operated by someone other than the owner, with the consent of the owner, either express or implied, the operator . . . shall be deemed an agent of the owner."

In handing down the decision, Justice Groner wrote: "We think the conclusion inescapable that Congress in the passage of the act intended not only to prescribe penalties for the unlawful and negligent operation of an automobile, whether by the owner or another, and to provide financial safeguards against recurrence, but to establish as well a new rule of liability in which agency is based on consent. We have ourselves held long before the present act that proof of ownership will warrant the inference that the automobile was at the time of the injury driven by the owner either personally or through an agent. The section in the act creating a new liability goes a step farther and makes the person to whom the owner has lent the automobile the agent of the owner, and the result of this is to make the owner liable, upon analogy, to the principles of agency, for an injury negligently inflicted by a person using the automobile with his consent."

FUNNY SIGNS by RAY BARNES

On highway 66 in Arkansas. Reported by Ruth Meier.



On the outskirts of Lafayette, Ind. Reports M. J. Watts

4-13

Watch out for funny signs, send them to Ray Barnes, in care of this newspaper, and share your laughs.

Woman Kills Self By Gas in Home

Mrs. Catherine Lyons, 47, 933 Twenty-third street northwest, killed herself with illuminating gas in the basement of her home early yesterday.

Her body was found slumped over the stove, with several jets open, by John Sullivan, a lodger. Sullivan said he went to Mrs. Lyons' rooms to awaken her, a request she had made the night before when he left for work.

Detective Sergt. Clyde N. Strange investigated the death and said the woman had been in ill health. Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald issued a certificate of suicide.

Auto Financing Cases Dropped On Agreement

Companies Accept Trade Group's Stipulations on 6% Plan.

Recent Federal Trade Commission complaints against ten automobile sales, manufacturing and financing companies, alleging misleading statements in advertisements of the 6 per cent deferred payment plan, were dismissed yesterday when company officials agreed to the commission's stipulations, it was announced.

Contending they never represented their installment purchase plans as costing an auto purchaser 6 per cent annual simple interest—as the Federal Trade Commission claimed—the automotive heads agreed to make clear in future advertisements that the cost is 6 per cent of the buyer's total debt when he purchases the car.

The commission alleged that purchasers were misled and actually paid between 10 and 12 per cent interest on the installment plan.

P. W. Haberman, general counsel for the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, one of the financing companies involved, commented in part on the commission's charges:

"The companies had emphatically denied that their advertising of the 6 per cent plan was misleading, and the stipulations absolve the respondents of any intent to mislead. The commission expressly stipulated that the companies did not intend to represent the plan as involving 6 per cent per annum, simple interest, and the respondents in turn conceded that some purchasers and prospective purchasers had, nevertheless, so interpreted the language which was used."

Besides C. I. T., other companies signing the stipulations were the Nash Motors Co., Chrysler Corporation and its subsidiaries, Chrysler Sales Corporation and companies manufacturing DeSoto, Dodge and Plymouth cars; Graham-Paige Motors Corporation; Hudson Motor Car Co., Reo Motor Car Co., Packard Motor Car Co., Commercial Credit Co., and Universal Credit Co.

How One Woman Lost Pounds of Ugly Fat

Lost Her Double Chin
Lost Her Prominent Hips
Lost Her Sluggishness
Gained in Physical Vigor
Gained in Vivaciousness
Gained a Shapely Figure

When your vital organs fail to perform their work correctly—your bowels and kidneys can't properly throw off that waste material—before you realize it—you're growing hideously fat!

Take one half teaspoonful of KRUSCHEN SALTS in a glass of hot water every morning and cut out pastry and fatty meats—go light on potatoes, butter, cream and sugar—in 3 weeks get on the scales and note how many pounds of fat have vanished.

Notice also that you have gained in energy—your skin is clearer—your eyes sparkle with more glorious health—you feel younger in body—keener in mind. The Kruschen Way has given many a fat person a joyous surprise.

Get a 4-oz. bottle of KRUSCHEN SALTS from any leading druggist anywhere in America. (Lasts 4 weeks).

Note—Many people find that the only diet change necessary while taking Kruschen regularly is TO EAT LESS. —Adv.

FINE
FURNITURE
W. B. Moses & Co.
804 RHODE ISLAND AVE. N.E.

Low Rate to Europe

Remember, when it's a question of costs, that in the famous 20,000 tonners of Cunard White Star:

Samaria
Sailing April 16 . . May 14

Scythia
Sailing April 23 . . May 25

Carinthia
Sailing April 27 . . May 20

Laconia
Sailing May 8 . . June 4

you get the same perfection of service as in the World's Newest, Fastest Liner Queen Mary. These ships offer

Luxurious Economical Crossings

a sailing every week . . . a Cabin Class room with bath costs as little as $151 to Europe and $295 for the round trip.

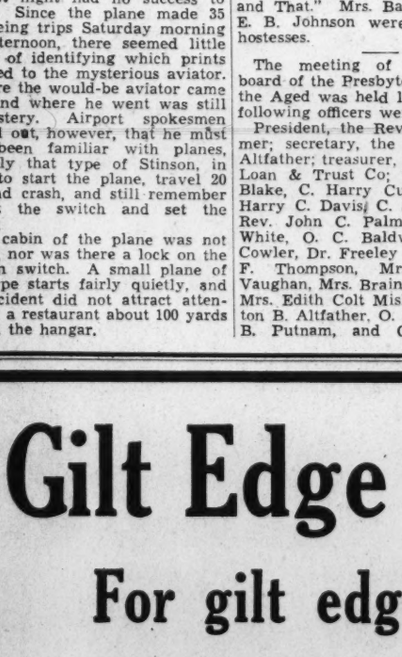
SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT TODAY or Cunard White Star, 1504 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., District 7775

$154.50 THIRD CLASS
$212.00 UP TOURIST CLASS
$285.00 UP CABIN CLASS
Buy a Round Trip Ticket to Europe
THE BRITISH TRADITION DISTINGUISHES
CUNARD WHITE STAR
1840 . . 97 YEARS OF SERVICE . . 1937

POST WANT ADS PAY

Gilt Edge Security

For gilt edge security, observe this golden rule, go "Golden Wedding."



Mark the Merit in this "Mark of Merit" Whiskey

Golden Wedding

RYE

BLENDED STRAIGHT WHISKIES

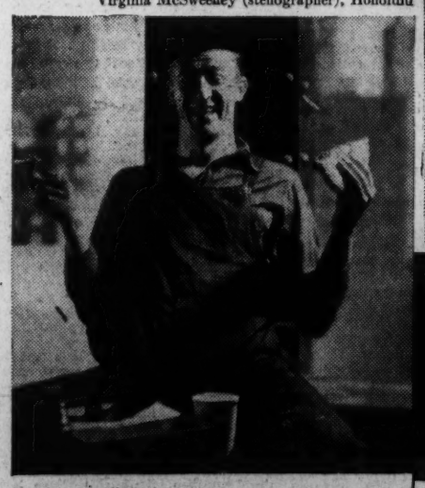
ALSO AVAILABLE IN BOURBON

COPR. 1937 JOS. S. FINCH & CO. INC. SCHENLEY, PA.

IT'S SWELL TO FEEL SWELL!

Demand *Fresh* Cigarettes!

Like a vacation . . . After smoking the soggy cigarettes we get in this island atmosphere, it was like giving my throat a thrilling vacation to smoke fresh Old Golds, kept fresh and fragrant by your weather-tight package.
Virginia McSweeney (stenographer), Honolulu



It's the tops, mister . . . I may be a tough hombre, but my throat's tender. I'm strong for those always-fresh Old Golds. That extra wrapper of Cellophane on every package is a swell idea.
Joe Riva (steel-worker), Chicago, Ill.

Gentle to the nerves . . . When I arrived in this Mountain Village, I found most cigarettes dry as autumn leaves. Then I discovered your weather-tight Old Gold package; and boy!—did those fresh O. Gs. taste good, and feel good to the nerves.
H. Paul Lamere (well-known ski star), Whitefield, N. H.

YOU CAN'T BUY A STALE OLD GOLD

A STALE cigarette neither tastes as it should nor smokes as it should. It loses both flavor and fragrance. It acquires harsh-burning qualities which bite the tongue and irritate the throat. It is neither good to your taste nor good for you.

That is why no expense has been spared to safeguard the freshness of Double-Mellow Old Gold's matchless prize crop tobaccos. That is the reason for Old Gold's weather-tight, climate-proof package.

Notice, as you open a pack of Double-Mellow Old Golds, that there is an *EXTRA* wrapping of finest Cellophane. *Two* jackets of Cellophane, instead of one, protect the wholesome freshness of these cigarettes.

So it is that the most appealing and mellowest tobaccos ever blended into a popular-priced cigarette are also the freshest. Real PRIZE CROP tobaccos brought to you in the prime of smoking condition.

You'll never go stale on fresh Old Golds!

P. LORILLARD COMPANY, Inc.
(Established 1760)

IT'S THE EXTRA JACKET! Every pack of Double-Mellow OLD GOLDS is wrapped in TWO jackets—double Cellophane. That EXTRA jacket keeps OLD GOLDS in prime condition in any climate. You can't buy a stale OLD GOLD.

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★ You Still Have Time to Win That $100,000.00 First Prize! ★

Enter OLD GOLD'S $200,000.00 Contest Now. Postcard brings Entry Blank and all Puzzles to date. Address: Old Gold Contest, P. O. Box 9, Varick St. Sta., New York, N.Y.

SECTION II — Local News, Sports

The Washington Post

Classified, Comics — SECTION II

**** X — WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1937 — 17

Bob Burns Says

Copyright, 1937

By Bob Burns.

I had one uncle down home—my Uncle Ukle—who slipped up on the "Golden Rule" once in a while, but I will say nobody in the world could beat him mindin' his own business. He met his neighbor in town one day and he says, "Well, how are ya gittin' along?"

The neighbor says, "Oh, I don't feel so good. My barn burned down yesterday at 4 o'clock." Uncle Ukle says, "Well, now, that's funny—I kinda thought it would." The neighbor says, "What do you mean?" and Uncle Ukle says, "Well, I passed your house at about 2 o'clock and saw smoke comin' out of the eaves of your barn. I said to my wife 'somethin' tells me that Brother Hinkle is gonna lose his barn—where there's smoke, there's sure to be fire.'"

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The Federal Diary

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By Scott Hart.

"The Flowers That Bloom."

What might be the reaction when the honorable people of Japan get tidings that those honorable cherry trees they gave the City of Washington are threatened with removal and maybe destruction might have something to do with the case, it has been pointed out.

Whereupon a spokesman for the State Department asserted that so far as the two governments are officially concerned no note-passing is anticipated; "but the people of Japan and the people of this country might do some thinking if the trees should come to harm," he said.

Those trees, any way, have potentialities of some note-passing, and gentlemen of the State Department whose service antedates 1912 are aware of it. They remember the full-flowered "embarrassment" that occurred when Japan first gave cherry blossom trees to this country with a friendly hand.

It all arose from a visit Mrs. William Howard Taft made to Japan in 1907. She was impressed when in Tokyo, by the loveliness of the cherry trees and the sentimental attachment of the Japanese people for the trees. Delighted by her reaction, the people of Tokyo sent 1,000 trees to Washington in a friendly gesture.

The trees arrived in 1910 amid considerable diplomatic bowing and scraping. But sometimes good gestures, like the rose, have thorns, and the full-flowered "embarrassment" came speedily upon the finding of scales on the trees and an order for their destruction by Government horticulturists.

The State Department was embarrassed and the Japanese Ambassador was humiliated. The trees, in the meantime, had been burned and the situation called for some soft talk. Nothing more occurred for two years, but representations had gone out for another shipment of the friendship trees. Then, in 1912, the shipment came. There was a repetition of the diplomatic bowing and scraping while the trees were planted. Mrs. Taft worked at one shovel and the Japanese Ambassador's wife wielded another. Since that healing and happy time, the trees have become one of Washington's chief show spots.

The Government announces the names of the nine Indian girls who designed those gay mats at the entrances of Interior's new building. . . . All of Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans., they are Clara Keezer, Winifred Sands, Leonora Spooner, Dorothy Hill, Beulah Snell, Marno Heffelman, Ethel Crawford, Marie Beane and Louise Wamego. . . . Some of them grew up with grandparents who observe the tribal customs; others have spent most of their time in Government boarding schools. . . . Their entries were accepted by Secretary Ickes out of a total of 64 submitted designs. . . . The Secretary did not know who the contestants were, or where the entries were sent from. . . . Curiously, the winners were girls, and all from the same place, Haskell.

* * *

The top attraction tomorrow night in Government circles is the address on "Neutrality" that Senator Gerald P. Nye will give at 8 o'clock in the Interior Building Auditorium. . . . It is sponsored by the educational committee of Farm Credit Administration Employes Union, in co-operation with several other unions of Government employes.

On the last day of this month the Government Printing Office will say good-by to two employes. They are John B. Gervais, jr., 715 Monroe street northeast, a cylinder pressman with 28 years of service, and Emma D. McCauley, 731 Sligo avenue, Silver Spring, Md., a bindery operative with 43 years of service.

An open forum meeting will be held by A. F. G. E. Lodge 86 at 8 o'clock Friday evening in the Interior auditorium. Members of other lodges are invited.

Under sponsorship of the Washington locals of the N. F. F. E., the first of a series of three spring trips to New York will be made on the week-end of May 7, 8 and 9. The second of the series will be the week-end of May 29, 30 and 31, and the third the week-end of June 18, 19 and 20. The committee in charge of the trip includes Henry G. Nolds, Local 2, chairman; Blanche K. Sinclair, Local 260; G. J. Kramer, Local 260; Charles Bonneville, Local 261; G. K. Gheen, Local 261; Mrs. Virginia Radigan, Local 250; Maude Miller and Mary Willard, Local 105; C. C. Clem, Local 262; Margaret Weideman, Local 262; Charles Kother, Local 372; Velma Smith, Local 372, and A. M. Reising, Local 2.

Drivers Face Rigid Traffic Enforcement

Judge Admonishes Class; Highway Laws Must Be Observed.

Greater Sense of Duty Needed for Safety, He Declares.

By Howard F. Wentworth.

A warning to observe highway safety regulations or face control by rigid enforcement and heavy penalties was issued to Washington motorists by Police Court Judge Edward M. Curran last night as he addressed 800 students at the District's new traffic school in McKinley High School.

"The time has arrived," said Judge Curran, "when we must awaken from the deep slumbers of carelessness and irresponsibility. We need a new enthusiasm in the District calling for a greater sense of duty toward public authority.

"The automobile has become an all-important factor in modern civilization—and it is unfortunate that we have not yet learned to enjoy this instrument of transportation without paying a tremendous price. The responsibility is up to the driver—he or she is the one to determine how Washington shall stand on the Nation's safety roll."

Individual Problem.

The current traffic problem is not one to be solved by city authorities—Commissioners, police or courts—Judge Curran declared.

"Rather," he added, "it is an individual problem for each motorist. If laws are observed, inforcement will not be necessary and the accident toll will decrease."

Judge Curran, speaking on "The Relation of Law Enforcement to Accident Prevention," was principal instructor at last night's second session of the new traffic school. He was introduced by Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer.

The law of the road, said Judge Curran, is an important part of everyday routine. Violations of this law often result in loss of life or property, he warned.

"Observance of the law means fewer accidents and less enforcement," said the Judge. "And lack of inforcement when there is lack of observance means more accidents. Accidents are invariably the result of a mistake by someone. In three accidents out of five, the blunder is made by the man or woman behind the steering wheel."

Local courts, he added, will not tolerate highway carelessness or lack of duty in observing the law.

Prosecutor Speaks.

Last night's session also was addressed by George Neilson, Police Court traffic prosecutor. He described a day in Traffic Court, with offenders offering "all kinds of excuses" to escape punishment.

Motorists, he said, plead for leniency on grounds it was "their first offense."

"There always has to be a first time," Neilson declared, "or there would be no need for courts and jails."

He cited last year's Traffic Court figures as an example of the relentless battle against motoring dangers—11,787 speed cases, 1,711 cases of driving without permits, 405 cases of bad brakes, 374 right-of-way violations, 352 drunken driving prosecutions, 157 hit-and-run offenders and a total of 15,863 minor offenses.

"No one can see this endless chain of traffic violators and hear the facts which destroy property and send innocent people to hospitals—and even the morgue—without solemnly affirming he wil achieve a thorough knowledge of traffic regulations and obey them," said Neilson.

Classes were concluded last night with a safety talk from Assistant Traffic Director M. O. Eldridge and and exhibition of safety motion pictures.

Permit Revocations.

And yesterday, the Board of Review and Revocations announced permit suspensions and revocations against the following District motorists:

Raymond W. Bartlett, 10 H street northeast, revoked; John L. Day, 4407 Ord street northeast, suspended; Clinton L. Doggett, 4000 Cathedral avenue northwest, revoked; Dana L. Green, 909 Fifth street northeast, revorked; William K. Jordon, 1742 Riggs place northwest, suspended.

Robert P. Lancaster, 746 Park road northwest, revoked; Thomas J. Konops, 1706 Sixteenth street northwest, revoked; John Lawrence, 111 D street northwest, revoked; Wayne D. Oldham, 3465 Fourteenth street northwest, revoked; Charles R. Rice, 1527 I street northwest, revoked; Clyde T. Rowe, 2116 P street northwest, suspended.

William Rosenburg, 2633 Sherman avenue northwest, suspended; Peary D. Stafford, 1605 Allison street northwest, revoked; Sanford B. Suggs, Naval Air Station, revoked; Clarence A. Walker, 320 C street southeast, revoked; Walter F. Fitzpatrick, 1707 Lurray lane northwest, revoked.

Child Health Day Is Set for Capital

May Day will be Child Health Day in the District, heads of organizations interested in child welfare decided yesterday in a meeting held at the District Building.

Presiding over the gathering was Dr. Ella Oppenheimer, head of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare. Dr. George C. Ruhland, health officer, outlined the purpose of the meeting. Dr. Oppenheimer, appointed chairman of the general committee by Commissioner George E. Allen, called on representatives of the various organizations represented for reports.

It was decided that the work of the general committee would consist of co-ordinating the activities of the various health groups and programs being planned for May Day.

Students Burlesque Serious Art and Convert Works Into Forms Even Novices Understand

Above is the painting "When My Baby Walks Down the Street," by the artist Marion Junkins. Examining the picture is Mrs. Raymond Lahey. Below, the jury is looking at the burlesque of "When My Baby Walks Down the Street," done so well by Ruth Bigelow Deggero that it won first prize in the serious-burlesque contest. Left to right are Jerry Farnsworth, Charles Dunn, Clifford Berryman and Will Hutchins.

Display at Corcoran Gallery Marked by Satire and Brush Puns That Amuse Artists and Please Those Without Artistic Sense.

Art, that lofty, fragile and inviolable thing that walks in beauty with the sunrise and dwells on nothing more worldly than the tossing of suns or the heaving of emotional planets, has been violated in its very temple, the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Enter the New York avenue door and then enter the first door on the right. There is art shamed to fit a man's senses of humor in art. And the thing is that the artists, whose serious—and in some instances prize-winning—workers are satirized are delighted at the whole prospect of it; they "just love it," says Richard Lahey, of the Gallery.

This burlesqueing or shaming of art hasn't been done here before in about ten years. It makes a big hit in New York and is one of the chief sideshow attractions of the current fifteenth biennial exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings at the Gallery.

Burlesque Serious Works.

Here is how they went about it: Art students scrutinized the serious works of the current exhibition and individually decided on which of these to burlesque, fake, take-off or whatever you choose to call it. For example: One of them seized on the work "When My Baby Walks Down the Street," by Marion Junkin. The burlesquer was Ruth Bigelow Degges, 3726 Connecticut avenue. The result was a colored woman strutting down the street in front of a cabin, her hips a-swaying in rhythm ancient and subtle and to the gaze of several colored men with indolence and suggestion in their eyes. Yesterday she got the first prize in the burlesque contest.

Again: Martha Crittendon Shaw saw the picture, "Her Daughter," and the imps of satire later played with her brushes. She painted the ugliest-looking little girl you ever saw and had her fixing the hair of an even uglier little girl. In all, there were four ugly little girls in the picture and each was fixing the other's hair. She titled it, "Her Dodoes," and Miss Shaw, 4 Riggs court northwest, took the second burlesque prize.

Again: Mrs. W. R. Winslow, 3136 P street northwest, took the elements of three pictures of pure, undefiled art, "Intimate Interior," "Missouri Musicians" and Harry Gottlieb's "Self-Portrait," and made a scream of it all. The judges, Charles Dunn, Will Hutchins, Clifford Berryman and Jerry Farnsworth, voted her honorable mention.

Walls Laugh at Art.

Elsewhere about the room, the walls laughed at art. Myrta Williams did a plenty to Henry E. Mattson's "Wings of the Morning." Mattson had depicted dawn, bursting, triumphant in billowing premonition of clouds and light above high mountain peaks. Myrta Williams framed a lot of newspaper headlines, some of The Washington Post, the New York Times, the Baltimore Sun, and decorated them with the wings of birds.

Guy Pene Du Bois' second-prize-winning picture, "Meditation," which discloses a partly-draped lady meditating in a soft chair, was lampooned several times by the art burlesquers. And, curiously, they all struck the same theme. They made the pensive lady the obvious victim of a bad cold; they kept her in the soft chair but put her feet in steaming water, and one of them, L. H. Van Nostrand, called it "Medication," and pasted a lot of liniment labels on the frame and placed an atomizer in the lady's hand.

Richard Lahey did a portrait and called it the "Portrait of the Artist's Wife." Matthew Fenton twisted it around to "A Portrait of the Artist's Wife's Husband," and there was Lahey, unmistakably, in a gay smock and looking blandly and a little satisfied at something or another he was painting.

Rahphael Soyer's "Intimate Interior," a quiet study of a man and his wife, was seized upon by Myrta Williams. She arranged several human skeletons in such manner that all the interior workings were visible; there were displayed all the wondrous anatomical mechanisms that make the human being tick.

There are several dozen such things in the burlesque exhibition. The serious artists "just love it;" the average man understands it.

Social Workers' 'Attitudes' Hit By Sternheim

Chicagoan Warns Against 'Institutional Mind' in Talk to Council.

Pointing out that social workers far too frequently are "all bundled up in terminology," Dr. Emanuel Sternheim, lecturer, of Chicago, yesterday warned the Washington Council of Social Agencies against the dangers of developing "a predominantly institutional mind."

At the council's luncheon meeting at the Y. W. C. A., Dr. Sternheim took as his subject "The Philosophy of Social Work," developing it to include a discusion of causes and cures of social service "ills," as well as a five-point definition of "an educated social worker."

Urging a more personal and individual relationship with clients, Dr. Sternheim deplored the fact that the country has gone "technique wild" in social work. In this connection he quoted a statement of Dr. James S. Plant, psychiatrist-director of the Essex County Juvenile Clinic, of New Jersey, to the effect that the whole social worker and client relationship must be developed on a more personal basis.

He cited diversified aid in purely relief agencies and the realization of the difference between Government and private relief as being among the greatest problems of the future in social work.

Preceding Dr. Sternheim's address, Mrs. W. A. Roberts, executive secretary of the council, read a part of the organization's annual report and stressed some of the high lights in the council's accomplishments in the past year.

Dr. Russell J. Clinchy, president of the council, who presided at the meeting, urged that the body make itself more strongly felt in Washington. "The council should be less conservative about what it says to the community about existing conditions," he continued. "We must lift up our voices to Washington and make it hear what needs to be done."

In a brief business session the following members of the council were elected to the board for a three-year term: Miss Lavinia Engle, Mrs. John Jay O'Connor and James V. Bennett. Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone and Maj. Campbell C. Johnson were re-elected.

Members of the board re-elected at large for one year included the following: Mrs. Jesse Adkins, Rev. J. K. Cartwright, Mrs. Whitman Cross, Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, Clarence Phelps Dodge, C. Marshall Finnan, John Ihlder, the Rev. J. H. Hollister, Owen Lovejoy, Mrs. John Jay O'Connor, Dr. Frederick W. Perkins, Willard C. Smith, Walter S. Ufford and Mrs. Walter S. Ufford.

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Here's another example of the "low sales cost" of Post Want Ads.

Mrs. W. S. R., of the 5100 block Second St. N.W., wanted to sell her refrigerator last week. She would have gladly paid someone $5 to $8 to sell it for her. But instead she inserted the above want ad in The Post for three days (which cost her only $1.48) and sold the refrigerator. In fact, she could have sold it four times. If you want to know more about "low sales cost," call

NAtional 4200
POST WANT ADS

Collins Plans To Seek Tax Survey Fund

Restoration of District Sum, Cut From Bill, Held Needed.

Proposes Inquiry to Be Made by Outsiders to Fix Levy.

By James D. Secrest.

A legislative provision appropriating money for a municipal survey of taxes and governmental reform, stricken from the District supply bill at the instance of the House District Committee, may be reinstated in the Senate, or in conference, it developed yesterday.

Chariman Collins of the House sub-committee on District Appropriations, agreed to seek its restoration after a conference with Chairman Kennedy of the sub-committee on District Taxation.

At the same time Kennedy postponed an organization meeting of his sub-committee from this morning until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Collins said he doesn't care whether the appropriation for the municipal survey, which was attacked by Representative Nichols (Democrat), of Oklahoma, and Chairman Mary T. Norton of the House District Committee on the floor, would be $15,000, as reported to the House, or $10,000, as he proposed in an amendment.

He did say, however, that he believes the money should be made available to the District Commissioners, rather than to the House District Committee, and that nonresident investigators should be employed.

"There is no reason why Kennedy's sub-committee can't use the experts," he explained, "but I think the Commissioners should have the authority to make the appointments."

While insisting that he is not prejudiced against William A. Roberts, former people's counsel, who has been suggested by Kennedy for the job, Collins said:

"I think that an outsider ought to be selected. A resident Washingtonian may be very familiar with local problems, but he doesn't know about taxation in other cities. Besides, he is apt to know too many people locally."

When the name of George H. Lord, Detroit tax expert employed by the Mapes committee, was mentioned, Collins said he has no candidate but that he respected Lord's ability.

Kennedy has had several conferences with Roberts and had planned to recommend his appointment as counsel and investigator of the sub-committee.

If the selection of an expert is made by the commissioners, it is not expected that Roberts will be chosen.

Senator King, chairman of the Senate District Committee, earlier in the session asked the Senate Committee on Accounts for $10,000 to conduct an inquiry similar to the one planned by Kennedy. He, too, planned to hire Roberts.

So far the committee has not acted upon the request, and it is understood that the allocation has been blocked.

Four minor District bills were passed by the House yesterday in one of the shortest District days on record. The entire proceedings occupied about five minutes.

One of the measures authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to have heat furnished from the central heating plant to new buildings in Judiciary Square. The other thrte aunthorze the issuance of healing arts licenses to Drs. William Justin Olds, William Hollister and Frederick W. Didler.

Chairman Mary T. Norton left a sick bed to attend the session so that the District day would not be lost.

Skull Discovered In Load of Dirt

Workmen at the new Police Court site were amazed yesterday when a human skull rolled from a pile of dirt being dumped at the building being erected at Fifth and E streets northwest.

The truck had hauled the dirt from an excavation in the 800 block, Seventh street northwest, which formerly contained the King's Palace Department Store.

5 New Parks Are Planned As Little Mall

A five-block chain of parks stretching westward from Eighteenth and E streets to the Naval Hospital grounds is in the planning stage, the Interior Department announced yesterday.

Rawlins Park, now being relandscaped as part of the new Interior Building program, will be the eastern unit of the "Little Mall," which will be lined with 100 magnolia trees.

Execution of the scheme will necessitate demolition of the Washington Auditorium Building, now owned by the Government and used for office purposes, and numerous garages, filling stations and other properties which remain to be acquired.

The offices of National Capital Parks, an Interior Department unit, will have charge of the proposed development, which will be co-ordinated with the Federal Government's "northwest rectangle" program. It is proposed to erect the new War and Navy Department Buildings in this area.

The "Little Mall" plan also would necessitate the extension of South E street westward from Nineteenth street and the realignment of New York avenue and other intersecting thoroughfares.

Twenty-six magnolias will be planted along the broad walks marking the axis of Rawlins Park, and at intervals they will border long, narrow reflecting pools. Two of the four new parks will be of the same width but shorter, due to differences of block lengths. About a dozen trees will be planted in each.

Upon completion, the park chain will present two rows of magnolias forming an avenue from Eighteenth street to the Naval Hospital walls. Should the hospital building group ever be moved, the line of magnolias probably would be extended the remaining distance to Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway and the Potomac River.

Construction contracts for the pools and walkways in Rawlins Park will be awarded by June 1, the parks office said.

Two Citizens' Groups Oppose Shrine at Basin

Jefferson Memorial Would Disfigure Contour of Park, They Say.

Action to halt the construction of a memorial to Thomas Jefferson in Potomac Park was taken by two citizens' group last night. The Piney Branch and Kalorama Citizens Associations adopted resolutions opposing the proposed memorial.

The groups based their complaint on the fact such a memorial would disfigure the cherry-tree contour on the south side of the Tidal Basin.

The Kalorama Association offered a suggestion that a site known as Temple Heights at Connecticut and Florida avenues be purchased for the construction of a library, senior high school or a civic auditorium.

Opposed to a structure of any kind in Potomac Park, the Piney Branch organization included in its resolution a statement which disapproved the change in contour necessarily proposed.

Traffic congestion was mentioned by the Kalorama Association as a factor against the construction of a public building in Potomac Park.

In other business, the Piney Branch Association adopted a resolution approving the action of the Citizens Federation which previously had announced its opposition to any increase in taxation.

The Kalorama Citizens moved to indorse the action of the federation which opposed the transfer of playgrounds from the Playground Department to the Community Center Department or the Board of Education.

Stanton Park Meets

Opposition to the proposal to make Maryland and Massachusetts avenues northeast routes for trucks was voiced last night by the Stanton Park Citizens Association.

The group recommended a stop sign be placed on the southeast corner of Sixth and B streets northeast.

P.U.C. Opens Inquiry to Set Transit Value

Citizen Attempts to Halt Hearing; Says Figures Are Incomplete.

Firm Worth $54,206,262 in 1935, Official Testifies.

The long-delayed Public Utilities Commission hearing on the value of the Capital Transit Co. properties began yesterday as William McK. Clayton unsuccessfully tried to forestall it.

At the opening of the session, Clayton made a wide objection to the statistics of the company contending they did not include a value for the Washington Rapid Transit Co. absorbed by Capital Transit in a merger about a year ago.

He was, however, overruled by Chairman Riley Elgin. Clayton is chairman of the Federation of Citizens Association's public utilities committee.

Later in the day, Clayton charged the local street car service "is very inadequate. The people of Washington are not getting the service to which they are entitled under the law," he said.

Cars Run in "Bunches."

He later told reporters cars are operated in "bunches" and often are overcrowded.

Clayton's protest was made while William B. Bennett, assistant to the president of the company, was on the witness stand. Bennett was the first in a large number of witnesses scheduled to be called before the valuation hearing is ended.

Following the valuation hearing a rate hearing will be held, Clayton stated that at that time he will demand the company be compelled to issue once again $1 weekly passes.

Company attorneys indicated $1 passes can not be resumed until the company's earnings rise.

Seek Fare Increase.

The company at present desires to raise the price of tokens from four for 30 cents to 3 for 25 cents. Clayton also is opposed to this change.

Earlier in the day Bennett testified he had come to Washington in 1930 to value the properties of the old Washington Railway & Electric Co. It was then on the verge of being merged with Capital Transit.

Since the merger Bennett said he continuously has studied the company's properties.

A total value of $54,206,262 was given for the company as of December 31, 1935. Bennett classified the properties as follows: $38,011,758 in the District; $934,788 in Maryland, and $689,222 in Glen Echo Park, Md.

Retreat Unit to Meet.

The Sacred Heart Church group of the Washington Layman's Retreat League will meet in the home of Secretary Robert J. Werner, 1644 Park road northwest, at 8 p. m. tonight. Final plans will be made for a retreat from Friday to Monday at Manresa, Annapolis.

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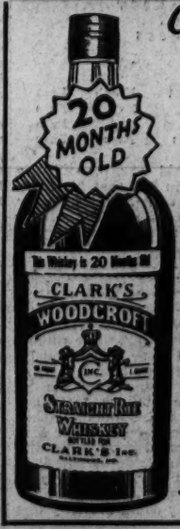

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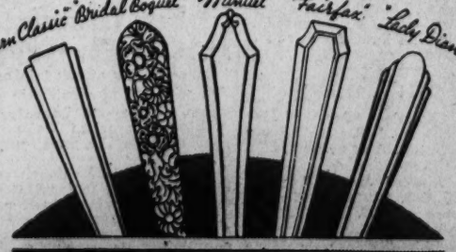
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Germany Bans Future Product From Universal

'Road Back' Is Basis of Complaint by Consul in Los Angeles.

By the United Press.

Hollywood, April 12.—While Hollywood burns over "interference" of Nazi Dictator Adolph Hitler in its own backyard, Universal Pictures and players filming "The Road Back" face a permanent ban from German screens.

While many individual pictures have been barred from the Reich, this is the first time the entire future product of studio and actors has been threatened with boycott.

Warnings were received by the studio, Director James Whale and about ten players, including Slim Summerville and Andy Devine, in registered letters from Dr. Georg Guysling, German consul at Los Angeles, who said the picture "will never be shown in Germany."

Sequel to "All Quiet."

"The Road Back" has been owned by Universal several years. Dealing with revolutionary post-war Germany, it was written by Erich Remarque, German political exile, as a sequel to "All Quiet on the Western Front."

Dr. Guysling said action was taken as a result of what his government regards as a broken promise.

"When Carl Laemmle, sr., owned Universal he assured us, both here and Berlin, that the picture would never be made," the consul said. "but when the studio was sold (about a year ago) new owners apparently did not hold Mr. Laemmle's promise to be binding on them.

"My letters were not intended to influence persons to whom they were addressed, but were a formality under the German law of 1932 governing importation of motion pictures. This law provides that if a producer or actor is to be barred permanently for participating in a film injurious to German prestige he must be forewarned."

Charles R. Rogers, vice president of Universal, had no statement on the case, but production of the picture continues.

Homes, Races and Cuts.

Anne Shirley will celebrate her nineteenth birthday April 17 with reverse English. She will gift her mother, Mrs. Mimi Shirley, with a new nine-room house in Beverly Hills as part of a social security program for mama. The red-haired actress is also building a $50,000 annuity for Mrs. Shirley.

Jean Harlow and Clark Gable may see the Kentucky Derby as guests of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Studio considers sending cast and camera crew to Louisville to shoot race sequences for "Saratoga" at Churchill Downs. Meanwhile Director Jack Conway is swamped with letters from oldtime jockeys, trainers and bookmakers who want to play bits.

Slim Summerville, playing in "Road Back," suffered a badly cut scalp in a revolution scene. He was bopped on the head with one of those spoked helmets the doughboys used to collect. Two stitches closed the wound.

Hearing to Decide Legality of Traps Planted for Dogs

Whether rat traps can be set on private property to prevent dogs from destroying shrubbery and flower beds will be decided in the corporation counsel's office tomorrow.

George D. Nielson, assistant corporation counsel, ordered the hearing set for Police Court yesterday when he received a complaint from Christopher W. Duffy, 3215 Jennifer street northwest.

Duffy, a dog owner, accuses his neighbor, George W. Wells, 4221 Jennifer street, of having set three traps on his property to ward off dogs.

Neilson said he was going to summons Wells to the hearing. Wells said Sunday that the traps were not dangerous and that they had been removed.

No provision is in the District Code relative to setting traps on private property, Neilson said, although the use of "dangerous appliances to man or beast" on public property is forbidden.

Suspect Is Held In Editor's Death

Richmond, Va., April 12 (AP).—Detective Lieut. Dan W. Duling said today William Henry Small, colored, was being held for questioning in connection with the fatal shooting of Sharvarsh Hovivian, 75-year-old associate editor of the Armenian Democratic Party (Boston), here March 30. Hovivian died in a hospital five days later. His nephew, H. Mamagotchian, 55, who was wounded in the arm, said a colored burglar fired on them after they awakened to find him going through their clothing.

Duling said stains on a hat found at the scene of the shooting and on Small's coat would be subjected to analysis by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Film Table

Loew's Capitol — "Song of the City," at 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15 and 10 p. m. Stage shows at 12:45, 3:25, 6:20 and 9 p. m.

Earle—"Marked Woman," at 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 12:40, 3:30, 6:20 and 9:05 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"History Is Made at Night," at 11:36 a. m., 1:36, 3:36, 5:36, 7:36 and 9:36 p. m.

Columbia—"On the Avenue," at 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40 and 9:40 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The King and the Chorus Girl," at 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Palace—"Maytime," at 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:40 and 9:30 p. m.

Rialto—"Congress Dances," at 11:30 a. m., 2:26, 5:22 and 8:24 p. m. "Death Takes a Holiday," at 1:09, 4:05, 7:07 and 9:51 p. m.

Little Theater—"Ah, Wilderness," at 11:20 a. m., 1:24, 3:28, 5:32, 7:36 and 10:06 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Newsreel and Shorts, at 10 and 11:15 a. m., 12:30, 1:45, 3, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8, 9:15 and 10:45 p. m.

Tivoli—"Maid of Salem," at 2, 3:55, 5:50, 7:45 and 9:40 p. m.

Ambassador—"Marked Woman," at 6, 7:45 and 9:40 p. m.

Uptown—"Last of Mrs. Cheyney," at 2, 4, 5:50, 7:50 and 9:50 p. m.

Nelson B. Bell About The Show Shops

"Call It a Day" Will Amuse Cinema Audiences Just As It Did Long-Run Crowds on the Living Stage

Bonita Granville Scores Hit in Role Created by That Juvenile Prodigy, Jeanne Dante, on the Boards, With Ian Hunter and Frieda Inescourt in the Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper Parts; Ann Harding 'Comes Back' After Almost Two Years; Charles Kranz to Open Independent Exchange; Jane Cowl in 'First Lady,' an Early Booking; Notes.

DODIE SMITH'S innocuous comedy of British home life—and a little bit outside the home—has been translated into a delightful screen comedy by the Warner Brothers.

This was demonstrated to the ladies and gentlemen of the local drayma desks yesterday afternoon, when the film version of the Theater Guild stage production was screened in the private projection room in the Earle Theater Building. Although distinctly English in locale and treatment, this mild little comedy has been adapted with such understanding as to make it as indigenous to American as British soil. It abounds in gay, but subtle, wit and altogether proves a fine contribution to the spring output of plays to be seen on Washington screens. It will be shown for the week beginning Friday at the Warner Brothers' Earle Theater.

BELL.

The casting of this domestic comedy seems not to have been so difficult a matter for the cinema as might have been expected. One might have felt, for example, that the celluloids would have had a pretty tough time trying to find a screen counterpart for the ebullient Miss Jeanne Dante, who played the role of Ann Hilton on the National stage and in so doing "put one over" on the authorities, who thought she was a mature young actress, whereas, as a matter of fact, she was only 13 or 14 years old. That role has been assumed with complete success by Bonita Granville, that eminent young spitfire of the films who first came to eminence by the virulence of her impersonation of the obnoxious "brat" in "These Three," the camera rendition of the Hellman play of "The Children's Hour."

In the roles created by Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper the discerning theatergoer will find Ian Hunter and Frieda Inescourt—and they do a precisely proper job of their important assignments. Alice Brady, Roland Young, Anita Louise, Una O'Connor, Beryl Mercer, Peggy Wood, Marcia Ralston and a long list of others likewise will be encountered in parts they play right down to the ground, or up to the hilt, or however else you may wish to describe it.

The story, as is known to all seasoned playgoers, deals with the fleeting romances that enter the lives of a middle-class English family on one clear spring day. The paterfamilias is intrigued by an actress whose income tax he is supposed to be worknig out. Mrs. Hilton is similarly charmed by a visitor in London from India. Catherine Hilton, the eldest daughter of the family, becomes completely infatuated with a young artist whose wife knows a thing or two; Ann with an artistic ideal that renders her slightly cuckoo for one so young.

The whole muddle is worked out in essentially the same way it was upon the stage of the living theater. The production is an admirable one, the direction by Archie L. Mayo skillful and the photography in keeping with the high quality that marks this faithful transcription of an amusing play into a new medium.

A particularized review of "Call It a Day" will appear in these columns of The Post on Saturday morning. Don't hold your breath until then, but it would be a feasible suggestion that this item be put on the list of shadow dramas you will want to see.

• • • •

Speaking of previews, as someone seems to have been back there, "Love From a Stranger," the first stellar vehicle that Ann Harding has brought to the screen in something like two years, will be unspooled for the boys and girls of the press today at 1:30 p. m., in the private projection room of the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Exchange. This picture was filmed in England and has Basil Rathbone as its leading man. Miss Harding and Mr. Rathbone should form a combination that ought to click at the boxoffice, as the saying goes. It will be shown, beginning Friday, as chief feature of the bill at Loew's Capitol Theater. "Waikiki Wedding," starring Bing Crosby, will come into the Palace on the same day. Nice tunes in this one.

• • • •

It will be of interest to his many friends in Washington to know that Charles Kranz, who recently resigned from the managership of the United Artists Branch Film Exchange in Washington, is to establish his own independent film exchange, with headquarters in the National Capital.

Mr. Kranz is one of the veteran and most popular of local motion-picture distributors and his independent enterprise will enlist the enthusiastic support of a large number of clients in the Washington territory.

• • • •

The Stella Maris Players of St. Gabriel's Parish will present "Stop Thief," the well-known three-act comedy, in St. Gabriel's auditorium on Grant Circle, April 18, 19 and 20. Robert A. Halsted will direct and the leading roles will be played by Harry Lewis, Paul Ward, Thomas Cowen and Ruth Nordstrom. So now you know.

• • • •

I meant to remark yesterday, in connection with reference to the presentation of "Rose Marie" in Medan, Sumatra, as reported by Maynard Owen Williams, foreign editor of the National Geographic Magazine, that the billing of this Woody S. Van Dyke production was as follows:

"Ini malam dan malam Berikoetnja, Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, dalam film Metro-Goldwn-Mayer jang besar, soedah lama ditoenggoe—toenggoe, "Rose Marie" (Kalau Ijinia)."

Figure that one out!

• • • •

When "The First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, comes back to the National Theater shortly for a return engagement, it will bring to town the prestige of a long and prosperous road run. It is John Montagu, one of the more astute of the theater's stentors, who makes known that when the play reached Cincinnati, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth again was among those present on opening night. She entertained Miss Cowl after the performance. This was a gracious act. Mrs. Longworth, widow of the late Speaker of the House, is supposed to have been one of the Washington characters upon whom the action of the comedy was based.

• • • •

My thanks to Leonard B. Schloss, vice president and general manager of Glen Echo Park, for the usual brace of passes to the various exciting features of his free-admission amusement center, which opens its gates to the public on Saturday of this week.

That Crystal Pool out at Glen Echo is one of the godsends to the tired and dripping businessman during the heated term. That, however, will not open on Saturday—sometime along in May, when these crisp days and nights have been tossed into the discard. Anyhow, it is pleasant to know you can get in.

• • • •

Speaking-Out-of-Turn Note.

Woody Van Dyke, famous Hollywood director, mentions "Personal Property" in the same breath with "Laughing Boy." Tst, tst, tst—as opposed to whe-e-e-ew!

Costar in Revival at the Rialto

LILIAN HARVEY AND HENRY GARAT, who appear in the principal roles in "Congress Dances," being revived as major screen offering at the Rialto Theater this week, with Fredric March in "Death Takes a Holiday" as the distinguished companion attraction.

In Hollywood

With JIMMY FIDLER

Hollywood, April 12.—We were talking about screen voices, a gang of us, at The Masqueraders Club today. About how personality of voice may help or hinder a career. Before I got through listening, I was firmly convinced that voice is to sound pictures what close-ups were to silents.

CONSTANCE BENNETT.

There is little doubt that Clark Gable's voice contributes largely to his popularity. I had not thought of it that way before. I always took it for granted that Clark's he-man physique was the answer to every maiden's prayer, thus accounting for his success. But now that it has been brought to my attention, I do recall that Gable's voice has a definite personality all its own—a sort of firm likeableness, plus a ripple that hints of his willingness to laugh easily. Still, sharp enough to indicate force of will.

And see the effects of other voices on careers. Who will ever forget Betty Bronson's high falsetto when she had to repeat many times the line "Oh, Al," in the first talkie, "Jazz Singer?" That single phrase "oh-al-ed" Betty right out of pictures.

Something similar happened to the late John Gilbert when he played Romeo in the Shakesperian balcony scene. His high-pitched voice did not suit the dulcet romance of the scene, and he never recovered from the blow.

Constance Bennett's rich contralto was responsible for her swift comeback on the screen.

There are many who believe that ZaSu Pitts' tendency to whine may be the reason for her fading prestige. And certainly Ned Spark's dry rasp and Andy Devine's gargle-voice add to those comedians' comic talents.

There is something a little pathetic in a remark made to me by Flora Finch. I doubt if many readers will recall Flora, but a few years ago she was top comedienne, principally in Mack Sennett pictures. I think she was sole claimant to the title: "The homeliest woman in pictures."

The other day I encountered Miss Finch playing extra, and asked how long she has been at the game. "Twenty-eight years," she responded, with a trace of a sigh. "I'm like a desert Joshua tree. Desert flowers bloom, then die when their beauty fades. I had no beauty to begin with, so it seems I'm doomed to stay in pictures forever—just a landmark."

Spencer Tracy and I were talking about little nothings the other morning, when Freddy Bartholomew joined us, somewhat shyly as is his way. Spence reached over and plucked two long, white hairs off Freddie's coat collar. "Look here," he mock-reprimanded, "you had better keep away from Jean Harlow, unless you want to tangle with Bill Powell." I had to smile at the way the boy blushed, and replied in his precise English, "You misunderstand, Mr. Tracy. I have been playing with my dog."

While I am in the children's department, let me tell this story about Deanna Durbin—a story typical of youth. Deanna's mother told the child that she was going to get a new car, and asked her just what make she wanted (aside to auto salesmen: They bought yesterday, so keep your seats). "I don't care what kind it is," Miss Durbin stipulated, "just so it's red!"

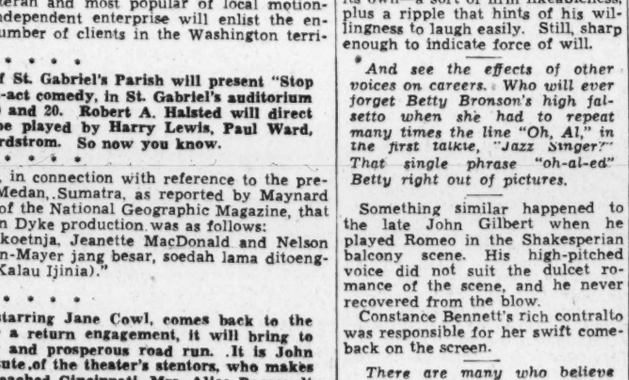
Contract Bridge

By Mrs. Ely Culbertson.

An Amusing Outcome.

It is not always good policy to insist on one's legal rights. I recently saw an amusing outcome to such insistence. The hand was played in a duplicate tournament at Crockford's Club, New York, and the defender who took advantage of the letter of the law found himself the recipient of a nice fat zero on the board.

South, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	1 ♠	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♡	2 ♠	3 ♡	Pass
3 N T	Pass	Pass	Pass

South's last bid was, of course, a pure "stab." He felt that his hand was too weak to contract for four hearts and yet did not like to stop one short of game, hence compromised on the dangerous three no-trump contract.

West opened the spade Queen; declarer won with the King, and led a low club. West's singleton King popped up, giving declarer four club tricks. On the last three rounds West discarded very injudiciously. He had to hold four hearts, but, in letting go both of his diamonds, he overlooked the obvious fact that whoever held the diamond Ace—declarer or West—one of his precious spades would have to be discarded on it.

Declarer, however, not being able to realize that West had voided himself of diamonds could see only one play for success, namely, to run off the heart suit. He, therefore, laid down a low heart and called for dummy's Queen. He then said, "The ten of hearts, please." At this point dummy, who had probably been mourning his past Bridge sins, absent-mindedly played the ten of spades instead of the card called for. East, who was better posted on the laws than on the tenents of good sportsmanship, almost broke his arm in his haste to establish the ten of spades as a legal lead by following suit. Declarer protested volubly that he had called for the ten of hearts—not the ten of spades, but East had the rule book produced and proved that he was within his legal rights in demanding that the ten of spades, to which he had followed, should remain the lead.

East must have had the sheepish moment of his Bridge career at what followed. West cashed his four spade tricks, but then, having nothing left but hearts, had to lead one of these to declarer's A-K-9 holding. Declarer had thoughtfully discarded dummy's heart ten while the spades were being run so that he would not be blocked if West were left with nothing but hearts.

Obviously, had the heart lead as called by declarer gone through, the contract would have been defeated one trick, since West would not have fallen into the throw-in play—a fate that he could have also escaped by retaining one diamond instead of one low spade.

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Holdup Trio Held For Grand Jury

Three youths arrested in connection with the gun battle in an ice cream store where Detective John A. Caton surprised holdup men were held for the grand jury yesterday.

Judge John P. McMahon ordered the youths held under $5,000 bond each after they pleaded not guilty.

Those arraigned were William Knight, 17; Ferguson Thiebolt, 19, and Robert Sands, 21. The three were charged with housebreaking, and charges of assault with intent to kill and robbery were lodged against Knight and Thiebolt.

Meanwhile, Caton and Louis Knight, 18, were both reported recovering from wounds received in the battle in a High Ice Cream Store, 806 Upshur street northwest, last Tuesday.

Knight, who is in Emergency Hospital with a bullet in his lungs, was near death for several days, but has rallied. Doctors say he has an even chance to recover.

Caton, who was hit four times by bullets from the bandits' gun, is recovering in Walter Reed Hospital.

Meanwhile, a grand jury in Alexandria yesterday indicted both Louis and William Knight and Sands for burglary in connection with the robbery of a Sanitary Grocery in Del Ray, Va., some months ago. There was no indication whether any effort would be made to extradite them, however.

Police Continue Inquiry in Death

Detectives last night continued an investigation of the fatal shooting of 18-year-old Byrne T. Burns, premedical student at George Washington University, found dead in his home, 3100 Ellicott street northwest, Sunday.

The youth's unclad body was discovered by his father, Dr. William Burns, prominent diagnostician, when Byrne failed to make his appearance for breakfast.

Detective Sergt. Jeremiah Flaherty said Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald is still undecided whether the death was a suicide or accidental.

Byrne was found lying on the floor with a .38-caliber revolver nearby. He had been shot in the forehead.

Oldest Sea Captain Dies.

Catham, Mass., April 12 (AP).—Capt. Samuel Gilman Harding, 96, oldest sea captain in the Cape Cod section, died last night. He went to sea at the age of 12 and was made captain when he was 21.

Actor Visits in Virginia.

Winchester, Va., April 12 (AP).—Bruce Cabot, the motion picture actor, has returned to Hollywood after visiting at "Carter Hall," the Clarke County home of Mr. and Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd, jr.

The Post's New Yorker

By LEONARD LYONS

New York, April 12.

BEATRICE LILLIE wired Noel Coward a formal invitation to her party. Coward wired back: "Mr. Noel Coward regrets exceedingly that he is able to attend the dreary party of Miss Beatrice Lillie!" . . . J. Archer Dunn, sails on the Queen Mary Wednesday . . . Frank Sullivan and Jack White are comparing their poverty-stricken backgrounds at the 18 Club this morning. "Well," Sullivan offered, "I remember the time when things were tough, and we had a store" . . . "Waitaminnit," White interrupted. "I got you there. If you had a store, brother—then you didn't have tough times!"

• • • •

FANNIE BRICE read the report that Billy Rose's picture, mistaken for that of Mayor LaGuardia, had been published in Berlin. The photo showed Billy examining show girls, and was captioned "White-Slaver at Work" . . . Fannie Brice wired back: "What's this?" . . . Rose wired back: "I'm found out!"

• • • •

LAST YEAR Ted Lewis had his appendix removed by Dr. Immerman, in Los Angeles. Since then the physician has been urging Lewis to return to California and submit to a second operation required to rebuild the tissues . . . The band leader, however, is constantly on the road, playing one-night stands, and as none of these engagements were in the vicinity of Los Angeles, he's been neglecting the doctor's urging . . . Next month, though, Ted Lewis will finally submit to that operation. He'll be in Hollywood then, to do a picture for Columbia. Frank Capra will direct the move . . . The picture deal was arranged—by Dr. Immerman.

• • • •

DICK MERRILL: Col. Jim Mollison will race you across the Atlantic also bearing newsreel shots of the coronation. His contract provides that if the headwinds are stronger than 35 miles an hour on that day he can back out of the flight . . . Pol. Com. Valentine: Some pests touring the night clubs are using rubber hands to hurl B. B. shot at the chorines' thighs.

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ERNEST HEMINGWAY: Despite your explanation of Frank Vosper's suicide at sea, a French detective is on his way to America now to delve into the mystery. Muriel Oxford, whose name was involved in the case, also is on an ocean liner now returning to New York City.

• • • •

BUDDY ROGERS: Mary Pickford and Max Baer, who were on the Berengaria, didn't recognize each other at all during the trip—until the boat docked and it became questionable as to which one the cameramen would photograph. Camerawise, both of them immediately embraced until all the photographers had snapped their pictures that way.

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DRAMATISTS' GUILD: George S. Kaufman went to see a play this week. It was such a bad play that Kaufman tapped the woman sitting in front of him and said: "Madame, would you mind putting your hat on?"

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THE WRIGLEY CO.: For two weeks electricians have been worrying about the new Wrigley sign on Broadway because 400 bulbs went out every night. They tried switching bulbs, etc., to no avail. The mystery was solved—with the discovery that four noted playboys rented a suite at the Astor across the street and were shooting at the bulubs with B. B. guns.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS: Mussolini is reported to have been disturbed at the defeat of the Italians in Spain. He summoned the head of the regiments and asked: "What's the matter with you? Last year, against Haile Selassie, you mopped up the Ethiopians in quick order. But now . . ." The officer shrugged and explained: "Yeah—but these fellows have got guns!"

• • • •

MICKEY ALPERT was admiring Maxie Rosenbloom's beautiful blinker. Rosenbloom pointed to the discolored orb and replied: "D'ya think this is something? Well, get a load of this." He raised his head, baring a long cut under his chin! . . . Bella Kashin is returning from Moscow with a new script of Russian character sketches . . . Jay Freeman, band leader at the Paradise, is celebrating his second year at that cafe Sunday night . . . Two patrons leaving the Friars Frolic expressed puzzlement as to why Rudy Vallee, who is an officer of the Friars, hadn't appeared for the frolic. A bystander voluunteered: "Rudy couldn't appear because he's in Florida" . . . "How do you know?" he was asked. "Because," was the reply, "Rudy is my son."

Dual Tax Proposal For U. S. Employes Is Offered in House

All Federal employes would be required t opay both Federal and State income taxes under provisions of a constitutional amendment proposed yesterday by Representative Cochran (Democrat), of Missouri.

The proposal is of double interest locally because of the possibility that a District income tax law may be enacted at the present session of Congress.

Even Federal employes who reside in nearby States or maintain their legal residences outside the District would not escape the levy if Cochran's amendment were adopted.

The bill also requires State officials and employes to pay Federal income taxes as well as officials and employes of all national and State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Cochran estimated that there are a total of 3,495,383 employes in Government service, Federal State, city and county.

"It seems to me that there is no good reason why a Federal official, elected or appointed, should not be subject to the income tax of the State of which he is a legal resident," Cohran said, "and there is equally no good reason why the employes of the States and the subdivisions of the States should not be subject to the Federal income tax."

The Collins income tax bill recently introduced exempts Federal officials appointed for specific terms, but includes nonterm employes.

Dr. Miller Starts Murder Sentence

Richmond, April 12 (AP).—Dr. R. G. Miller, Charlottesville dentist, was in the Virginia Penitentiary tonight serving his 16-year sentence for the chloroform death of Cleo Sprouse.

Officials disclosed today the 53-year-old practitioner, who pleaded guilty to second degree murder in Albemarle Circuit Court last Thursday, was quietly removed to the prison Saturday afternoon.

Miller, described by his wife as a "target for emotional women," was sentenced by Circuit Judge Lemuel F. Smith after pleading guilty to the charge of killing the 18-year-old high school girl with chloroform administered in advance of a planned abortion.

Ship, Crew of 40 Helpless in Storm

San Francisco, April 12 (U.P.).—Radio reports to Pacific Coast commercial and private stations today told of efforts of 40 seamen to save the S. S. Manukai, Matson Navigation Co. freighter, from heavy seas.

The battle began shortly after midnight when the rudder steering the ship toward the Pacific Coast from Honolulu cracked. The freighter, one of the largest of Matson's cargo carriers, began to drift helplessly in the heavy sea, 850 miles off the California coast.

The Coast Guard cutter Itasca set out from San Diego to aid the stricken vessel.

Rep. Maverick to Talk At Banquet Tonight

Old Point Comfort, Va., April 12.—Representative Maury Maverick, of Texas, will be the principal speaker at the fifth annual banquet of the Jefferson Democratic Club of Elizabeth City County, to be held here tomorrow night.

Sheduled to speak are a number of prominent Virginia Democrats, including Lieut. Gov. James H. Price, State Senator Robert W. Daniel and former Governor Westmoreland Davis.

Formula Converts Sugar Into Million New Substances

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 12 (AP).—A formula that will make more than a million new chemicals from sugar, and convert all the starches from farm crops into new industrial possibilities, was announced to the American Chemical Society today on the opening of its ninety-third meeting.

The discovery was reported by Dr. Claude S. Hudson, noted sugar chemist of the National Institute of Health, at Washington.

Two Strikes Short-Lived.

Cumberland, Md., April 12 (AP).—Two sit-down strikes of several hours' duration were reported at the Celanese plant today, due, plant and union officials say, to misunderstandings. The trouble was finally adjusted and work was resumed.

AMUSEMENTS

Last 3 Days — EARLE
BETTE DAVIS
In Warner Bros. "Marked Woman"
On Stage
WILLIE & EUGENE HOWARD
Bert Granoff & Others
Coming Friday
"CALL IT A DAY"
A Cosmopolitan—Warner Bros. Hit with
OLIVIA De HAVILLAND
—on stage—
JANE FROMAN
Noted Radio & Screen Star & others
25c TO 1 P M

Last 3 Days — METROPOLITAN
FERNAND GRAVET
In Warner Bros.—Mervyn LeRoy's
"KING & CHORUS GIRL"
with Joan Blondell
Coming Friday
CAROLE LOMBARD ☆ FRED MacMURRAY
In Paramount's Drama
"SWING HIGH, SWING LOW"
—also Added Stories—
MAT. 25c EVE. 35c & 40c

2nd Week
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER presents
PAUL MUNI LUISE RAINER
IN PEARL BUCK'S PULITZER PRIZE WINNER
THE GOOD EARTH
Hailed as the Classic of the Screen
2:30 TWICE DAILY 8:30
All Seats Reserved
MAT. TODAY AT 2:30
55c, 83c & $1.10 Inc. Tax
BUY SEATS IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE
EVGS. inc. SUNDAY at 8:30
55c, 83c, $1.10 and $1.65 Inc. Tax
NATIONAL

LITTLE 9th Above F
EUGENE O'NEILL'S
ah Wilderness!
WallaceBeery-LionelBarrymore
Also MARCH of TIME

RIALTO 9th St. Above G Opens 10:30 A.M.
CONGRESS Gay! Tuneful DANCES
with LILIAN HARVEY
and CONRAD VEIDT
and
Fredric MARCH
"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"

TRANS-LUX
14th & H Sts. N.W.
LAST MINUTE NEWS FLASHES
The Latest "March of Time."
A Travelogue, a Comedy
Cont. 10 A. M. to Midnight
Admission, 25c

GAYETY BURLESK
NOW PLAYING
MISS AMY FONG
THE "GYPSY ROSE LEE" OF CHINA
AIDED BY THAT CONVULSING COMIC
HARRY "ELMER" CONNELLY
THAT MORE THAN FUNNY COMIC

TODAY'S Neighborhood MOVIES
(NEW) CIRCLE 2105 Pa. Ave. Phone West 0053
Martha Raye, Shirley Ross, "HIDEAWAY GIRL," Comedies.
DUMBARTON 1343 Wisconsin Ave.
Gordon Jones, Betty Furness, "THEY WANTED TO MARRY" Comedy.
FAIRLAWN ANACOSTIA, D. C.
Sylvia Sidney, Henry Fonda, "YOU ONLY LIVE ONCE." Cartoon.
SECO 1244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring, Md.
Kay Francis, Ian Hunter, "STOLEN HOLIDAY."
STATE-BETHESDA 6970 Wisc. Ave. Bethesda, Md.
Victor McLaglen in "Nancy Steele Is Missing." Musical and News.
FALLS CHURCH, VA.
STATE NO PARKING WORRIES LEE
Victor Moore, Helen Broderick, "We're on the Jury" | Delores Del Rio Richard Dix in "Devil's Playground"
TAKOMA 4th and Butternut Sts. No Parking Troubles
Elissa Landi, Fairbanks, Jr., "AMATEUR GENTLEMAN." Burgess Meridith & Margo, "WINTERSET."
WILSON Opp. Colonial Village Arlington, Va.
Victor Moore, Helen Broderick, "WE'RE ON THE JURY." Also March of Time, No. 8.
HIPPODROME K Near 9th
Today—Tomor. Henry Fonda, "You Only Live Once." Dorothy Lamour, "Jungle Princess."
CAMEO MT. RAINIER, MD.
Today-Tomorrow Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne, "BELOVED ENEMY."
ARCADE Hyattsville, Md.
Today Tyrone Power, "Lloyds of London."
RICHMOND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Today Jane Withers, "Holy Terror."
REED ALEXANDRIA, VA. Alex. 3445
Today, Tom. Victor McLaglen, "Nancy Steels Is Missing." Free Parking Space for Theater Patrons
JESSE THEATER 18th & Irving Sts. N.E.
Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur, "THE PLAINSMAN."
SYLVAN 1st and R. I. Ave. N.W.
Jack Benny in "COLLEGE HOLIDAY."
PALM THEATER DEL RAY, VA.
Today-Tomorrow Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, "SWINGTIME."
Direction Sidney Lust
BERNHEIMER'S

Now! IN PERSON Cab CALLOWAY and his famous ORCHESTRA
• Screen •
"SONG of the CITY"
A thrilling romance-drama with MARGARET LINDSAY
Loew's CAPITOL F. at 14th • ME. 5001
Now! 3rd gloriously romantic WEEK
Jeanette MacDONALD Nelson EDDY in "Maytime"
Loew's PALACE F. at 13th
Now! "ON THE AVENUE" with Dick POWELL-Madeleine CARROLL-Jimmy RITZ BROS.
25c to 5:30 NIGHTS 25c, 40c
Loew's COLUMBIA

NEXT SAT.—1 P. M.
GLEN ECHO
FREE ADMISSION AMUSEMENT PARK AND FORTY ACRE RECREATION CENTER PRESENTING MORE THAN FIFTY FEATURES
OPENS FOR THE SEASON

RKO NOW KEITH'S
2nd WEEK . . . !
Charles BOYER Jean ARTHUR
"History Is Made at Night"
with LEO CARRILLO
Coming . . . the giant musical hit show
"TOP of the TOWN"
with Everybody that is Anybody on stage, screen and radio!

Chapman Ends Slump With Double to Beat Atlanta, 5-3

This Morning

Joe Engel Hits Players' Attack on Scribes

By Shirley Povich.

Altanta, Ga., April 12.—In the eyes of JJoe Engel, House Gang on two baseball writers at Tampa was the most heinous offense that could be committed by a ball player or group of ball players. This fellow Engel, who runs the Washington Club's farm system, apparently has a true appreciation of the good will of the newspapers toward baseball.

POVICH.

He was addressing a group of newspapermen in the sumptuously-appointed press room he maintains for visiting correspondents at Engel Stadium here, one foot on the bar-rail, a choice whiskey in his hand and white-coated barkeeps busy pouring for his audience.

"Why, any ball player who takes a punch at a baseball writer is crazy," Engel allowed. And then he added: "Yes, and any club owner or manager who stands for it even crazier.

• • • •

What an Outfit.

"Only a dumb manager or ball club owner would let his ball players get away with that sort of thing, anyway," contributed Engel. "Whereinell would baseball be without the support of the newspapers. They're our bread and butter and any ball player who takes a crack at a writer is putting his boss right on the spot.

• • • •

"We baseball people are getting away with murder in the newspapers, anyway. We couldn't exist without 'em. And when some crack-pot ball players hop on you guys it's time for the bosses to step in.

• • • •

"That little affair up in Washington last summer when Clark Griffith fined Joe Kuhel 100 for taking a poke at a couple of writers was a laugh. Griff should have fined him $500. He's in the big leagues. Why, down here two years ago when our shortstop, Bobby Reeves, took a punch at one of our Chattanooga writers. I didn't trifle with Reeves. He had $352 in pay coming to him. I fined him the whole amount, and then fired him!"

• • • •

Remember Mr. Engel.

This fellow Engel is one of the large company of guys who thinks he can lick Dizzy Dean. He threatened to do so in private and public last year when Dizzy ran out on an exhibition game Engel had arranged for a charity here in Chattanooga.

• • • •

Engel was haled before Judge Landis when the newspapers quoted him as calling Dean a so-and-so and saying he would beat Dean up on sight. Landis, with Dean present at the conference, asked Engel if he had been rightly quoted, oaths and all.

• • • •

"You bet I was," said Engel, "And it goes double, now. You let this Dean step outside with me, Judge, and I'll prove it."

Dean didn't offer to take him up. Landis reprimanded both Engel and Dean, and closed the case.

• • • •

Canary Cages, Eh?

Engel is the guy who once traded a shortstop for a turkey to publicize the Chattanooga Club's appearance in an exhibition game and he's the same fellow who built the run-down Chattanooga franchise into one of the most profitable enterprises in the Southern League.

• • • •

He made newspaper copy by stringing canary cages, with canaries around the grandstands to add a cheery note to Engel Stadium and he deliberately set about to make Chattanooga a colorful team, if not a pennant winner.

• • • •

The Thing Worked.

How well his promotion attempts worked is attested by the attendance figures of last season, when Chattanooga not only set an all-time league record with a crowd of 25,000 people at a night game, but proved the league's best attraction when the team was on the road. And Chattanooga, don't forget, was a seventh-place team last season.

• • • •

He also is perhaps the only fellow who fired a manager who had a 1.000 percentage, and he takes pride in that. Alec McColl was the manager, and he directed the Chattanooga team to victory in the only two games in which he was at the helm, but Engel fired him nevertheless.

• • • •

"And why not," said Engel. "Old Alec was idolized by Chattanooga fans. Everybody liked him. He was too good a fellow to be the manager of the club. I didn't want him to take the rap when the team started losing. I knew I had a bad ball club; that it couldn't win for any manager. Sooner or later the fans would be on old Alec's neck. I wouldn't stand for that. So I fired him as manager and re-hired him as a pitcher."

College Scores

BASEBALL.

Chicago, 2; Armour Tech, 1.
Wake Forest, 7; North Carolina State, 6.
Hampden-Sydney, 20; Lynchburg, 4.
Alabama, 15; Louisiana State, 2.

TRACK.

Richmond, 112; Randolph-Macon, 14.

COLLEGE TENNIS.

Florida, 6; Clemson, 3.
Michigan, 16; Roanoke 4.
V. P. I., 10; William and Mary, 0.
Western Teachers, 9; Monmouth, 7.
Loyola, 9; Johns Hopkins, 5.
Princeton, 3; Penn State, 1.

Denemarks Will Quit Turf Unless Aid Is Cleared

Saliva Test Was Phoney, He Implies

Analysis of the Horse Reported Not Made by Official Lab.

Frameup by Bookies in New York Is Charged; Owner Probing.

By Walter Haight.
A Staff Correspondent.

Havre de Grace, Md., April 12.—Unless Trainer Bert Michell is exonerated of charges of having doped a horse, as charged by the Florida Racing Commission, Mr. nad Mrs. Denemark, of Chicago, will dispose of their horses and retire from racing.

In a statement made here this afternoon, Mr. Denemark said that he had no other way in which to show his faith in his trainer than to quit racing for all time unless Michell was cleared. He said that boht he and Mrs. Denemark had implicit confidence in Michell and that they were confident that he had not used sharp practice in training horses.

Denemark said that the reputation of both the stable and Michell has suffered greatly from the charges, and that he would not stand for a suspended sentence. He also said that he had learned that saliva from the test made on the filly All Round, alleged to have shown strychnine, had not been examined at the central receiving station at New York.

Denemark doubted the reliability of the saliva test, and hoped that if nothing else came out of the investigation but better potection for tose who invest in horses, he would be satisfied.

Michell and Denemark confered yesterday with Attorney Dan Campbell, prominent Floridian. It is said that they are peparing for a hearing in the near future before the Florida commission.

No Evidence.

The fact that June Johnson, stable foreman, has been appointed temporaily in Michell's place, seems to indicate that the stable will mark time until the case is definitely settled.

"The Florida Commission suspended him without any semblance of a hearing," Denemark said. "Without any showing. We cannot have anything like that—the investment of a racing stable is too great."

Chappel said he was investigating the report that the saliva test was not made "by the laboratory of the New York State Racing Commission, the regular chemist of the Florida Commission, but by a new concern."

"If this proves true," he said, "It should be very interesting."

Chappell said he was convinced that Michell, in one way or another, had been the victim of somebody "out to get him."

A Frame-up Hinted.

"As near as I can figure," he said, "A group of bookies in New York did not want Michell there. The reason was that Michell always trained his horses to win, regardless of the price. Neither he nor the stable ever bet on them."

"Chappell," said Denemark, "has been talking to a lot of people trying to find out what happened down there and who is responsible for this thing. Everything he has learned points to a complete vindication of Michell.

"We can hardly believe our trainer has been suspended—it all sound so silly. He saddled winner after winner for us and the customary tests showed nothing wrong with them. Then, here is this horse that finished eighth—they claim it had been stimulated. The whole thing just does not make sense.

"We are going to fight this thing to the finish."

Just Jim Wins Shooting Dog Stake in Trial

Germantown, Md., April 12.—Just Jim, bred, raised and trained by Porter, placed first in the Shooting Dog Stake, the opening event of the National Capital Field Trials on Walter Johnson's farm here today.

The show was well attended despite disagreeable weather.

Just Jim, liver and white pointer, was recently acquired by Frank Kidwell from Porter's famed Chicamauga, Ga., kennels. Because of the dog's origin and training by the outstanding trainer of hunting dogs, his performance today was not unexpected.

Umpire Buddy X, owned by John Alden, of Washington, placed second in the stake.

Third place was taken by Rex's Star, owned by H. L. Marcey, of Arlington, Va.

The All-Age Stakes, feature of the Trials, will be held tomorrow starting at about 8 a. m. It is expected to attract a large crowd to the Johnson farm.

Some of the puppy events will run until Wednesday, which will be the final day of the trials.

BILL ACKERMAN.

Charlie Seaback Wins In World's Billiard Play

New York, April 12 (U.P.).—Charlie Seaback, Boston, defeated Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, 125-84, in a 23-inning game in the world's pocket billiard championship tourney today.

It was Lauri's fourth setback and virtually eliminated him from championship consideration, although he still retains a mathematical chance of winning the title. Seaback's high today was 34, compared to Louri's 28.

We Knew That Holdout Couldn't Last! — *By DeMoreland*

Arcelli Beats Furr in Split, Booed Verdict

Loser Is Master at Long Range, Worsted Close Up in Near Draw.

(Pictures on Page 21.)

By Bill McCormick.

Werther Arcelli, veteran Boston welterweight, won a split ten-round decision from Phil Furr, ruler of the District's 145-pounders, at Turner's Arena last night.

The fight was closer than a photo-finish race. The Post's score sheet showed matters exactly even at the finish.

Most of the 1,900 assembled fans who paid $1,800 for the privilege of hissing any official decision, seemed to think Furr had won, or maybe they were only exercising their lungs.

Furr undoubtedly was the master at long range, but at close quarters Arcelli converted Phillip's ribs into a xylophone.

Because of the difference in styles, the bout was as hard to judge as a horse show. Those who place their trust in heavy punching inclined toward Furr, who landed many clean shots.

Those who place their dependence in boxing skill and many lighter wallops tossed to the midriff will always think that Arcelli was the winner.

More than once during the bout Arcelli was on the verge of a knockout as Phillip almost smacked him down with his very special right hand to the head. As many times as Arcelli was in danger, Furr was on the borderline of knockout land, as Arcelli stunned him with crashing lefts and rights to the midsection, which always were followed by zooming rights to the head.

Roesch Batters Tymosko.

Max Roesch, Texas heavyweight prospect, lived up to advance notices in a six-round semifinal by battering the daylights out of Frank Tymosko, another good prospect.

This bout was make or break for both fighters. As it turned out Roesch was the battler who was made—and made in sensational fashion.

Penalized the first two rounds because of unintentionally low blows, Roesch hammered away with both fists to completely subdue Tymosko before the finish.

At the finish, Tymosko was on his feet only because that was his sole aim in life and because Roesch still lacks the knowledge of infighting which would have enabled him to rip Tymosko to pieces when Frank elected to clinch, bob and weave out of danger.

Lamar, O'Leary Win.

Despite the penalty for low wallops the unanimous decision in favor of Roesch was a foregone conclusion even before the official balloting.

Frankie De Angelo, formerly Washington's best featherweight, continued his climb up the comeback ladder by trouncing Harry

Continued on Page 21, Column 1.

Giants Thump Indians, 8 to 2; Yankees Win

Bees Beat Dodgers, Red Sox Down Reds; Cards, Tigers Triumph.

By the United Press.

Decatur, Ala., April 12.—The New York Giants pounded Ivy Paul Andrews for six runs in the first two innings and then coasted to an 8-2 victory over the Cleveland Indians today, tying their series at six games apiece.

Carl Hubbell and Dick Coffman held the Tribe to five scattered hits. The Indians' Andrews and Mace Brown yielded the Giants 13 hits, including a homer by Mel Ott with two on base in the first inning.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 12.—The New York Yankees ended a two-game losing streak today by clipping the Chattanooga Lookouts of the Southern Association, 2-1.

Oklahoma City.—Cy Blanton went the route for the Pittsburgh Pirates today and allowed 14 hits while his mates bunched 13 safeties off Ted Lyons and Duncan Rigney for a 9-6 victory over the Chicago White Sox. The win evened Pittsburgh's series with the Sox at three games apiece.

Birmingham, Ala.—The St. Louis Cardinals moved on to Asheville, N. C., tonight for another exhibition game after defeating Birmingham of the Southern Association, 6-to-2 here today.

Columbia, S. C.—The Boston Bees bunched nine hits off three hurlers and scored an 8-1 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers today behind the three-hit hurling of Johnny Lanning.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Trailing for eight innings, the Boston Red Sox scored twice in the ninth inning on three singles and two errors and defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 2-1, today.

Boston's winning tallies were scored when Dominic Dallesandro and Frank Higgins singled and after Outlaw had muffed Mel Almada's foul, Almada singled to center. Harvey Walker fumbled and Dallesandro scored from first with the winning counter.

Lakeland, Fla.—Elden Auker, slated to pitch the opening game for Detroit, allowed only two men to get as far as second base and the Tigers rung up an 8-1 victory over Buffalo of the International League today.

It'll Be a Great Year, Say Griffith, Simmons

Nats' Owner Excited About Club's Prospects, Sees Great Things for His Players; Simmons Seems Glad to Be in Washington Uniform.

By John R. Vosburgh.

For the fortieth time or so, Clark Griffith returned from a Southern training trip yesterday, beaming as though he were a rookie who had just broken into the regular line-up. Al Simmons came with him, but he wasn't beaming. In fact, he was much distressed by a bad head cold and Papa Griffith immediately put him in the care of a doctor.

Joe Cascarella was also in the party, but left immediately for his home in nearby Maryland.

It didn't take much prompting before the white-thatched owner of the Nats admitted that he has a first-class ball club this year, replete with "five starting pitchers, and probably the best infield in major league baseball!"

"That was the most encouraging thing about the whole training season," said he, "that infield. Buddy Myer is going great at second and Travis is playing short as though he'd been there always.

"Why, that pair will be one of the best double-play combinations we ever had. Travis has always been good on the throw to first, but a little slow on the toss to Myer. We've taught him that now and he's learned a lot of other inside tricks out there, too. And when it comes to hitting, show me an infield that can match Buddy Lewis, Joe Kuhel, Myer and Travis."

The old gentleman paused for breath. What about the pitchers and catchers?

Boy, We Have 'Em!

"Yes, yes, the pitchers," remarked Griff. "Now, don't forget we'll probably have five starting pitchers out there—DeShong, Appleton, Cascarella and Weaver, not to speak of Newsom. You can't leave Newsom out.

"As to the opening day pitcher, they all look good. Appleton is good. DeShong is pretty good and Newsom—he's good too. In fact, if Buck's right, he'll probably do the pitching. Remember that opening-day game he pitched last year. Why, I tell you——"

"Weaver? No; he's off that vegetarian diet of his now. Mike Martin got him off it. The professor's gained 18 pounds, largely through eating steaks. Mike wouldn't tell me exactly what this diet was, but it's worked all right. It's some kind of a secret diet with steaks and chops instead of fruits and vegetables."

Griffith conceded that Jack Salveson, his $20,000 flop, was something of a "disappointment."

We Took a Chance.

"Oh, we took a chance on him," he said resignedly. "Some club may buy him yet. There's a few days left."

Simmons immediately went on a liquid diet under the doctor's orders. Tomato juice, buttermilk, orange juice and water comprised his menu yesterday. Al had to go out and do his shopping himself. His wife hasn't reached town yet.

"Lucky thing I haven't got a fever yet anyway," he said. "I caught this thing coming up to Chattanooga on the train. We put the windows up in Florida where it was warm. By the time we got to Chattanooga we were froze. I haven't been able to shake it off since."

Al in Great Shape.

Aside from that, Al said he's in great shape—15 pounds lighter than at the close of last season. He weighed 205 pounds throughout the season. He thinks he'll play Wednesday against the Boston Bees here.

"I always liked to play here," said Al, one of the most booed players ever to appear in Washington. "I never minded gettin' booed. Rou can get a lot of extra base hits in this park. I always hit good here. Hellman and Cobb were goin' great at 35. I'm only 33 and think I'll last longer than they did."

By the way, Mr. Griffith several times asked us to remind you about that game with the Bees Wednesday at 3 p. m. sharp.

Bitsy Grant and Sabin Win River Oaks Title

Houston, Tex., April 12 (AP).—Bryan Grant and Wayne Sabin defeated Bob and Karl Kamrath, 6—1, 6—8, 10—8, today to win the doubles title of the seventh annual River Oaks Tennis Tournament.

Sports Postscripts

JOE HOLMAN, the massive sports publicist, had a book of his poems published years ago, at the very beginning of his writing career . . . some 150 of the books were recently uncovered and are on sale at Green's Book Store, 901 E street . . . the book is titled "Girls I've Loved" and retails for $1 . . . incidentally, Joe now is at work on a new book of poetry . . . which will feature his epic of all epics, "Freckle Face" . . . THE MARX BROTHERS had the only fighter on record whose contract called for him to lose all his bouts . . . they signed one CANVASBACK COHEN, so called because his back was on the canvas most of the time, under an agreement that was voided the minute he won a fight . . . one night, quite by accident, Cohen hit an opponent before the opponent had a chance to hit him, and won a fight . . . the Marxes let him go at once.

GROUCHO MARX.

A huge racing motor with a pilot's cockpit hung on the front end will be the most drastic innovation at the Indianapolis Speedway races May 31 . . . it's the idea of LEE OLDFIELD, an old-timer in the racing game who is no relation to BARNEY OLDFIELD . . . and is being financed by the young sportsman JOEL THORNE, of outboard motorboat racing fame . . . after extensive wind tunnel tests, Oldfield believes the car will attain a top speed of 165 miles an hour on the Speedway . . . an ordinary running speed of 141 miles an hour and can hit 200 miles every 60 seconds on a special straight-away with "doped" fuel.

• • • •

PAUL WANER, the longest holdout in the National League, played his first game of the season against the White Sox Saturday . . . and made a flock of errors which contributed to his team's 13-to-4 defeat . . . LEONARD DODSON, the golf pro, was assigned to an 8:10 starting time in the San Francisco Open . . . he refused to tee off at that time, saying he "wouldn't get up at that hour to shut off his alarm clock" . . . a Japanese-Canadian flyweight who was christened KATSUMI INOMATA has adopted the ring name of KATSUMI MORIOKA for short . . . *BILL McCORMICK.*

Hit in 9th Scores 2; Cohen Pitches Well

Outfielder Gets 3 of Nats' 10 Safeties; DeShong Yields 6 of Crackers' 8 Base Blows; Double Plays, Foes' Errors Help Cause.

By Shirley Povich.
A Staff Correspondent.

Atlanta, Ga., April 12.—Atlanta's Crackers cracked in the ninth inning today and Washington's doughty Nats, who had been threatening all afternoon to win the ball game, finally collected the fourth straight victory of their homeward journey.

The score, 5 to 3, wasn't much to brag about, but Ben Chapman, whose batting average this spring has been approximately .049, emerged from his batting slump with a bang—a two-base bang to leftfield—that won the ball game.

Chapman had already authored two for the Nat's ten hits when he arrived at the plate in the ninth with two colleagues on base, one out and the score tied at 2-2. He didn't dally there. He scorched the ears of Third Baseman Johnny Hill with a blazing drive into leftfield, drove two runs across the plate, and a bit later trotted home with the Nats' third run of the inning.

The Southern League champions, who only 24 hours before had blasted Lefty Grove for eight runs to beat the Red Sox, came out punching against the Nats today and had a 2-0 lead at the end of the first inning against our Mr. J. Brooklyn DeShong, but DeShong stayed in there and got a draw before he turned over the pitching duties to Sydneh Cohen in the seventh with the score tied at 2-2.

DeShong Gives Six Hits.

But Mr. DeShong was entitled to take no bows for holding the Crackers scoreless after that first inning. Two double plays by the Nats pulled him out of some fine messes in the third and fourth, when he was pitching base hits and bases on balls to the Crackers.

Six of their eight hits the Crackers collected off DeShong, but the left-handed Syd Cohen was a vast improvement in the last three innings. One of the two hits he yielded was a cheap infield affair and the one run he gave up evolved from a three-base wild throw by Buddy Lewis.

The Southern champs lit into DeShong with great violence right off the bat. Off Mailho's bat bounced a single into right field, and off Jim Galvin's bat bounced a home run that sped over Freddie Sington's head into the rickety bleachers in leftfield. The Crackers made another hit off DeShong in that first inning, but somehow he limited the uprising to two runs.

The Nats hadn't been making any headway against a right-hander named Bill Beckman until Chapman singled to left with one out in the third. Buddy Lewis forced him and Joe Kuhel drove Lewis around to third base with a well-spanked single to right. Then they perpetrated some big league stuff to get their first run, Lewis sliding across the plate on the head end of a double steal with Kuhel.

Crackers Help Out.

They didn't get around to tying the score until the sixth, and then they had to have some valuable help from the Crackers. Freddie Sington rifled a single over third with one out, and he scored without benefit of a hit behind him. Shortstop Chatham muffed Johnny Stone's grounder and it skidded into centerfield, where Mauldin also muffed it, and Sington galloped all the way from first to the plate on the two-ply error.

The Crackers got a run off Cohen in the ninth, but that wasn't his fault and there's really no need to go into it.

Matters stood at 2-2 until the ninth, as aforementioned, when Buddy Myer drew a walk from Beckman. Walter Millies breathed some life into the rally with a single to right and Syd Cohen then attempted to sacrifice the winning run to third. Buck Beckman pounced on the bunt, forced Myer with a throw to Hill and the strategy failed.

But there was nothing strategic about Ben Chapman's two-bagger that followed. It was a plain, old-fashioned wallop that was earmarked "hit" the moment Chapman's bat interrupted the pitch and both Millies and Cohen crossed the plate without the necessity of a slide. Chapman reached third when Leftfielder Hutcheson failed to come up with the ball cleanly and he leisurely trotted home on Lewis' fly that followed.

Marching Through . .

WASHINGTON.	Ab.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Chapman, cf.	5	1	3	6	0	1
Lewis, 3b.	5	1	0	0	2	0
Kuhel, 1b.	5	0	2	11	0	0
Sington, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Stone, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Travis, ss.	4	0	1	0	6	0
Myer, 2b.	3	0	1	6	5	0
Millies, c.	4	1	1	1	0	0
DeShong, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cohen, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0
*Hill	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	5	10	27	13	1

*Batted for DeShong in seventh.

Atlanta.	Ab.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Mauldin, cf.	5	0	0	4	0	0
Mailho, rf.	5	1	2	4	0	1
Hooks, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0	0
Galvin, c.	3	1	2	7	0	0
Hutcheson, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Luby, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	0
Hill, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Chatham, ss.	4	1	1	1	4	1
Beckman, p.	3	0	1	0	1	0
West, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Richards	1	0	1	0	0	0
‡McQuaig	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	8	27	9	3

†Batted for West in ninth.
‡Ran for Richards in ninth.

WASHINGTON .... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3—5
Atlanta ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —3

Runs batted in—Galvin (3), Chapman (3), Lewis, Richards. Two base hits—Chatham, Chapman. Home runs—Galvin. Stolen bases—Lewis, Kuhel. Double plays—Travis to Myer to Kuhel, Lewis to Myer to Kuhel. Left on bases—Washington 6, Atlanta 9. First base on balls—Off DeShong, 3; off Beckman, 1. Struck out—By DeShong, 2; by Beckman, 1; by Cohen, 1. Hits—Off DeShong, 6 in 6 innings (2 runs); off Beckman, 10 in 8 1-3 innings (5 runs). Wild pitches, DeShog. Winning pitcher—Cohen. Losing pitcher—Beckman. Umpires—Johnson and Bond. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.

Record of 123m.p.h. Set by Cummings

Indianapolis, April 12 (AP).—"Wild Bill" Cummings wheeled his two-man racing car around six dizzy laps at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway today and climbed out to claim a one-lap record of 123.5 miles an hour for the 2½-mile course.

Cummings, 1934 winner of the 500-mile speedway grind, pointed out he had used commercial gasoline for his flying sprints. Other racing creations, he said, have turned in faster laps, but these "roaring buggies" used specially prepared gasoline, or were one-man cars.

Sports in Brief

Plainfield, N. J., April 12 (AP).—Vince Dundee, 5 16, former world's middleweight champion, tonight captured the third win in his comeback campaign by knocking out Willie Murphy, 160, of Syracuse, N. Y., in the third round of the eight-round main bout.

New York.—Salvy Shan, 147, New York, outpointed Frankie Cavanna, 144½, New York, in an eight-round wind-up bout tonight.

Jimmy Fantini, 141, New York, defeated Jimmy McLeod, 137½, Tacoma, Wash., in the eight-round semifinal.

Newark, N. J., April 12 (AP).—Al Ettorp, Philadelphia heavyweight, earned a ten-round decision over Freddy Fiducia, Newark. Fiducia weighed 184½, compared to Ettore's 194½.

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Aneroid Wins $5,000 Harford Handicap at Havre de Grace

Victor Pays $13 Mutuel In Feature

Speed to Spare Second; Postage Due Third; Double Is $18.

By Walter Haight.
A Staff Correspondent.

Havre de Grace, Md., April 12.—Aneroid, owned by J. A. Manfuso, of Washington, D. C., joined the long list of turf greats and near-greats that have won the Harford Handicap by defeating a field of ten in the twenty-fifth running of the $5,000 added event today.

Adding his name to those of Billy Kelly, Exterminator, Noah, Balko, Equipoise and other famous horses which have carried colors to victory over the same route, Aneroid led the Vanderbilt entry of Speed to Spare and Postage Due to the wire, having a two-length margin over the former and a three-and-a-half-length advantage over the latter.

Aneroid, a son of The Porter, was making his second start of the year and turned in his second winning effort. His time was 1:12 2-5, better than average for the test. Owner Manfuso drew $5,075 for the winner's share of the purse and Aneroid's backers collected $13.10 for each $2 investment.

Perfect racing conditions greeted the return of racing to this track, and a crowd of 12,000 was in the stands.

The race was marked by a pair of keen disappointments. Jay Jay, the property of Howard Bruce and the favorite, could do no better than fourth, and Whopper, representing Hal Price Headley, failed to get up little more than a gallop in the running.

Speed to Spare was rushed to the front soon after Starter Milton sent the field away in good alignment. Log, flying the colors of E. D. Shaffer, was close up, as were Postage Due and Jay Jay. Aneroid was fifth at this stage.

As the field swung for home, the Vanderbilt entry seemed about to dominate the finish. Postage Due rallied to take a slight lead over Speed to Spare and Log. About midway of the final stretch straightaway, Aneroid began to answer the urge of Jockey C. Rosengarten. He bounded by the leaders and was opening a wide gap at the end.

In the role of a $4.10 favorite, Royal Rhapsody scored an easy victory in the first race, a four and one-half furlong test for maiden juveniles. Racing up to her workouts, the daughter of Royal Minstreal led Hunting Home, a long shot, to the wire by four lengths with Frank Brooke third another length behind. Johnny Gilbert was in Royal Rhapsody's saddle and he hustled the filly to the front soon after the break. From that point to the wire, Gilbert had only to guide and he was taking his charge in hand at the finish.

In a head-and-head battle that began at the head of the stretch, Miney Myerson, veteran campaigner, took the decision from the favored Bill Donoghue in the second race. Scudder was third in the field of seven contesting at 6 furlongs. Miney Myperson had much the best of the getaway, being in motion at the break. Bill Donoghue moved up virtually abreast of his rival in midstretch but kept lugging in and could not be driven by Jockey Le Blanc. The winner paid $6.50 and ran the distance in 1:13.

Jockey Moose Peters and Patsey Begone teamed to acocunt for first money in the third race. The daughter of Lucullite broke on top of the field of eight and was never headed. Aroused and Little Argo, those which presented most of the contention, were noses apart for the place and a length behind the winner. My Surprise, backed into favoritism, finished fifth. Patsey Begone, running the sprint rout in 1:13 3-5, rewarded her backers with a $12.10 mutuel.

Harry Richards, who has the best winning percentage of the jockeys now riding in Maryland, pounded Honey Cloud to the wire to win by a nose from A. G. Vanderbilt's favored Sharpshooter. Honey Cloud, in the colors of E. K. Bryson, took the lead soon after the start and was never headed.

Want to Fish Oregon Inlet? Here's How to Get There!

By Bill Ackerman.
The Post's All-Outdoors Editor.

Oregon Inlet, by any road, is slightly more than 300 miles—good all the way. No. 1 to Petersburg and be sure to take the road that skirts around Richmond. From there No. 460 until you pick up No. 27 outside of Norfolk and No. 34 in North Carolina. The trip runs from six to nine hours.

ACKERMAN

The best way is to take the Norfolk & Washington boat that leaves here at 6:30 and puts you in Norfolk at 8 the next morning, with a good night's sleep in back of you and a nice breakfast under your belt, so that the 89-mile drive is over in no time—about 2 hours if the road isn't crowded. Granting the contemplated basin under the north point of the inlet is finished in time, it will be possible to be fishing by 11. The same is true coming back, for nearly a day's sport may be had and still time to catch the boat at Norfolk.

This basin is a project of Capt. Sam Tillet, so that no time need be lost by the long run to the inlet from Manteo or Wanchese. A well sheltered cove is to be made the docking point so that parties can drive the beach road and board the boat right at the grounds.

* * *

Use of this cove has been prohibited because of a shoal bar completely across the sound side. A pump has been ordered and with ordinarily good luck, the job of dredging a narrow channel should not take more than a few days.

It is to be used only by the regular Manteo and Wanchese boats with capable captains, well versed in the ways of this bar.

* * *

A partial list of these captains would in a way be unfair to many good men. Instead it is preferred to recommend Sam Tillet, who will place parties as long as there is a good boat to be had. He can be reached during the day or in the evening at Wanchese 123. Over a period of many years his recommendations have never gone amiss and his directions are always to be relied upon.

If you must fish Oregon Inlet this year during the big run in April, you are earnestly advised to carry along with you surf-fishing tackle. Otherwise the same disappointment that last year was the lot of so many fishermen, might be yours this year. Even at this early date there are few boats that are not booked solid from mid-April to the end of May. The chance of picking up a boatman whose party didn't show up is extremely poor.

* *

For surf fishing the bait is cut fresh or corned mullet, spearling or baby bunker. Almost always obtainable in Manteo and this year probably at the new basin too, where it will be very convenient for the best surf fishing is that 8-mile stretch of beach directly north of the inlet. This is because the eddies and rips caused by the offshore current meeting the water coming out of the sound carry the food, favored by the bait fishes, close to the beach. One important thing to remember in this type of fishing, if you don't hit them on one tide, it is more than likely that you will on the next. Shortly before dark seems to be the most favored time of all.

* * *

Post Notes suggests that if you don't have a reservation and like the boat fishing best, to stay away from Oregon Inlet until after July 1. There is really fine fishing from then until November 1, although the individual fish are not so large in the case of the bluefish. Channel bass run from 20 to 40 and 50 pounds, with the average about 25 to 30. There is plenty of elbow room, boats are readily available, there is not the hustle and bustle of overly crowded hotel accommodations, the weather is stable and warm, allowing utmost enjoyment of the long sunny days.

* * *

Accommodations in Wanchese are limited to the few private homes, Dewey Tillet can always take a few. In Manteo there is the Hotel Fort Raleigh. The Nags Header on the beach at Nags Head, the Chowanoke Cottage and several smaller places. It was during a short visit, close to the first of the month to check on conditions, that the first blues were caught in the nets. One pound at Hatteras Inlet lifted 12 that averaged 13 pounds each, while Dewey on the same day in his net below Wanchese, lifted five that weighed about the same.

* * *

It is thought very probable, that with the right kind of weather, the blues will be striking at lures somewhere around the 20th of this month. Somewhat earlier than usual, because it is generally around the 1st of May before they get going. News will be given here the day following the first real signs.

At The Post

WITH BILL BENNINGS

Selections at Havre de Grace.

Dear Al:

I have come to the conclusion that the photo finish should be abandoned, at least until something more reliable in the camera form comes along. Perhaps the camera used at Bowie will do better when it is placed on the roof of the grandstand next fall. During the meeting which closed last Saturday, there wasn't a close decision that didn't go to the outside horse. True, the placing judges called for the picture on several finishes that were not close and the inside horse took the money. Time and time again some of the best chart callers and turf writers in the country were crossed up by the mechanical device. The track says that the public wants the camera. That those who pay the mutuel bills take what the picture shows and don't heave raspberries. One thing is certain, the placing judges make the camera's findings final. It relieves them of much of the burden. If the picture is used on a finish, there is no use looking at it yourself. The judges are competent men and they have intelligence enough to pick out the right horse. If a placing judge's eyes tell him that a certain horse won, he will put that horse second if the camera says so. Races are decided on the theory that the camera cannot lie but we have been fooled by pictures before. Bowie is to be congratulated on its policing. Not a doping, a poisoning or a painting was revealed at the meeting. No bulletin on Clocker Mike today.

BILL.

First race—Legal Dance turned in a promising effort at Bowie and may graduate from the maiden ranks in this field. **Local Boy**, from the Vanderbilt stable, is said to be a good one. He has had the benefit of a training track and may be prominent at the first asking. **Dark Flyer** is well bred.

Second race—High Torque runs well the first time out and although her work has consisted only of breezing she seems to fit well in this field. I'm going to string along. **Sylvia G.** to take care of the others. **Top Tax** is a possible surprise here.

Third race—Mattapony is the clocker's good thing in this field. Gets in with feather weight and I'm told that all that is needed is the right ride. The Bomar entry of **Biscayne Blue** and **Frisco Kid** is formidable in the company. **Alexandrine** likes the track.

Fourth race—Tedious has shown good form in trials and the Derby candidate may turn in a victory in this field. **Francesco** moves up considerably but has those fine Bowie efforts to recommend. **Siam** may make a money appearance.

Fifth race—Brown Twig seems best of the 4-year-olds and upwards due to face the barrier in this race. Florida form says he will take the purse. **Scatter Brain** gets in light. **Army and Navy** showed some good races last fall.

Sixth race—Zembla obviously needed that last and I'm expecting a smashing race providing she is given a rated ride. **Pencader** changed hands in his last, but looms as the one to beat. **Minna** turned in some nice efforts at Oaklawn and may finish close.

Seventh race—Chief Yeoman was poorly ridden last out. I anticipate no mistakes tomorrow. **Ilchester** is slightly better than that last. **Midshipman** for the show end.

Best bet—**Chief Yeoman.**

Western-Central, Wilson-Tech Open Inter-High Series Today

Close on the heels of an hectic basketball series, an interhigh baseball series promising another free-for all scramble opens today on two fronts. Western's defending champions meet Central in Central Stadium at 3:30 p. m., at the same hour Wilson High and Tech are colliding in Roosevelt Stadium.

The first two-game opening of the series finds Western little more than an even choice to repeat its championship. Both Central and Western have already tasted defeat, but Tech and Wilson take the field still unbeaten. The latter game was originally scheduled for Friday, but was rained out.

Both Western and Central were hard hit by graduation and the champions have taken a 5-3 defeat on the chin at the hands of Washington-Lee High. Central lost yesterday to the Georgetown Freshmen.

Coach Cliff Moore, of Western, will have one of his starting pitchers of last season, Bob Raftery, ready to fire at the Mount Pleasanters with Bill Bright ready to share the mound duties. Dickie Lynham, all-high third baseman, is back in uniform with Bob Middleton in centerfield and Joe Oertel in rightfield. Other faces in the line-up are new, however.

Central has only four regulars back in action and Coach Jack Ray must rest his hopes largely on this quartet, Bernie Askin, catching; George Rowles, first base; Nick Mallos, third base, and Joe Hughes in the outfield. Mallos is a converted outfielder.

So far as Tech and Wilson are concerned, this Roosevelt Stadium occasion should develop into the comparative strength of Kilmer Bortz's strike-out ball and the hitting of Tech's experienced line-up, which includes six letter men from last year's team. Coach Rusty Thompson's Techmen enjoy a 9-8 win over St. Peter's-Prep of Jersey City.

Coach Carl Heintell's forces turned in a well-earned 8-4 triumph over St. Alban's, in which Bortz fanned 18 men, thereby keeping up his average of last season, in which he disposed of Western High along with other teams. The veterans playing for Tech include Joe Ciomei, Walton Merchant and Abe Fillah, in the field; Catcher Jim Wise, First Baseman Charlie Kendall and Third Baseman Roy Lemerise.

Wilson's line-up will bat as follows: Cammack, leftfield; Leach, rightfield; Degton, third base; Stevens, centerfield; Howorth, first base; Mesrobian, shortstop; Barbee, catcher; Hoskinson, second base, and Bortz, pitcher.

Middleburg Hunter Races Will Draw 70

The Glenwood Is Feature of Six-Event Program for Tomorrow.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Middleburg, Va., April 12.—Seventy entries are listed in the six races on Wednesday, the closing day of the spring race meet, which will be held at the Glenwood Race Course, estate of D. C. Sands. Some of Saturday's winners are scheduled to go to the post on Wednesday. Paul Mellon's Welbourne Jake, winner of the Middleburg Hunt Cup, is listed in the Glenwood, a 3-mile timber race and feature on the day's program. This race has ten entries. Frost Cake, winner of the Rose Hill on Saturday, is entered in the Groveton, a 3-mile timber race, and George A. Garrett's Bonnie Chatter, winner of the flat on Saturday, is entered in a 2-mile race for Wednesday.

The entries are:

The Wanquepin.

Busy Ike, Mrs. Harry G. Crosby; Sun Antioch, Frank M. Gould; Black Pennance, Frederick Bowes, Jr.; Disport, Mrs. Simon T. Patterson; Red Idol, W. Deeds; Some Play, Mrs. John Payne; Usaboy, Mrs. Marion T. Gibson; Hedric, William B. Street; Excelsior, Philip Swartz; Mothel, J. W. Y. Martin; J. Ben and Mannablue, George L. Ohrstrom; Cleo Ann, George E. Vogel; Nanovan, Thomas Leiter; Miss Whitehall, George Sloane; Macroome and Veldschoen, Montpelier Wizardess, Alvin Untermeyer; Super Ultra, Crispen Oglebay; Little Hurd, Sandy Wood Stable; Bonnie Banks, Paul Mellon.

The Panther Skin, 2½ Miles—Brush.
(9 Entries).

The Scaup, Mrs. Turner Wilshire; Dangay, Paul Mellon; Little Cottage, Mrs. Marion T. Gibson; Luckite, J. W. Y. Martin; Saughton Boy, Walter Bowes; Rocky Shore, Poplar Lane Farm; Frolic, Anderson Fowler; Mrs. Sills, Mrs. T. B. Davis; Flying Pilgrim, Raymond Guest.

The Glenwood, 3 Miles Timber (10 Entries).

Indigo and Pomiochio, Northwood Stables; Welbourne Jake and Corn Dodger, Paul Mellon; Lassitude, Col. Torr; Ostend, Mrs. Gould; Fugitive, Pete Bostwick; Inshore, J. W. Y. Martin; Niclas, George L. Ohrstrom; Gizolo, Mill River Stables.

The Little River, 2-Mile Brush (14 Entries).

Kentucky Ginger, Mrs. Harry G. Crosby; High Guns, Raymond Guest; Transpro, Miss Julia Gatewood; Gold Sweeper, Mrs. Gould; Omel, Northwood Stables; Mother Sills, Mrs. T. B. Davis; Detonator, Alvin Untermeyer; Super Ultra, Crispen Oglebay; Bonnie Chatter, George Garrett; Martinieus, George E. Vogel; Well Shipped, J. E. Ryan; Dark Light, Miss Nancy Patterson; Black Bennace, Frederick Bowes, Jr.; Clifton's Agnes, Gerard Warburg.

The Groveton, 3-Mile Timber (7 Entries).

Dual Control, Frederick Warburg; Pomiochio, Northwood Stables; Frost Cake, R. B. Young; Dingwell, Mrs. David A. Buckley; Sun Faun, Gerard S. Smith; Inflation, Gerard Warburg; Erse, Hunton Atwell.

The Covert, 1¼-Mile Flat (9 Entries).

Gold Sweeper, Mrs. F. M. Gould; Pimento II, Montpelier Stables; Passing Sun, A. E. Pierce; Star Trap and Mannablue, George L. Ohrstrom; Soldier's Fate, Campbell Weir; Mad Finn, A. J. Sackett; Diligence, Sandr Wood Stables; Wizardess, Alvin Untermeyer.

Notes From Graw

Havre de Grace had camera trouble this afternoon. In the sixth race Ticanna and Uncle Lester came down to the wire in a thrilling struggle and the judges flashed Ticanna's number in the win slot without consulting the picture . . . there was a mild booing. In the seventh, when Braving Danger and Ironbound fought it out, the picture was used and it was rather uneven around the noses . . . so it was called a dead heat. . . . Basil James and George Woolf will ride for E. R. Bradley in the coming Kentucky Derby . . . they wil have the mounts on Brooklyn and Billionaire, respectively. . . . The Pennsylvania Railroad reports that last Saturday Bowie set a record when it drew two race specials from Philadelphia . . . this was the first time the Quaker City fans ever showed so much interest in the Prince Georges County track. . . . Willie Obert, said to have been riding in 1904, is seeking mounts here . . . he is making his own engagements and can make 105 pounds. . . The 2-year-old Deep End has been sold by Kenneth W. Gilpin to the Paragon Stable . . . Charlie Feltner, of Berryvile, Va., made the deal for Gilpin. . . . The moving of the stewards' stand to the roof of the grand stand affords the customers a much better view of the races . . at Pimlico a like change has been made and the space has been rebuilt into a winner's circle. . . Greg Johnson, Baltimore turf writer, has made a suggestion that the track officials should take up . . . he wants them to hire a strong fellow to loosen the saddle girths on the horses just before the jockeys weigh out . . . many of the boys are tired when returning from a race and they are forced to pull and haul on the strap . . . with a valet to do this for them it would speed up the weighing out and pep up the program. . . Secretary Matt Delger, who is starting his thirty-ninth year as a Pimlico official, visited here today and distributed books of the coming meeting at his plant.

Red Wings Shift Line-up For Stanley Cup Clash

Detroit, April 12 (AP).—Facing the loss of the famed Stanley Cup, premier hockey trophy, Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit Red Wings, shook up his line-up today in an effort to bolster his team's morale for tomorrow night's contest with the New York Rangers.

The Rangers, with two victories to the Red Wings' one, can lift the cup with another win tomorrow, and Lester Patrick, the New York manager, says his team in scoring its first victory on Detroit ice in nearly two years broke the jinx in Sunday night's game.

Official Charts

(COMPILED BY WALTER HAIGHT.)

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1937.
(Compiled by Walter Haight.)
WEATHER, CLEAR; TRACK, FAST.

FIRST RACE—Four and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1,000. For maiden 2-year-olds. Start good from stall gates. Won handily; place driving. Went to post at 2:30. Off at 2:32½. Winner, John Hay Whitney's gr. f. (2), by Royal Minstrel—Overture. Trained by W. J. Morton. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 0:23 4-5, 0:48 2-5, 0:54 4-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	Start	¼	½	Stretch	Finish	Straight
ROYAL RHAPSODY	(Gilbert)	115	6	4	1½	1½½	1⁴		$1.05
HUNTING HOME	(Fallon)	118	5	7	2½	2½	2½		66.25
FRANK BROOKE	(Westrope)	118	4	3	3ʰ	5½½	3½		13.90
LOW CUTS	(Richards)	118	1	1	1ʰ	3½½	4ʰ		9.20
MOBCAP	(Knapp)	115	3	8	4²	4²	5½½		88.45
BROWN MOTH	(Wagner)	118	9	10	8ʰ	8ⁿᵏ	6²		21.15
BERTILLON	(Kurtsinger)	118	2	2	7½	6³	7²		26.30
DETROIT BULL	(Saunders)	118	10	5	6½½	7ʰ	8½½		72.75
CAMARADIE	(LeBlanc)	118	8	9	10	10	10		†
MISTER JACKO	(Morris)	118	8	9	10	10	10		†

†Bonar Stable entry.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—ROYAL RHAPSODY, $4.10, $3.90, $3.10; HUNTING HOME, $35.40, $21.40; FRANK BROOKE, $6.80.

ROYAL RHAPSODY, sent to the front to take command without effort, easily drew out and opened a long gap before being taken in hand approaching the end. HUNTING HOME ran around other horses to be closest to the pace to the end and showed a good effort. FRANK BROOKE gained sharply on the outside in the final eighth and was going well at the end. LOW CUTS broke on top, but could not keep up and tired gradually in the closing stages. MOBCAP, off slowly, went evenly. BERTILLON was away slowly and can do better.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:05. Off at once. Winner, L. E. Ogle's b. g. (7), by Ambgrack—Marinette. Trained by L. E. Ogle. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 0:24, 0:48, 1:13.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MINEY MYERSON	(Eccard)	117	7	1	1ʰᵏ	1¹	1½	1²ʰᵏ	$2.25
BILL DONOGHUE	(LeBlanc)	114	4	3	2½½	2ʰ	2ʰ	2ʰ	1.05
SCUDDER	(DeCamillis)	106	6	2	3½½	3ʰ	3ʰ	3¹	28.75
GAY DOG	(Morris)	109	2	5	4ʰ	5ʰ	5ʰ	4³	30.25
BUSTER BOY	(Duffy)	113	1	7	5½	4½	4³	5³	7.95
PERFECT DEVIL	(Schmidl)	100	5	6	7	7	7	6½	18.20
FIRST PIGEON	(Parke)	109	3	6	6ⁿᵏ	6ⁿᵏ	6¹	7	13.90

Two-dollar mutuels paid—MINEY MYERSON, $6.50, $2.80, $2.60; BILL DONOGHUE, $2.60, $2.40; SCUDDER, $4.80.

MINEY MYERSON, favored by the break, was hard ridden throughout and fought off challenges of BILL DONOGHUE through the stretch. The latter was sent after the winner in the opening furlong, was steadied along to the stretch turn, moved up, but was lugging in and Le Blanc could not do him justice in the final stages. SCUDDER raced wide into the stretch and showed a good effort. GAY DOG went evenly. The others had no excuses.

DAILY DOUBLE—FIRST AND SECOND RACES—PAID $18.50.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward (division of second race). Start good from stall gates. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:40. Off at 3:43. Winner, J. J. Meehan's dk. bd. f. (4), by Lucullite—Capture. Trained by S. F. Peacock. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 0:24, 0:47 4-5, 1:13 3-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
PATSEY BEGONE	(Peters)	112	6	1	1¹	1½½	1¹	1¹	$5.05
AROUSED	(Duffy)	110	2	4	2ⁿᵏ	3²	3½½	2ⁿᵒ	7.85
LITTLE ARGO	(E.Smith)	118	7	3	3¹	2½½	2½½	3ʰ	5.45
SAN ANTIOCA	(McDermott)	103	8	8	8	8	5½½	4¹	14.55
MY SURPRISE	(LeBlanc)	103	1	7	4¹	4²	4²	5²	2.25
TOP DOG	(Abel)	119	7	2	6½½	5½½	6²	6½½	4.30
BOOMING GUNS	(DeCamillis)	106	4	5	7½½	7½½	8	7ʰ	10.65
JIM CORN	(Scocca)	101	5	6	5ʰ	6²	7½½	8	126.70

Two-dollar mutuels paid—PATSEY BEGONE, $12.10, $6.20, $4.50; AROUSED, $8.50, $6.20; LITTLE ARGO, $4.70.

PATSEY BEGONE, first away, was steadied along in front to the stretch turn, rallied when placed to a drive and held on willingly. AROUSED, off alertly and racing on the inside, closed gamely under vigorous handling. LITTLE ARGO was forced to race on the outside all the way and fought it out willingly to the end. SAN ANTIOCA, sluggish at the beginning, saved much ground entering the stretch and came with a rush along the rail in the closing eighth. MY SURPRISE could not better his position after breaking poorly. The others were always outrun.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $1,000; allowances. The Colonial. For 3-year-olds. Start good from stall gates. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:16. Off at 4:18. Winner, E. K. Bryson's ch. g. (3), by High Cloud—Honey Pot. Trained by H. Baker. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 0:24, 0:47 4-5, 1:13 4-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HONEY CLOUD	(Richards)	117	3	1	1½	1ʰᵏ	1½	1ⁿᵒ	$3.30
SHARPSHOOTER	(S.Reick)	117	5	4	3ʰ	3¹½	2½½	2²	2.20
JACKIE D.	(E.Smith)	112	7	8	9	8½½	5ⁿᵏ	3ʰ	12.45
PRAIRIE DOG	(Kurtsiger)	122	2	3	4½	4ⁿᵏ	3¹	4¹	†5.55
UNEASY	(Porter)	117	8	6	8¹	9	8²	5½½	†
MY ELSIE	(Parke)	109	1	9	2ⁿᵏ	2ʰ	7½½	6ⁿᵏ	15.10
UPPER BERTH	(Gilbert)	112	9	5	7ʰ	7⁴	9	7²	19.00
MARY KEEN	(Saunders)	112	6	7	6¹	6½½	6¹	8⁴	†3.95
GOLD BAND	(Morris)	112	4	2	5¹	5ʰ	4ʰ	9	‡

†Mrs. E. Denemark's entry.
‡Bomar Stable entry.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—HONEY CLOUD, $8.60, $4.30, $3.50; SHARPSHOOTER, $4.10, $3.50; JACKIE D., $6.00.

HONEY CLOUD, sent to the front at once, shook off MY ELSIE and then held SHARPSHOOTER safe while under vigorous handling. The latter moved up with a rush along the backstretch, but hung after engaging the winner at the eighth pole. JACKIE D., slow to strike best stride, saved ground at the final bend and closed with a rush along the rail. PRAIRIE DOG went forwardly throughout. UNEASY closed some ground in the late stages. MY ELSIE went into contention with a bold rush nearing the far turn and tired.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $5,000 added. The Harford Handicap. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:52. Off at 4:57½. Winner, J. A. Manfuso's b. c. (4), by The Porter—Outburst. Trained by D. K. Kerr. Net value to winner, $5,075; second, $1,000; third, $500; fourth, $250. Time, 0:23 2-5, 0:47 1-5, 1:12 3-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ANEROID	(Rosengarten)	115	3	6	5¹	4ʰ	3¹	1²		$5.55
SPEED TO SPARE	(Knapp)	111	2	4	1½½	1½	2¹	2½½		†5.20
POSTAGE DUE	(S.Renick)	110	4	7	3¹	2ⁿᵏ	1½	3¹		†
JAY JAY	(Richards)	117	10	3	4ʰ	5¹	6³	4ⁿᵏ		2.85
LOG	(LeBlanc)	103	6	2	2ʰ	3½	5ⁿᵏ	6ʰ		†5.55
WHOPPER	(Arcaro)	124	8	9	9ⁿᵏ	7½	8¹	6½½		3.25
DARK HOPE	(O'Malley)	110	1	10	6ʰ	6½½	4ʰ	7²		17.20
BILLY BEE	(Saunders)	109	7	5	8½½	9ʰ	9³	8³		24.55
WAR EMBLEM	(DeCamillis)	104	9	2	10	10	10	9⁴		36.35
HIGHER CLOUD	(Kurtsinger)	112	5	8	7ⁿᵏ	8ⁿᵏ	7½½	10		‡

†A. G. Vanderbilt entry.
‡Mrs. E. Denemark-E. D. Shaffer entry.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—ANEROID, $13.10, $6.10, $4.70; SPEED TO SPARE (entry), $5.80, $8.80; POSTAGE DUE (entry), $8.80.

ANEROID, off in a tangle, went to the outside for racing room, was steadied along close up to the stretch, rallied sharply when placed to pressure midway of the stretch and was opening a wide gap at the end while under a drive. SPEED TO SPARE was rushed up on the inside to take command in the opening quarter and continued gamely after saving ground. POSTAGE DUE, always a forward factor, took a brief lead entering the stretch, but tired in the final sixteenth. JAY JAY went evenly on the outside, but could not improve his position. LOG dropped back after pressing the early pace of SPEED TO SPARE. WHOPPER closed well and had no excuses. DARK HOPE moved up menacingly approaching the stretch turn, but faltered.

SIXTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 3-year-olds. Start good from stall gates. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:25. Off at 5:26½. Winner, Brandon Stable's b. f. (3), by Black Toney—Knickers. Trained by T. M. Waller. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 0:23 4-5, 0:48 3-5, 1:13 4-5, 1:41 4-5, 1:46 2-5.

TONIANNA	(LeBlanc)	103	6	4	2½	1ʰ	1½	1ʰ	1ⁿᵒ	$2.10
UNCLE LESTER	(Wagner)	117	3	1	4¹	4²	3²	2²	2²	2.45
SWIFT FLAS	(Peters)	99½	7	2	3¹	2¹	2¹	3²	3²	8.55
SIR REG	(Peters)	110	5	5	5	5	5	5	4½	†1.70
BOMAR	(Morris)	109	4	3	1¹	3½½	4ʰ	4¹	5	31.05
KHAY	(Duffy)	110	2	†						3.85
DUCHESS REIGH	(Kurtsinger)	110	1	‡						10.25

†Lost rider. ‡Left at post.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—TONIANNA, $6.20, $3.30, $2.60; UNCLE LESTER, $3.30, $2.60; SWIFT FLASH, $3.50.

TONIANNA shook off BOMAR to take command after the opening quarter, was steadied along while running with SWIFT FLASH and, under excellent handling, came again in the final sixteenth after being headed by UNCLE LESTER. Latter, probably the best, was bumped at the first turn, worked his way to the leader, came through on the inside entering the stretch, but Le Blanc appeared to outride Wagner. SWIFT FLASH held on well in the final drive. BOMAR stopped. KHAY lost rider when struck by UNCLE LESTER leaving the gate. DUCHESS REIGH refused and was left.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:55. Off at 5:57. Winner, A. H. Utterback's ch. g. (4), by Sir Greystel—Toyshel; and A. C. Compton's dk. br. h. (5), by Crusader—Dance. Trained by A. H. Utterback and H. G. Bedwell. Value to winners, $425, $425; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 0:23 4-5, 0:48 3-5, 1:14, 1:40 2-5, 1:47.

†IRONBOUND	(Westrope)	111	1	4	3ʰ	4ʰ	2½½	2¹	1	$7.20
†BRAVING DANGER	(Shellhamer)	112	10	8	8¹½	2½½	1½½	1¹	1²	4.25
HEADIN HOME	(Harlow)	107½	8	3	1¹	1ⁿᵏ	4½	4¹	3ʰ	5.95
KOTERITO	(LeBlanc)	113	6	6	3ⁿᵏ	8ʰ	7²	5²	4½	4.20
SNOBBY SCAMP	(Gilbert)	112	3	1	6½	3ⁿᵏ	3²	3½	5½½	9.70
DUTCH UNCLE	(Duffy)	109	2	9	7ʰ	7¹	6²	7ʰ	6ʰ	15.75
QUIET PLEASE	(Eccard)	105	4	7	10	10	10	8²	7½	62.85
SWIFTLET	(Peters)	110	5	2	4¹	5ⁿᵏ	5ⁿᵏ	6²	8²	13.55
BLACK MISCHIEF	(Kurtsinger)	107½	7	10	9ⁿ	9²	9¹	9¹	9²	25.70
DISTRACT	(Porter)	110	9	5	2ʰ	8½	8¹	10	10	5.10

†Dead heat.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—IRONBOUND, $7.70, $7.50, $4.90; BRAVING DANGER, $5.60, $5.80, $4.30; HEADIN HOME, $4.30.

BRAVING DANGER, steadied while within striking distance of the leaders during the early running, moved up boldly to take command leaving the backstretch and saved ground thereafter to fight it out willingly. IRONBOUND began his move leaving the backstretch and came gamely under vigorous handling. HEADIN HOME began to falter after setting the pace for a half. KOTERITO came through on the inside entering the stretch, but faltered. SNOBBY SCAMP tired after reaching contention and probably needed the race. DISTRACT stopped to a walk.

Arlington Downs Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
Bulstrode, 105 (Vedder)....7.20 4.20 2.90
Chilnore, 110 (Thornton).....8.20 3.60
Irish Image, 105 (Neal).....4.20
Crabtree, Count Cotton, Jobioso, Joan Macaw, Sad Knight, Vale of Tears also ran. Time, 1:46 3-5.

SECOND—Waggoner course; purse, $700; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.
Blaze d'Or, 91 (Johnson)..7.90 7.50 4.10
*Miss Dallas, 104 (Cornay).....6.40 4.20
Over Rose, 108 (Mora).....7.40
Nopalosa Peace, Rockrm, Our Johnny, Iago, Raffles Lad, Erebus, *Phalloy, Molly Greenock, Surprise Gift also ran.
*Field.

THIRD—Waggoner course; purse, $700; claiming; 3-year-olds.
Grimaldi, 106 (Roberts)....5.40 3.40 3.00
Beaver County, 111 (Adam)....4.50 3.20
Black Sergeant, 108 (Hauer).....5.00
Howard G., Ebony Girl, Fleet Step, Surprise Box, Auranzzeb, Stairs, Pat Bane also ran. Time, 1:20 2-5.

FOURTH—Four furlongs; purse, $700; allowances; 2-year-olds.
Hi-Cliff, 114 (Turner).....4.80 3.10 2.30
Cometa, 117 (Fallon).....3.60 2.70
Red Hay, 110 (Grill).....3.00
Pallo, Capt. James, Quick Getaway, Hands Down also ran. Time, 0:48 3-5.

FIFTH—Six furlongs; purse, $700; allowances; 3-year-olds and upward.
The Fighter, 113 (Rob'son)..2.50 2.20 2.20
Miss Gimbar, 108 (Smith).....2.80 2.20
Moso, 102 (Fallon).....2.50
Windshield, High Omar also ran.

SIXTH—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.
Jean Lee, 112 (Johnson)..14.50 8.00 6.60
Bunny Martin, 105 (Rife).....8.50 4.30
All Devil, 113 (Anderson).....6.30
Lady Charmian, Money Getter, West Wichita, Eurydus, Yule Star also

Washington Horse Show Is Set

Entry Lists To Be Closed On April 27

22 Classes Scheduled for 3-Day May Event at Meadowbrook.

Entries for the Washington Horse Show will close April 27.

This show, formerly the National Capital Horse Show, will be held on the Meadowbrook Show Grounds May 7, 8 and 9.

On the opening day, which is Friday, 21 classes are scheduled. The following day will find 22 classes being shown and 17 are slated for the closing day.

On Friday the judging will commence at 10 a. m. Saturday the classes will be shown starting at 9 a. m. and Sunday the action will start at 1 o'clock. A luncheon recess will be held on the two first days. The time schedule is tentative.

The reorganization of the show, which for years was outstanding in the Capital, is expected to make the three-day exhibition again the leading show of its type hereabouts.

H. Rozier Dulaney, jr., long identified with the National Capital, will continue with the Washington Horse Show in the capacity of president. Maj. Henry Leonard is a vice president of the reorganized show and F. Moran McConihe secretary-treasurer.

The directors of the Washington Horse Show are H. Rozier Dulaney, jr., John O. Gheen, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Melvin C. Hazen, Maj. Henry Leonard, Mrs. William W. Mackall, jr., F. Moran McConihe, Raymond H. Norton and Maj. Frank L. Whittaker. Maj. Whittaker almost single-handed has made the Inter-American Horse Show an outstanding national outdoor attraction.

The executive committee is staffed by Maj. Leonard, chairman; H. Rozier Dulaney, jr., Maj. Whittaker, McConihe and Norton. Arthur Naul will serve as manager of the show.

The classes:

May 7.

Three-year-olds, shown in hand. Three and 4 year olds, shown under saddle. Novice saddle horses. Five and 6 year olds, shown under saddle. Local saddle horses. Novice hunters. Fine harness horses. Handicap jump.

Luncheon Recess.

Working hunters, amateurs. Road hacks. 3-gaited horses. Touch and out. Officers chargers. Ladies' hunters. Open, 5-gaited saddle horsesScurry. Troopers' mounts. Qualified or green hunters. Hunter packs. Pairs of hunters.

May 8.

Junior horsemanship. Jumping ponies. Junior jumpers. Green hunters, 4-year-olds and under. Saddle ponies. Green hunters, lightweights. Junior saddle horses. Open, working hunters. Juniors' jumper pairs.

Luncheon Recess.

Modified Olympia. Saddle horses, amateurs to ride. Ladies' hunters. A. S. P. C. A. Good Hands event. Combination, 3-gaited saddle horses. The Sky Scraper. Saddle horses, under 15.2. A. S. P. C. A. horsemanship event. Thoroughbred hunters. Pony Corinthian. Green hunters, middle and heavyweight. Team jumping for schools.

May 9.

Handy hunters. Saddle horses over 15.2. Local hunters. Ladies' saddle horses. Working hunter sweepstake. Model hunters 8500 Open jumper stake. Championship, 3-gaited saddle horse sweepstake. Triple bar. Lightweight hunter championship. Middle and heavyweight hunter championship. Grand champion hunter. Open jumper championship. Hunt teams. Costume bareback.

Arcelli Douses the Right That Flailed

Post Staff Photo.

Werther Arcelli, left, blocks a wild right thrown by Phil Furr in the feature bout at Turner's Arena last night. It was such blocking that helped gain a split decision for Arcelli, who was on the wrong end of 7-to-5 odds.

Hoya-Loyola Baseball Tilt On Local Card

George Washington Nine Meets Delaware; Terp Trackmen vs. W. & L.

Collegiate sports activities resume tomorrow with a couple of baseball games and a track meet available for local fans.

George Washington's luckless Colonials meet Delaware at 2:30 o'clock on the East Ellipse, and a half hour later Georgetown's potent stick artists start swinging against Loyola, of Baltimore, on the Hilltop diamond. The track will be supplied by Maryland and Washington and Lee at College Park, with the first event scheduled for 4 o'clock.

Vince de Angelis probably will do the pitching for George Washington and with some decent support should stop the visiting delegation. The slim and swarthy Bronx boy has been the victim of terrible fielding all season and his record has suffered, consequently.

Georgetown's burly southpaw, Nick Nicketakis, probably will be given another opportunity against Loyola, after a miserable start under impossible playing conditions against Harvard last week. Nick's ailing arm is reported only slightly improved over last season, and Coach Joe Judge is anxious to see the big boy work under good weather conditions.

Even though it upset V. P. I.'s representatives Saturday, Maryland will be the underdog against Washington and Lee, reputedly one of the best cinderpath teams the Generals have had in several years. Frank Cronin, normally a quarter-miler who is being entered in sprints to increase his speed, again will run in the century and 220, while the rest of the team will be virtually the same as of last Saturday.

Trophies Awarded Va. Girl Bowling Stars

Twenty-five girl bowlers of the Virginia Public Service Co. were honored with a luncheon today. Leona Chisolm, president of the bowling league, presided.

A silver figure of a feminine bowler mounted on a silver base was presented to Mary Travers for the highest total score of the season.

A solid gold pin was given each member of the winning team, as follows: Roberta Runaldue, captain; Mary McLane, Christine Hellen, Dorothy McGuire, Sue Brault.

Falls Church Meets.

An important meeting of the Falls Church Athletic Club will be held Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the basement of the Northern Methodist Church, which all players are requested to attend. Final plans for the approaching season will be discussed at this time.

Exhibition Results

At Columbus, S. C.:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn (N.) . 100 000 000—1	3	3	
Boston (N.) . . . 012 220 10x—8	9	1	

Jeffcoat Peterson and Phelps, Gautreaux; Lanning and Mueller.

At Winston-Salem, N. C.:

	R.	H.	E.
Cin'nati (N.L.) . 100 000 000—1	10	2	
Boston (A.L.) . . 000 000 002—2	8	0	

Derringer and Lombardi; W. Ferrell and R. Ferrell, Desautels.

At Lakeland, Fla.:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo (I.) . . . . 000 000 001—1	6	1	
Detroit (A.) . . . 400 300 010—8	14	2	

Sewell, Harris and Phillips; Auker and Cochrane.

At Chattonooga, Tenn.

	R.	H.	E.
New York (A) 010 000 010—2	8	2	
Chattn'ga (S) 000 100 000—1	4	1	

Pearson, Makosky and Dickey; Haynes, Chase and Early.

At Decatur, Ala.

	R.	H.	E.
New York (N) 330 110 000—8	13	1	
Cleveland (A) 020 000 000—2	5	3	

Hubbel, Coffman and Mancuso; Andrems, Brown and Sullivan.

At Atlanta, Ga.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington (A) 001 001 003—5	10	3	
Atlanta (S) . . . . 200 000 001—3	8	3	

Deshong, Cohen and Millies; Beckman, West and Galvin.

At Birmingham, Ala.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis (N) . . 000 030 111—6	11	1	
Birm'gham (SA) 001 010 000—2	9	3	

P. Dean, Harrell and Owen, Ogrodowski; Johnes, Braun and Sueme, McDougal.

At Fort Worth, Tex.:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis (A) 011 001 400 1—8	7	2	
Chicago (N) 000 121 012 0—7	14	2	

Knott, Koupal, Van Atta and Hemsley Bryant, Epperly, Higbe, Shoun and O'Dea.

At Oklahoma City—

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh (N.) 200 250 000—9	13	0	
Chicago (A.) . . 000 011 103—6	14	1	

Blanton and Todd, Padden; Lyons, Rigney and Sewell. Rensa.

At Norristown, Pa.:

	R.	H.	E.
Phila. (N) . . . . 040 800 030—15	14	2	
Villanova . . . 000 000 020— 2	7	3	

Passeau and Wilson; McLaughlin, Escott and Garbark.

Georgetown Frosh Beat Central, 5 to 4

A ninth inning rally by the Georgetown Freshmen slapped a 5-4 defeat on Central High yesterday on the Hilltop Field in its opening game of the season. Although held to four hits by Powell and Smith of the Freshmen, Central's debut was fairly impressive in view of the collegiate opposition.

A young rookie named Dizzy Dezerne fanned nine men, pitching for Central, but weakened in the last frame. Centerfielder Schmidt, of the Freshmen, slammed out a double with one out and Third Baseman Moran singled him across with the winning run.

Montgomery Blair Nine Schedules 18 Contests

Montgomery Blair High School, seeking to regain its Montgomery County baseball championship, has listed a schedule of 18 games, including seven county contests. The team opens against Damascus, Thursday, at Montgomery Blair.

The probable line-up will have Arentson, King and Von Friedly in the outfield, Robertson catching, Sill, first base; Wilmeth, second; Donnelly, short; J. Orrison, third.

Fete Tonight Pays Tribute To A.A.U. Head

Farley, Japanese Envoy to Be Among 500 Guests at Mahoney Event.

The stage has been set for one of the biggest and best banquets of the year at the Mayflower Hotel when the testimonial dinner to President Jeremiah P. Mahoney, of the American Athleitc Union starts at 7:30 tonight.

Postmaster General Jim Farley will introduce Mahoney to the assemblage, which is expected to number at least 500.

Ambassador Hiroshi Saito, of Japan, one of the guests of honor, will talk of the forthcoming 1940 Olympics which will be held in Tokyo.

Among other dignitaries will be Senators Royal S. Copeland and Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Mary Norton and the three District Commissioners.

Mahoney will arrive in Washington this morning.

At 2:30 this afternoon he will lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington. This ceremony, in honor of athletes who gave their lives in the war, will be attended by color bearers representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, District National Guard, Fifth Marine Reserves and Jewish War Veterans.

Every club or organization affiliated with the A. A. U. in this District will be represented at the dinner.

Pressure of state affairs will keep President Roosevelt from the dinner, but the Chief Executive has sent a letter to be read to those attending the banquet.

Mahoney's speech will be broadcast from coast to coast over a Mutual Broadcasting hook-up starting at 10 p. m.

For the accommodation of those who have not yet obtained their tickets, reservation will be held at the Mayflower until late today.

Mounts Face W.-L. Crombie Leads D.C.

The opening game of the season for Mount Rainier High School gets underway today at 3:30 when they meet the Washington and Lee nine of Ballston, Va., on the latter's field.

The Mounts have been practicing for two weeks under the direction of their new coach, Francis Furgang. He is replacing Perry O. Wilkinson, who has tutored Mount Rainier baseball teams for the past seven years.

Furgang intimated the following will see action today: Harold Brown, first.; Frank Landolt, second; Lawrence Louk, third; Harry Wynn, short; George Taylor, catiher; Billy Schulze, rightfield; Alfred Chroniger, centerfield; James Miller, leftfievld, and Willard Babcock, utility. The pitchers will be Edgar Shinn, George Green and Keneth Taylor.

Maryland State Golf Body to Outlaw Stymie

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—The Maryland State Golf Association is ready to put the skids under the much debated stymie rule, it was learned today.

When the association members meet later this month to take a definite stand on the troublous stickler, they will vote unanimously to recommend its removal, replies to the questionnaire sent out indicate.

Georgetown Prep Routs Devitt, 13-9

Georgetown Prep outslugged Devitt Prep yesterday to win its second straight game of the baseball season, 13 to 9, at Garrett Park. While Walter Kelly was holding the city team to five hits, the Little Hoyas were pounding Lee Fones and Bill Masters for 10 safeties, a good share of them in the fourth frame when six runs crowded over the plate to win the game.

Annapolis Wants Games.

Any semipro club desiring an out-of-town game can get in touch with the Eastport Baseball Club of Annapolis. Write W. L. Fowler, 20 Chesapeake avenue, Annapolis, Md.

Tris Speaker Is Recovering, Say Doctors

Diamond Great Is Pulling Through Despite Skull Break, 100 Stitches.

Cleveland, April 12.—Death called two strikes on Tris Speaker today, but it looked as if the toughest pitcher of them all was going to be knocked out of the box.

The man who batted .344 in 21 years of major league competition—a baseball "immortal" along with Christy Mathewson and Ty Cobb—was in Cleveland's Lakeside Hospital with a fractured skull. He fell 16 feet to a stone walk Sunday while he was putting up a flower box at his home.

Surgeons took 100 stitches in a wound that extended from his left eye to his neck, and then stood back to marvel at his stamina. The 49-year-old "Spoke," one the baseball's greatest outfielders, called on his rugged constitution to pull him through.

"We think he'll live," a surgeon said, at the same time denying all visitors to Speaker's room.

Boys Club Boxing Starts at Merrick

Some of the most ambitious fist-slinging ever seen in the District is expected tonight at the Merrick Boys Club where 20 amateur ring-skirmishing of the third annual Silmen square off in the preliminary ver Gloves tournament. The agair is sponsored by the boys' clubs of the city.

Ten bouts, involving contestants weighing as little as 60 pounds 'paper-weights) and as much as 130 pounds, are sheduled tonight. Preliminaries will be continued through Thursday with championship fights schedued Friday night at the Northeast Boys Club.

Falls Church Starts.

Tht Falls Church A. C. will practice Saturday and Sunday in the rear of the Madison School. All candidates are requested to report.

Arcelli Gets Split Verdict Over Furr

Continued from Page 19.

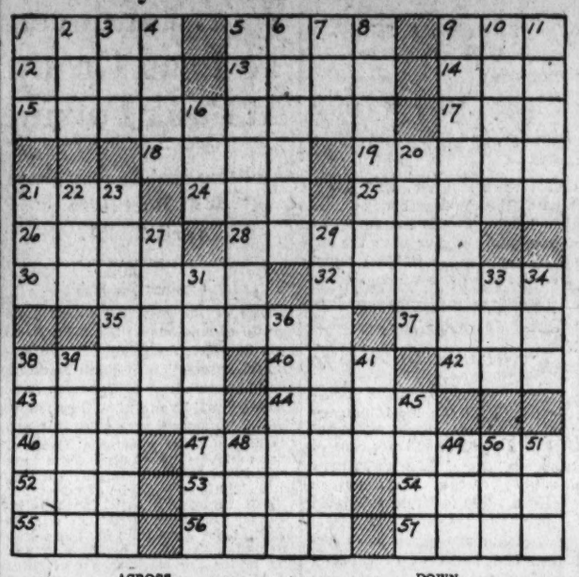
Groves, of Baltimore, in a four-round preliminary.

In other scheduled fours, Killer Lamar, local colored heavyweight, scored a first-round knockout over Johnny Dropharter, and Mike O'Leary won a close decision from Ole Anderson. Mike and Ole became so intent on their slugging that they continued to battle after the final bell and even attempted to settle matters in the aisles after leaving the ring.

Time Out! . . . By Chet Smith

Now, what's our baby going to do for a bottle, Smarty?

Daily Cross-Word Puzzle



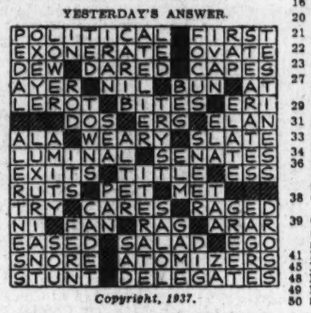
ACROSS.

1 Object of intense devotion
5 Burn
9 Policeman: slang
12 Female horse
13 Walking stick
14 Anglo-Saxon money of account
15 Inflated or overfull
17 Cover
18 Sea bird
19 Large oil can
21 High mountain
24 Any monkey
25 Useful
26 Principal garment of Hindu women
28 Smoothed
30 Magician's word
32 Bar of contrasting color
35 Coats with an alloy of tin and lead
37 Winter precipitation in cold climates
38 Extended musical work
40 Pinch
42 Dutch city
43 Retinue of wives
44 At or from a distance
51 Place
46 First name of a character in the "Arabian Nights"
47 Cliffs on the west bank of the Hudson
52 Sleep, as flax
53 County in Ohio
54 Greater amount
55 Devoured
56 Anarchists
57 Saucy

DOWN.

1 Young demon
2 East Indian split pulse
3 Native metal-bearing compound
4 Northern European
5 Small poisonous animal
6 One engaged in gainful occupation
7 Tropical bird
8 Tell over
9 Any of a class of pungent, oily, poisonous liquids
10 Bay window
11 Spanish priest
16 Babylonian deity
20 Roman roads
21 Serpent
22 Kind of ribbon
23 Past tense
27 Department in France
29 Turns to bone
31 Hiker
33 Seed container
34 Sheep
36 Plant growning on the sea bottom
38 Composer of "K-K-K-Katie"
39 Chaffy inner scale of a grass flower
41 Dance step
45 Inclined walk
48 Exist
49 Female deer
50 Sin

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER.



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Text of Minority's Opinions In Three Important Divisions

Continued from Page 7.

with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work," discontent may follow, and this in turn may lead to a strike, and as the outcome of the strike there may be a block in the stream of interstate commerce. Therefore Congress may inhibit the discharge! Whatever effect any cause of discontent may ultimately have upon commerce is far too indirect to justify Congressional regulation. Almost anything—marriage, birth, death—may in some fashion affect commerce.

VIII.

That Congress has power by appropriate means, not prohibited by the Constitution, to prevent direct and material interference with the conduct of interstate commerce is settled doctrine. But the interference struck at must be direct and material, not some mere possibility contingent on wholly uncertain events; and there must be no impairment of rights guaranteed. A state by taxation on property may indirectly but seriously affect the cost of transportation; it may not lay a direct tax upon the receipts from interstate transportation. The first is an indirect effect, the other direct.

Records Are Stressed.

This power to protect interstate commerce was invoked in Standard Oil Co. v. United States 221 U. S. 1, and United States v. American Tobacco Co., 221 U. S. 106, In each of those cases a combination sought to monopolize and restrain interstate commerce through purchase and consequent control of many large competing concerns engaged both in manufacture and interstate commerce. The combination was sufficiently powerful and action by it so persistent that success became a dangerous probability. Here there is not such situation, and the cases are inapplicable in the circumstances. There is no conspiracy to interfere with commerce unless it can be said to exist among employes who became members of the union. There is a single plant operated by its own management whose only offense, as alleged, was the discharge of a few employes in the production department because they belonged to a union, coming within the broad definition of "labor organization" prescribed by Section 2 (5) of the Act. That definition includes any organization in which employes participate and which exists for the purpose in whole or in part of dealing with employers concerning grievances, wages, &c.

Section 13 of the Labor Act provides—"Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike." And yet it is ruled that to discharge an employe in a factory because he is a member of a labor organization (any kind) may create discontent which may lead to a strike and this may cause a block in the "stream of commerce;" consequently the discharge may be inhibited. Thus the Act exempts from its ambit the very evil which counsel insists may result from discontent caused by a discharge of an association member, but permits coercion of a non-member to join one.

The things inhibited by the Labor Act relate to the management of a manufacturing plant—something distinct from commerce and subject to the authority of the State. And this may not be abridged because of some vague possibility of distant interference with commerce.

Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., et al. v. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, et al., 281 U. S. 548, is not controlling. There the Court, while considering an act definitely limited to common carriers engaged in interstate transportation over whose affairs Congress admittedly has wide power, declared: "The petitioners invoke the principle declared in Adair v. United States, 208 U. S. 161, and Coppage v. Kansas, 236 U. S. 1, but these decisions are inapplicable. The Railway Labor Act of 1926 does not interfere with the normal exercise of the right of the carrier to select its employes or to discharge them. The statute is not aimed at this right of the employers but at the interference with the right of employes to have representatives of their own choosing. As the carriers subject to the Act have no constitutional right to interfere with the freedom of the employes in making their selections, they cannot complain of the statute on constitutional grounds."

Powers Transcended.

Adair's case, supra, presented the question—"May Congress make it a criminal offense against the United States—as by the tenth section of the act of 1898 it does—for an agent or officer of an interstate carrier, having full authority in the premises from the carrier, to discharge an employe from service simply because of his membership in a labor organization?" The answer was no. "While, as already suggested, the right of liberty and property guaranteed by the Constitution against deprivation without due process of law, is subject to such reasonable restraints as the common good or the general welfare may require, it is not within the functions of government—at least in the absence of contract between the parties—to compel any persons in the course of his business and against his will to accept or retain the personal services of another, or to compel any person, against his will, to perform personal services for another. The right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchaser of labor to prescribe the conditions upon which he will accept such labor from the person offering to sell it. So the right of the employe to quit the service of the employer, for whatever reason, is the same as the right of the employer, for whatever reason, to dispense with the services of such employe. It was the legal right of the defendant Adair—however unwise such a course might have been—to quit the service in which he was engaged, because the defendant employed some persons who were not members of a labor organization. In all such particulars the employer and employe have equality of right, and any legislation that disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty of contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

"The provision of the statute under which the defendant was convicted must be held to be repugnant to the Fifth Amendment and as not embraced by nor within the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, but under the guise of regulating interstate commerce and as applied to this case it arbitrarily sanctions an illegal invasion of the personal liberty as well as the right of property of the defendant Adair."

Coppage v. Kansas, following the Adair case, held that a state statute, declaring it a misdemeanor to require an employe to agree not to become a member of a labor organization during the time of his employment, was repugnant to the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The right to contract is fundamental and includes the privilege of selecting those with whom one is willing to assume contractual relations. This right is unduly abridged by the Act now upheld. A private owner is deprived of power to manage his own property by freely selecting those to whom his manufacturing operations are to be entrusted. We think this cannot lawfully be done in circumstances like those here disclosed.

It seems clear to us that Congress has transcended the powers granted.

Sweeney on Card.

Cumberland, Md., April 12.—Arrangements have been made by Promoter "Vic" Ricker to have Leo Sweeney, of Pittsburgh, National A. A. U. 147-pound champion and one of the leading amateur mittmen of the country, to make his professional debut on the Billy Miller-Lloyd Pine card at the State Armory here April 19.

On the Air Today

With three weeks more to go, the Canovas are winding up their contract with "Rippling Rhythm Revue" working for practically nothing. A curious situation developed as a result of their leaving New York to go to Hollywood for a spot in a motion picture, accrding to Radio Daily.

The hillbilly trio joined the show last season when Paul Whiteman's orchestra was the featured attraction. Their contract called for $750 weekly, graduated upward as various options were taken up, the top amount being $1,600 weekly—what they now receive.

When they got the motion picture offer it was necessary to go to the West Coast, and that in turn made necessary a pick-up of their act from the Hollywood studios of NBC. The radio audience has become accustomed to instantaneous changeovers from one city to another, but these cost plenty of money between New York and California.

No extra charge is made for telephone line reversals under ordinary conditions—but there is a 15-second pause while the reversal is being made. On the first broadcast of the Canovas from the Coast, the production gentlemen grew gray hairs while this 15-second delay took place between Frank Parker's last words and the first words of Ken Carpenter in Los Angeles. They contended that 15 seconds sounded like a lifetime in the middle of the fast-paced program.

The result is that the Canovas are paying for line reversals each program. And the cost each program is exactly $1,490. In addition the hillbilly act has to pay $100 extra each week for a production man who has to go from New York to Los Angeles each week. The result is they spend virtually all of their income from the air show as a penalty for making the picture.

The story goes further that the money they get from the picture makes the loss on the radio contract look very inconsequential indeed.

Features today:

Final All-request Program—Cincinnati Symphony Children's Concert, WJSV, at 3:30. Featuring a 13-year-old Cincinnati pianist and recent works of Hugo Grimm.

"Izzums Tired, Baby?"—"Husbands and Wives" demonstrates how one husband broke his wife of the baby talk habit, WMAL, at 8.

Banjo Eyes—Eddie Cantor guests with Ben Bernie, WMAL, at 9. (Eddie Oliver is now directing the former Bernie band and will provide the musical background.)

Circus Night—Fred Astaire presents the Butterworth-Astaire-Green Seven-Revolving-Disappearing-Rings, Floating Power Knee Action Combined Circus and Menagerie—the Greatest Show on Earth, WRC, at 9:30.

Representative Boylan—From Virginia Society meeting, Willard Hotel, WMAL, at 9:30. Commemorating Jefferson's birthday anniversary.

Edward Everett Horton—Guests in Jack Oakie's "College," WJSV, at 9:30.

"Munitions Control"—Discussed by Representative O'Brien, WOL, at 9:45.

James A. Farley—In Jefferson address, from Philadelphia, WMAL, at 10:30.

* * * *

Here and there: Arthur Godfrey is Noon Dialing again, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 11, WJSV.: Where does this guy get the time to do all his work? . . . Alfred Wallenstein has been engaged as permanent conductor of these concerts heard Monday nights at WRC, at 8:30, featuring Margaret Speaks and Richard Crooks . . . Anne Seymour, one of the best of radio's actors, has been assigned the title role in the new "Mary Marlin" series . . . Donald Dickson, "find" of the "Saturday Night Party," has been signed by the Metropolitan Opera Association for the spring opera season. It's some kind of a record. Dickson only began his professional radio career three months ago. He makes his Met debut May 3 as Valentine in "Faust."

J. H. H.

The Post Radio Time-Table

Tuesday, April 13. Washington. Eastern Standard Time.

	WRC 316M—950KC	WMAL 476M—630KC	WOL 229M—1,310KC	WJSV 206M—1,460KC	
6:30	Gordon			S-s-s-h!	6:30
6:45	Hittenmark			"	6:45
7:00	" "	Today's Prelude	Art Brown	Sun Dial	7:00
7:15	" "	" "	" "	" "	7:15
7:30	" "	" "	News	" "	7:30
7:45	" "	Wake Up Club	Art Brown	" "	7:45
8:00	News	Morning Devotions	" "	" "	8:00
8:15	Gordon	Leibert Ensemble	" "	" "	8:15
8:30	Hittenmark	Cheerio	" "	" "	8:30
8:45	" "	"	" "	" "	8:45
9:00	" "	News	" "	" "	9:00
9:15	" "	Chicago Breakfast Club	Kay and Buddy	Jean Abbey	9:15
9:30	Myriad Voices	" "	Music	R. Maxwell	9:30
9:45	" "	" "	News; Music	Betty Hudson	9:45
10:00	Mrs. Wiggs	Capt. Jim Healy	Police Flashes	Betty and Bob	10:00
10:15	Other Wife	Ma Perkins	Music	Mod. Cinderella	10:15
10:30	Just Plain Bill	Mountain Man	Marriage Clinic	Church Hymns	10:30
10:45	Today's Ch'dren	Bet. Bus. Bur.	Music	John K. Watkins	10:45
11:00	David Harum	The O'Neills	Music	Milky Way	11:00
11:15	Backstage Wife	Personal Column	Freudberg's Orch.	All-Star Variety	11:15
11:30	Mystery Chef	Vic and Sade	Music	The Big Sister	11:30
11:45	Wife Saver	Edward MacHugh	"	Home Exchange	11:45

AFTERNOON PROGRAMS.

12:00	News, Music	Honeyboy, Sas'fras	Willard Anison	The Gumps	12:00
12:15	Mary Marlin	News	News; Music	News Parade	12:15
12:30	Hello Peggy	National Farm	Music	Helen Trent	12:30
12:45	Lando's E'mble	and Home	Church of the Air	Our Gal Sunday	12:45
1:00	Sylvia Clark	" "	Stabile's Orch.	Jack and Boys	1:00
1:15	D. Harding's Wife	" "	"	Robert Horton	1:15
1:30	Words and Music	Love and Learn	Music	Rhythms	1:30
1:45		Rochester	"	Real Life Stories	1:45
2:00	Dr. Maddy's	Civic Orch	Tony Wakeman	WPA Choir	2:00
2:15	Band Lessons	" "	Arthur Wright	American	2:15
2:30	Mary Mason	Music Guild	Tony Wakeman	School of Air	2:30
2:45	" "	" "	" "	Myrt and Marge	2:45
3:00	P. Young's Family	U. S. Marine Band	" "	Bill Wright	3:00
3:15	Ma Perkins	" " "	Roy's S. Band	" "	3:15
3:30	Vic and Sade	" " "	Tony Wakeman	Cincinnati	3:30
3:45	The O'Neills	Have You Heard?	McGrew's Orch	Symphony	3:45
4:00	Women's Clubs	Your Health	Tony Wakeman	" "	4:00
4:15	Kind to Animals	" "	" "	" "	4:15
4:30	Follow the Moon	Dog Heroes	Variety	Sing & Swing	4:30
4:45	Guiding Light	News	Tony Wakeman	" "	4:45
5:00	Revelers In'view	Mary Marlin	Music	Rhythms	5:00
5:15	Sundown Revue	Tea Time	Johnson Family	Science Serv.	5:15
5:30	Jack Armstrong	Singing Lady	George G. Battle	Robert Horton	5:30
5:45	Orphan Annie	Safety Program	Music	Terry and Ted	5:45

EVENING PROGRAMS.

6:00	Dinner Dance	Science in News	Tony Wakeman	Patti Chapin	6:00
6:15	" "	Dinner Club	En Dinant	Arch McDonald	6:15
6:30	" "	"	News; Music	V. del Garza	6:30
6:45	" "	Lowell Thomas	Light's Orch.	Kitty Kelly	6:45
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Easy Aces	Music	Poetic Melo'ies	7:00
7:15	Vocal Varieties	Jesters	Zarin's Orch	Howard, Duey	7:15
7:30	Stump-Us Boys	Radio Joe	" "	Alex. Woollcott	7:30
7:45	Question Mark	" "	Lanin's Orch.	Boake Carter	7:45
8:00	Russ Morgan's	Husbands and	Five Star Final	Hammerstein	8:00
8:15	Orchestra	Wives	Christian Witness	Music Hall	8:15
8:30	Lady Esther	It Can Be	Music	Al Jolson	8:30
8:45	Serenade	Done	"	" "	8:45
9:00	Sidewalk	Ben Bernie	Warning Signals	Watch the	9:00
9:15	Interviews	" "	" "	Fun Go By	9:15
9:30	Fred Astaire	Rep. Boylan	WOL Concert	Jack Oakie's	9:30
9:45	" "	Treasure Chest	Congress Today	College	9:45
10:00	" "	POSTILION	Song Time	" " "	10:00
10:15	" "	Waltz Nocturne	" "	" " "	10:15
10:30	Jimmy Fidler	Jas. A. Farley,	Northern Dra-	Americana	10:30
10:45	Vic and Sade	Jefferson Day	matic Co.	"	10:45
11:00	News; Sports	News; Music	News; music	Moon Dial	11:00
11:15	News	Slumber Hour	String Ensemble	" "	11:15
11:30	Frimi's Orch.	" "	A. A. U. Boxing	News	11:30
11:45	" "	" "	Championships	Weeks' Orch.	11:45
12:00	Phil Ohman's	Night Watchman	Carl Hoff's	Eddie Elkins'	12:00
12:15	Orchestra	" "	Orchestra	Orchestra	12:15
12:30	F. Dailey's	" "	Hamilton's Orch.	Hayton's Orch.	12:30
12:45	Orchestra	(Until 2:00 a. m.)	" "	Witching Hour	12:45
1:00	Sign-off		(To 1:30 a. m.)	Sign Off	1:00

Army and Navy Transfers

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Sidney G. Brown, Inf., Fort Benning, Ga., to Washington, D. C.

MAJORS

Oliver I. Holman, Cal., Phoenix, Ariz., to Fort Clark, Tex.

John P. Scott, Cal., Philippine Department to Phoenix, Ariz.

Joel F. Watson, Judge Advocate General's Department, from San Francisco, Calif., to Washington, D. C.

CAPTAINS

Frank J. Hierholzer, F. A., from Fort Knox, Ky., to Fort Sill, Okla.

Francis X. Purcell, jr., Corps of Engineers, from San Francisco, Calif., to Philippine Department.

Navy Orders.

CAPTAIN.

Arthur K. Atkins, detached as officer in charge, Central Drafting Office, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about July 1, to duty as naval inspetcor of machinery and inspector of navigational material, New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.

COMMANDERS.

Mervyn S. Bennion, detached U. S. S. Arizona about June 10, to command U. S. S. Nitro.

Marc A. Mitscher, detached Bureau Aeronautics, Navy Department, in May, to command U. S. S. Wright.

John T. Borden (M. C.), detached Naval Academy about May 9, to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Frederick R. Hook (M. C.), orders March 15 revoked, continue duty Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Charles D. Leffler, jr., detached command U. S. S. Argonaut about July 8, to Asiatic Station.

Donald W. Loomis, detached command U. S. Twiggs on March 30, to command U. S. S. Monaghan.

William J. Strother, jr., detached U. S. S. Quincy about March 25, to U. S. S. Houston as gunnery officer.

Philip W. Warren, dteached U. S. S. Pensacola, continue treatment Naval Hospotal, San Diego, Calif.

LIEUTENANTS.

John W. C. Brand, detached U. S. S. Ranger about June 1, to V. S. 1B (U. S. S. Ranger).

John O. Lambrecht, detached VS 3B (U. S. S. Lexington) about June 1; to VO 4B (U. S. S. Colorado).

S. Lexington), about June 1, to V. O. 4B (U. S. S. Colorado).

Nullet P. Schneider, detached 12th Naval District, in March, to U. S. Bridge.

Eugene P. Sherman, detached U. S. S. Hale in April, to U. S. S. Rigel.

Joshua C. Shively, orders March 16 revoked, continue duty U. S. S. Minneapolis.

Robert C. Sutliff, detached V. F. 5B (U. S. S. Ranger) in July, to staff commander, Carrier Division 2, as communication officer.

Frank P. Gilmore (M. C.), detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., about May 8, to Fleet Air Base, Pearl Harbor.

Clifford D. Hamrick (M. C.), detached Navs lAir Station, Pensacola, Fla., in May, to Destroyer Division 3.

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE).

Frank E. Frates, jr. (D. C.), detached Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., in April, to U. S. S. Chester.

Eugene T. Sands, detached U. S. Cuttlefish in July, to Naval Operations, Navy Department.

ENSIGN.

William T. Kinsella, detached U. S. S. Narwhal on March 8, to continue treatment Naval Hospital, San Diego, on discharge treatment, to duty U. S. S. Dolphin.

Wheat Slumps With Drop in Alien Demand

Prices Decline 3 Cents a Bushel, Closing at the Bottom.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, April 12.—Grain values took a decided tumble today, with wheat dropping 3 cents a bushel maximum, and ending at the bottommost level reached.

A notable let-up in transatlantic demand for wheat, together with an official report of improved crop prospects in this country since April 1, the basic date of the latest Government forecast, was largely responsible. New crop months, July and September, bore the brunt of the selling of wheat.

At the close, wheat was 2 cents to 3 cents under Saturday's finish, May, 1.37½ to 1.37¾; July 1.23¾ to 1.23⅞; September, 1.19¾ to 1.19⅞. Corn, 1⅝ to 4 cents down; May, 1.29¼ to 1.29⅜; July, 1.20½ to 1.20⅝; September, 1.10½; oats, ⅜ to ⅞ off; May, 49⅞ to 50, and rye showing 1⅛ to 2 cents drop. The outcome in provisions was 20 to 32 cents decline.

Futures Price Range.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.38¾	1.39⅜	1.37⅜	1.37½
July	1.25⅜	1.25¾	1.23¾	1.23¾
September	1.21¾	1.22	1.19⅝	1.19¾
Corn—				
May, new	1.30¾	1.31	1.29	1.29¼
May, old	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
July, new	1.21½	1.22¼	1.20¼	1.20½
July, old	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½
September	1.11	1.11⅜	1.10	1.10½
Oats—				
May	49⅞	50⅜	49¼	49⅞
July	46⅞	47⅛	46⅛	46⅜
September	42⅛	43⅜	42½	42⅝
Soybeans—				
May	1.73¾	1.74¼	1.73⅝	1.74¼
July	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
Rye—				
May	1.17	1.17⅜	1.16	1.16⅜
July	1.08¼	1.08¾	1.07	1.07½
September	98¼	98¼	96½	96½
Barley—				
May	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Lard—				
May	12.05	12.10	11.80	11.87
July	12.35	12.40	12.10	12.12
September	12.60	12.67	12.40	12.42
October	12.67	12.72	12.45	12.50

Cash Grain Prices.

WHEAT—No. 1 dark hard, 1.43½; No. 2 dark hard, 1.43½; No. 1 hard, 1.44; No. 2 hard, 1.43½.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 1.39¾@1.40½; No. 3 yellow, 1.36¾@1.39½; No. 4 yellow, 1.36@1.37; No. 5 yellow, 1.35; No. 2 white, 1.40; No. 3 white, 1.37¾@1.38½; No. 4 white, 1.38½; No. 5 white, 1.33½.

OATS—No. 1 white, 55½; No. 2 white, 55@55½; No. 3 white, 54¼@54½.

BARLEY—Feed, 75@85; malting, 1.00@1.27.

TIMOTHY SEED—4.75@5.25 cwt.

CLOVER SEED—28.00@34.00 cwt.

Local Stocks

Sales.

Real Est. Mtge. & Gr. pfd.—100 at 5¼, 100 at 5¼, 100 at 5¼, 100 at 5¼, 100 at 5¼, 100 at 5¼, 100 at 5¼, 100 at 5¼, 100 at 5¼.

After Call.

Cap. Traction 5s—$500 at 93.

Bonds. Public Utility.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer Tel & Tel 4½s	106	.....
Anacostia & Pot 5s	76	77¾
Ana & Pot guar 5s	108	.....
C & P Tel of Va 5s	103	.....
Cap Traction R R 5s	92¾	93½
City & Suburban 5s	85	88
Georgetown Gas 1st 5s	113	121
Pot Elec Pow 3½s	99¾	.....
Wash Gas 5s 1958	105½	.....
Washington Gas 5s 1960	117	118½
Wash Rwy & Elec 4s	105	106½
Miscellaneous.		
Col Country Club 5½s	105	.....
W M Cold Storage 5s	100	.....
Stocks. Public Utility.		
Amer Tel & Tel (6)	*168	.....
Capital Transit Co	14	14¾
N & W Steamboat (6)	110	.....
Pot Elec Pow 6% pfd (6)	112½	.....
Pot Elec P 5½% pfd (5.50)	112	115
Wash Gas Lt Co (3.60)	80	83½
Wash Ry & El com (36)	725	.....
Wash Ry & El pfd (5)	108	.....
National Bank.		
Capital (4)	137	.....
Liberty (4)	150	160
Lincoln (6.25f)	200	.....
Riggs (8e)	*328	350
Riggs pfd (5)	101	.....
Washington (6)	130	.....
Trust Company.		
Amer Sec & Tr Co (8e)	295	305
National Sav & Tr	160	180
Prince Georges Bk&Tr (.50)	18	21
Wash Loan & Tr (8e)	292	300
Savings Bank.		
Bank of Bethesda (75h)	34	.....
Com & Savings (10)	210	.....
Fire Insurance.		
American (6)	100	.....
Corcoran (5)	125	.....
Firemen's (1.60)	29	.....
National Union (.60)	16	.....
Title Insurance.		
Columbia (.30)	15	16¾
Real Estate (6)	150	.....
Miscellaneous.		
Carpel Corp (2.00)	*22	26
Lanston Monotype (†4)	95	105
Mergenthaler Lino (2.00)	46¼	48
Peoples Drug S com (†1.00)	54	56½
Peoples Drug S pfd (6.50)	112	.....
Real Est M&G pfd (‡.70)	5¼	5⅞
Security Storage (5)	120	125
Ter Ref & Wh Corp	60	.....
Wdwd & Loth com (†1.50)	60	68
Wdwd & Lothrop pfd (7)	112	125

*Ex dividend.
†Plus extras.
‡25 cents paid June 30, 1936; 45 cents paid December 22, 1936.
(e) 2 per cent extra.
(f) 1½ per cent.
(h) 75 cents extra.

Cotton Rallies After Decline

New York, April 12 (AP).—Losses of about $1 a bale in cotton today were practically recovered in the late trading when covering revealed a scarcity of contracts. July, which had sold off from 13.87 to 13.57, closed at 13.78. Final prices were 1 to 4 points net lower.

Futures Price Range.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	13.98	13.67	13.99
July	13.87	13.57	13.78
October	13.43	13.16	13.34
December	13.33	13.07	13.27
January	13.34	13.10	13.28
March	13.37	13.18	13.33

Spot—Quiet; middling, 14.49.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was easier today under liquidation aided by weakness of allied markets. Sales were 203 contracts. Bleachable spot nominal; May closed 10.74, July 10.81, September 10.83, October 10.67.

I. B. A. Board to Meet At Hot Springs, Va.

The board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America will hold its annual spring meeting May 8-12 at Hot Springs, Va., it was announced yesterday by Edward B. Hall, president.

In addition to the 40 members of the board who represent all sections of the United States and Canada, members of the association's national committees and many former members of the board are being invited to attend. Y. E. Booker, of Washington, is a member of the board of governors.

Textile Operations.

New York, April 12.—Textile World's index of mill activity for the first two months of 1937 showed a rate of operations approximately 20 per cent ahead of the same period in 1936, and 30 per cent above the first two months of a "normal" year (1924-1931 average). Indications are that this rate of increase was continued throughout the first quarter of this year.

Steel Quotations.

New York, April 12 (AP).—STEEL prices per 100 lbs., f. o. b., Pittsburgh: Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, 2.425. Galvanized sheets, 3.825. Black sheets, hot rolled, 3.175. Steel bars, 2.475.

The Market

By Carlton A. Shively, A Special Correspondent.

Stocks Are Sluggish Until Rally After Wagner Labor Decision.

New York, April 12.—Financial markets were sluggish, with a drift toward lower prices in speculative sections. Government bonds showed an improved tone, but commodities were lower. Stocks moved up and down in the middle sector and closed irregularly higher with the tone of the leaders firm. July wheat closed 2⅞ cents lower at 123⅞ cents a bushel. May corn broke the limit of 4 cents for a day's trading.

Probably few people expected either to buy or sell securities on the news that the Supreme Court had upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner labor act. For one thing, the stock market was more or less reconciled to the idea that for a period at least business operations are going to be dominated by the Government in one way or another; that costs will tend to rise in the effort to give labor a larger share in enterprise; that the ability of business to continue to make profits on the old scales will depend upon its success in lowering costs for other than materials and labor and in finding consumers willing and able to pay more for their goods.

Pessimism Rises.

Even on the political side, it may be arguable that an adverse decision on the Wagner act would have intensified the fight against private business as such. It might well have quickened the movement to pack the Supreme Court, after which legislation would be passed against which the Wagner act would seem mild. On the speculator's board the move may be regarded as more favorable than otherwise. Anything calculated to uphold the Government and to encourage it along the line of lifting production costs will make it more difficult in the end to control an inflationary movement. The trend is more than ever strongly in the direction of price inflation and speculative booms.

On short run, nevertheless, the Wagner act decisions may tend to increase pessimism, and after a firm tone for a quarter of an hour or so the stock market sagged a little, but without much increase in the low volume of dealings. The mere spectacle of a procession of decisions upholding the power (and its exercise) of a board with strong Socialist leanings to dictate corporation labor policies was calculated to discourage fresh buying of stocks. It was considered by some traders also that now labor union organizers would be encouraged to go to greater lengths in bringing business under their domination.

Erratic Price Movements.

The stock market was well sprinkled with new low and with some new high prices for the year. Opening prices in most cases were down from a fraction to two points, after which the tone hardened until the labor decisions appeared at noon. A brief rise at that time was followed by a short dip, and then a resumption of the recovery brought many stocks back to their opening prices.

Steel stocks suffered losses of a fraction to more than a point. Most of the railroad shares were lower, but price changes were fractional. Oil and metal stocks failed to show much enthusiasm for the idea of stiffening commodity markets. Rubbers were firmer. Goodrich rose a point. Motors looked spotty. Chrysler climbed in the late dealings, but General Motors, ith new strikes annoyance in Canada, was lower throughout. Utilities were dull.

In the depressed areas, American Bank Note dipped nearly two points on a few sales to a new low level. American Telephone sold at a new bottom on the initial appearance, which was 2 points down, but some recovery was made. Coca-Cola extended its decline for the last week to 27 points before meeting support. New low prices were paid for General Electric, General Motors and Westinghouse.

If it was remarkable for anything, the share market was noticeable for its erratic behavior and its dullness. Stock turnover of 1,250,000 shares was the smallest in a week. While most stocks were irregularly lower, a small group rallied well after an early decline. The following list illustrates the indecision:

Stock.	Decline at worst.	Change in final hr.
Westinghouse	—1¼	+3
U. S. Rubber	—1½	+¾
U. S. Steel	—1¼	fiat.
Texas Corp	—1¾	—⅛
Gen. Motors	—1½	fiat.
Gen. Electric ri	—1	+⅝
Chrysler	—¼	+1¼
Beth. Steel	—1¼	+1¼

Foreign Exchange.

Little that was new developed in the gold situation or in foreign exchange. The gold that was offered when the price was fixed in the London open market was taken for an unknown destination, presumably the United States. Dealings at the official price were reported later, indicating that some gold remained unsold when the official price was fixed. Gold importing banks held to their individualistic policies, some continuing to stand aloof and others taking metal in moderate quantities. In the franc market the tone was weak most of the day, the market accepting a reported statement from the French Minister of Finance that the franc was being allowed to seek a natural level above the minimum prescribed by existing French statutes. Sterling was quite firm. Over the week-end some large consignments of gold arrived from England, the fruit of engagements made a week or ten days ago.

Steel Operations.

The good recovery in steel mill operations may have helped to sweeten the bad taste left in mouths by the Supreme Court's labor act decisions. This week the industry will rise to 90.3 per cent of operating capacity, against 89.9 per cent last week, or within a fraction of the best rate yet reached. Court decisions today scarcely will affect steel mill operations, for a long time at least, and the high rate of activity at least reflects the fast pace of business in general.

Steel Operations Advance to 90.3%

New York, April 12 (AP).—Operation in the steel industry for the current week advanced 0.4 of a point to 90.3 per cent of capacity, compared with 89.9 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

A month ago operations averaged 88.9 per cent of capacity while a year ago the rate was 67.9 per cent.

Bank Stocks

New York, April 12 (AP).—(New York Security Dealers Association):

Bank and Trust.	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of Manhattan (1½)	35	37
Bankers Trust (2)	74½	76½
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	132	135
Chase National (1.40)	55½	57½
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	70	72
Commercial (8)	203	209
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	18¾	20¼
Corn Ex Bk&Tr (3)	67¾	68¾
Empire Trust (1)	29	30
First Nat (Boston) (2)	54	56
First National (100)	2330	2370
Guaranty Trust (12)	354	359
Irving Trust (.60)	17¼	18¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	56	58
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	49½	51½
New York Trust (5)	138	141
Public (1½)	47½	49½
Title G & T	15	16
Insurance.		
Aetna Cas (2a)	102	106
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	46	48
Aetna Life (.80a)	29½	31½
American Equit (1.60a)	41½	44½
Amer Ins Newark (1¼a)	12¼	13¾
American Reinsurance	42¼	44¼
American Reserve (1a)	30½	32½
American Surety (2½)	54¾	56¾
Automobile (1a)	30¾	32¾
Balt American (.20a)	7½	8½
Carolina (1.30)	26¾	28¼
City of New York (1.20)	27	28½
Conn Gen Life (.80)	37	38½
Contin Cas (1.20)	28	30
Fid & Dep (4)	133	136½
Firemen's Newark (.30)	11½	13
Frank Fire (1a)	30¼	32¼
Gen Reinsurance (2)	45	47
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	43¾
Globe & Rep (.80)	20¾	23¼
Globe & Rut	65	68½
Great American (1a)	25½	27
Hanover (1.60)	34½	36¼
Hartford Fire (2)	67¾	69¾
Home Fire Sec	5¼	6½
Home Insurance (1a)	36¼	38¼
Homestead (1)	18½	20
Maryland Cas	6¼	7
Lincoln Fire	4¾	5⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	60	63
National Fire (2)	62¼	64¼
National Liberty (.20a)	9	10½
New Hampshire (1.60)	41½	43½
New York Fire (.80a)	21½	24¼
North River (1)	25½	27
Phoenix (2a)	89	93
Prov Wash (1)	35	37
St Paul Fire (6)	205½	211
Springfield (4½a)	119	122
Sun Life (3¾g)	705	755
Travelers (16)	468	478
United States Fire (2)	52½	54½
Westchester (1.20a)	34½	36½

(a) Also extra or extras.
(g) Declared or paid so far this year.

Security Averages.

Stocks.	50 Ind.	20 Rails.	20 Util.	90 Tot.
Yesterday	164.7	62.2	86.1	135.8
Previous day	163.4	61.6	85.6	134.7
Week ago	170.2	63.7	87.9	140.0
Month ago	177.6	65.9	91.2	145.8
Year ago	144.9	53.9	92.3	122.5
Two years ago	84.9	31.2	48.9	70.3
1936 high	169.6	64.0	102.0	140.5
1936 low	126.2	44.0	80.3	106.4
1935 high	127.9	45.3	84.8	106.9
1935 low	78.6	28.6	39.5	64.0

Bonds.	20 Ind.	20 Rails.	20 Util.	60 Tot.
Yesterday	*91.6	*94.2*	*101.9	*95.9
Previous day	91.7	94.4	102.1	96.0
Week ago	92.2	95.8	102.6	96.9
Month ago	93.8	98.9	103.7	98.8
Year ago	91.6	92.6	105.1	96.4
Two year ago	85.2	75.2	94.9	85.1
1936 high	94.8	100.4	106.2	100.2
1936 low	90.0	84.7	103.5	93.3
1935 high	91.5	86.4	103.6	93.1
1935 low	83.6	71.0	89.3	83.0

*New low.

(1926 averages equals 100.)

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Retail Advertising 7% Above Year Ago

Chicago, April 12.—The volume of advertising placed by retailers in the newspapers of 77 major cities this year through April 3 was 17,097,949 lines greater than that placed in the same cities during the corresponding period of 1936, Advertising Age reported today.

Total retail advertising volume in those cities during that period was 259,907,229, a gain of 7 per cent.

W. T. Vandoren To Lead Group At Bank Forum

Auditors and Comptrollers Will Meet Here April 23-24.

By Thomas M. Cahill.

One of the informal round-table group discussions at the Fifth Eastern Regional Conference of the National Association of Bank Auditors and Comptrollers, at Wardman Park Hotel, April 23 and 24, will be led by W. T. Vandoren, vice president and cashier of Liberty National Bank, of this city. These discussions are scheduled for Friday night, April 23, at 8 o'clock and will be of interest to those connected with the smaller banks. Another discussion will be held at the same time for those connected with larger banks, and will be under the leadership of Arthur K. Schulz, assistant comptroller of Chase National Bank, of New York City.

The subjects which Mr. Vandoren's group will discuss are as follows: The value of an accrual system in a small bank. Benefits derived from monthly reports of operations. The advisability of rotating employes. Should a separate general ledger for the trust department be maintained? In banks operating on a cash basis what procedure may be followed in verifying the daily collection of interest in the note department? What are some of the fields for further extension of banking service?

Mr. Vandoren has selected the following bankers who will appear on the program and assist him in debating the above subjects: Harold E. Zarker, comptroller, Fulton National Bank, Lancaster, Pa.; K. D. Montizambert, auditor, Mount Vernon Trust Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; R. Bascom Broun, jr., cashier, First National Bank of St. Marys, Leonardtown, Md.; R. G. Whitton, assistant cashier, First National Bank, Alexandria, Va.; Charles H. Zimmerman, auditor, Capital Bank & Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; C. W. Parker, auditor, Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount, N. C.; William B. Alexander, treasurer, Colonial Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.; Josephus Carr, cashier, People's National Bank, Leesburg, Va.

Keystone Club Gains.

An increase of 117.6 per cent in the membership of the Keystone Automobile Club during the first three months of 1937, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is reported by George E. Keneipp, club manager.

According to Mr. Keneipp, this continued membership growth is a reliable index of the local economic situation, which he describes as being "remarkably substantial and showing development."

The Keystone executive pointed out also that "it is significant that the gains have been made from month to month without a relapse, further indication of the steadiness of the local business situation."

Due to the increase in membership and club activities generally, an additional expansion in staff and space has been effected recently at headquarters, the Keystone Building, 1643 Connecticut avenue.

Credit Convention.

Washington is to be well represented in Chicago June 21 to 24 at the forty-second annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men. The convention is one of the most important business meetings of the year and is expected to have an attendance of between 4,000 and 5,000 credit men, Treasury Department representatives and their friends.

J. H. Parker, Washington Association of Credit Men, is convention chairman for Washington and vicinity.

Mutual Benefit Meeting.

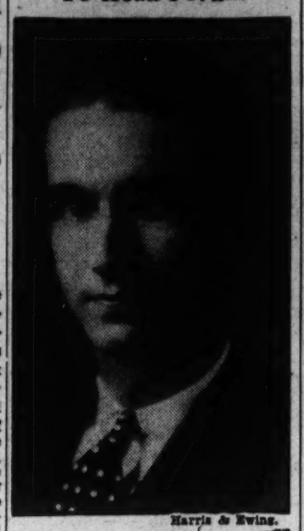
Raymond L. Bland, George C. Campbell, James A. DeForce, Joseph W. Gibson, George T. Howard, Francis F. Miller, Edwin P. Parker, Frank D. Roach, Charles M. Schwab and Dwight T. Scott, all members of the Washington, D. C., general agency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., are attending the company's national convention at Atlantic City, N. J., this week. George T. Howard and Dwight T. Scott, of the local agency, will participate in the program.

Phoenix Life Sales.

For the fourth consecutive month the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. reports a substantial gain in paid for business. The March increase in new business amounted to 36 per cent and the total for the first quarter of this year is 25 per cent ahead of 1936. This increase has been accomplished with no special sales impetus on the part of the home office which indicates that the swing to life insurance as a preferred investment continues its upward trend.

D. Gordon Hunter, vice president and agency manager, who has recently returned from a tour of the company's agencies in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, reports that the enthusiasm of the sales force is at its highest point since 1930, and that consumer acceptance of life insurance everywhere points to new records for the individual producer as well as the company during the remainder of this year.

To Head Forum



Harris & Ewing.

W. T. VANDOREN.

New York Bread Prices Advance a Cent a Loaf

New York, April 12 (AP).—The price of bread rose a cent a loaf today at most New York bakeries. Leading bread companies announced a cent-a-loaf price rise on standard sizes.

Bread manufactured by the chain stores remained at the old price of 9 cents for an 18-ounce loaf.

I OFFER

my services to a going concern desirous of selling a block of treasury stock for additional working capital or expansion. Am a proven stock selling executive who knows how to put over an issue of merit, work on a commission basis, ask no advances and have several capable assistants. Highest credentials furnished.

M-736 WASHINGTON POST

Curb Is Narrow In Light Trading

New York, April 12 (AP).—Gains in a few specialties stood out in the curb market today above the body of quotations in which changes were generally narrow either way. Trading was quiet with turnover at 281,000 shares, compared with 378,000 shares Friday, the last full session.

Aluminum Co. of America at 158 added 3 points, Gulf Oil was 1½ higher at 59, Pittsburgh Plate Glass gained 2 at 135, and Montgomery Ward "A" was a point higher at 143. There were a few sharp declines including Great Atlantic & Pacific, off at 2 at 107¼ and the Highspeed Singer Manufacturing, down as much at 305.

Among the usual leaders closing fractions lower were Sherwin-Williams at 135; Electric Bond & Share, 20; Lake Shore Mines, 53¾; Pan-American Airways, 66⅞, and Newmont Mining, 118. The widest decline among active issues was in Northern States Power 'A" which lost 3½ at 24½.

The Day's Movements In Leading Markets

Stocks.	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	335	262
Declines	280	244
Unchanged	185	166
Total issues	800	672

Rally after labor decisions; volume, 1,132,240.

Bonds.

Irregular in light trading; transfers, $7,985,000.

Curb.

Changes narrow; turnover, 781,000.

Commodities.

Wheat and cotton lower; sugar steady; coffee lower.

Exchange.

Franc lower; France, 4.46¾ cents; Great Britain, $4.90 5-16.

Associated Gas Output.

New York, April 12.—For March, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 386,356,000 units. This is an increase of 59,761,485 units or 18.3 per cent above the production of March 1936.

New York Central Railroad

Convertible 3¼% Bonds
Due May 1, 1952
and
Rights
(when issued)

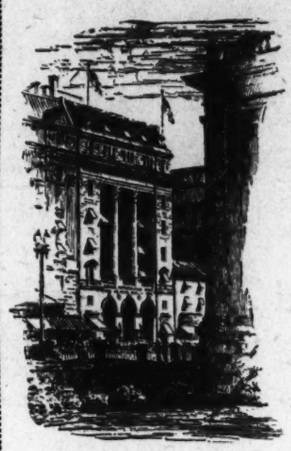
Bought—Sold—Quoted

ALEX. BROWN & SONS
ESTABLISHED 1800

WE SELL, BUY OR EXCHANGE
OFFICE FURNITURE
Desks — Steel Files
Tables — Steel Cabinets
Chairs — Safes
BAUM'S FURNITURE HOUSE
1416 Eye St. N.W. Phone NA. 2184

ORGANIZED JANUARY 11th, 1814 — OVER 123 YEARS OLD

The Oldest National Bank
in the District of Columbia



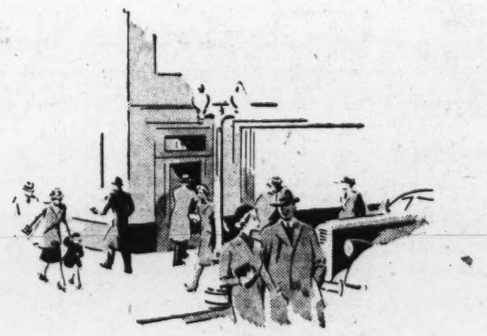
. . . in addition to transacting a general banking business, serves in all Trust capacities . . . maintaining an efficiently equipped—

TRUST DEPARTMENT — SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE-DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT — REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

OFFICERS
GEO. W. WHITE, President
O. H. P. JOHNSON, Vice President
A. A. HOEHLING, Vice President, Gen. Counsel and Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN, Cashier
G. H. BRIGHT, Assistant Cashier
R. E. BRIGGS, Assistant Cashier
C. L. ECKLOFF, Assistant Cashier
F. E. HILDERBRAND, Assistant Cashier
H. F. STOKES, Assistant Cashier
R. P. HOLLINGSWORTH, Assistant Trust Officer
S. W. BURWELL, Asst. Trust Officer
H. A. KERTZ, Assistant Trust Officer
THOMAS H. REYNOLDS, Assistant Trust Officer
F. V. N. COOK, Auditor

DIRECTORS
LOUIS D. BLISS
WM. F. GUDE
A. A. HOEHLING
CHARLES JACOBSEN
C. F. JACOBSEN
O. H. P. JOHNSON
R. M. KAUFFMANN
DR. J. THOMAS KELLEY, Jr.
OTIS B. KENT
MAJOR HENRY LEONARD
A. LISNER
F. H. McCORMICK-GOODHART
FELIX MORLEY
FRANK F. NESBIT
ARTHUR A. O'BRIEN
C. F. R. OGILBY
MERLE THORPE
GEO. W. WHITE
W. K. WIMSATT
HENRY A. WILLARD, 2d

The National Metropolitan Bank
of WASHINGTON
15th Street, Opposite U. S. Treasury
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



These are some of our Best Advertisements

THEY are all over town—in countless homes and offices—in restaurants, theatres and shops—on the streets, in the parks—riding, driving, walking, working.

Yes—some of our finest advertisements are the people who bank here—the more than seventy thousand men and women who look upon the American Security as their banking headquarters.

These depositors tell their friends about the bank; those friends open accounts here and became our friends, too—and so the circle goes on widening.

If you are looking for a bank where you can count on efficient, friendly service, from one year's end to another, come in and talk with one of our officers.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
Largest Capital and Surplus of any Washington Trust Company

Main Office: FIFTEENTH STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
CENTRAL BRANCH, 7th and Massachusetts Ave., N. W. — SOUTHWEST BRANCH, Seventh and E Streets, S. W.
NORTHEAST BRANCH, Eighth and H Streets, N. E. — NORTHWEST BRANCH, 1140 Fifteenth Street, N. W.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

LAIDLAW & CO.
26 Broadway—New York
Established 1842
Washington Office
727 15th St. N.W.
Other Offices
Montreal — Boston, Mass. — Toronto
Providence, R. I. — Rutland, Vt.
Oil City, Pa.
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Facilities reach leading security and commodity markets.

LONG TERM Mortgage Loans 5% INTEREST
Monthly Payments of $6.60 on each $1,000 borrowed, include interest and pay off loan in 20 years.
• Interest charged only on unpaid balance of principal.
• Amount loaned—up to 66 2-3% of appraised value.
• Valuable prepayment privileges.
Other plans of financing first mortgage loans available.
H. L. RUST COMPANY
1001 Fifteenth St. — NAtional 8100

LOANS
ON IMPROVED D. C. PROPERTY
Immediate attention on your application for buying, rebuilding or refinancing.
Loans repayable monthly.
No charge for appraisal if loan is not made.
Interest charged only on unpaid balance of principal.
EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION
915 F STREET N.W.
Organized 1879

Russia Gains Second Place In Gold Output

Estimated Production in 1936 Exceeded Only by South Africa.

London, April 12 (AP).—About $25,000,000 in gold has recently arrived in England from Russia, and $165,000,000 additional is coming in the near future, according to underwriting circles.

While part of the gold thus shipped is said to be in payment of recent purchases of rubber, metals and other commodities, a good deal of the bullion is being trans-shipped to New York, where dollars are provided or payment made through the exchange market in sterling. One of the reasons for this trans-shipment is said to be that the Russian gold does not meet the requirements of the London bullion market with regard to weight and fineness.

That Russia is becoming of greater importance as a gold producing country is indicated by figures published by the Union Corporation in their estimate of world gold production for 1936. Of the total in 1936, Russia is estimated to have produced 7,350,000 fine ounces, compared with a production of 1,701,000 in 1931.

Figures for the United States are 3,714,000 in 1936, against 2,214,000 in 1931; South Africa, 11,339,000, against 10,878,000; Canada, 3,720,000, against 2,694,000 and Australia, 1,116,000, against 595,000. World production in 1936 is estimated at 35,000,000 fine ounces, against 22,356,000 in 1931 and 19,586,000 in 1929.

Steel Employment Rises Above 1929

New York, April 12 (AP).—February employment in the steel industry rose to a new high figure of 556,000, an increase of 23 per cent over January and 98,000 above the 1929 peak, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported today.

Pay rolls amounted to $74,278,000 against $76,423,000 in January and $50,250,000 in February, 1936.

Charter No. 22430. Reserve District No. 5.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
Export-Import Bank of Washington
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
At the close of business on March 31, 1937. (Published in response to call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under Section 5211, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

ASSETS.

1. Loans and discounts	$18,816,516.45
5. Customers' liability on account of acceptances executed	90,156.17
6. Furniture and fixtures	2,083.96
9. Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	2,037,423.21
10. Cash items not in process of collection	1,800,000.00
13. Other assets	14,747.19
Total assets	$22,560,926.98

LIABILITIES.

25. Acceptances executed by other banks for account of this bank	$90,156.17
29. Other liabilities	635,297.02
30. Capital account:	
Class A preferred stock, 20,000 shares, par $1,000 per share, retirable at $1,000 per share.	
Common stock, 10,000 shares, par $100 per share	$21,000,000.00
Undivided profits—net *775,272.40	
Reserve for contingencies 60,201.39	
Total capital account	21,835,473.79
Total liabilities	$22,560,926.98

District of Columbia, ss:
I, D. B. GRIFFIN, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. GRIFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of April, 1937.
MARTHA LaFITTE,
Notary Public.
(Seal.)
Correct—Attest:
WAYNE C. TAYLOR.
ROBERT F. KELLEY.
W. J. JOHNSON,
Trustees.

*Does not give consideration to cumulative dividends on preferred stock from date of organization on February 12, 1934, no dividends having been declared.

Reserve District No. 5.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
Munsey Trust Company
Of Washington, in the District of Columbia, at the close of business on March 31, 1937. (Published in response to call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under Section 5211, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

ASSETS.

1. Loans and discounts	$2,254,113.20
2. Overdrafts	99.57
3. United States Government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	2,283,500.00
4. Other bonds, stocks and securities	2,919,916.82
7. Real estate owned other than banking house	33,500.00
8. Reserve with aproved reserve agencies	733,774.97
9. Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	886,770.62
13. Other assets	37,870.03
Total assets	$9,149,545.21

LIABILITIES.

14. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations	$3,276,219.74
15. Time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations	2,348,447.31
18. Deposits of other banks, including certified and treasurer's checks outstanding	67,363.74
Total items, 14 to 18 inclusive:	
(b) Not secured by pledge of loans and/or investments	$5,692,030.79
(c) Total deposits	$5,692,030.79
27. Interest, taxes and other expenses accrued and unpaid	29,935.23
28. Dividends declared but not yet payable and amounts set aside for dividends not declared	50,000.00
30. Capital account:	
Common stock, 20,000 shares, par $100.00 per share	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	1,027,200.00
Undivided profits—net 184,879.19	
Reserves for contingencies 165,800.00	
Total capital account	3,377,879.19
Total liabilities	$9,149,545.21
Memorandum: Loans and investments pledged to secure liabilities	
31. United States Government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	$01,000.00
34. Total pledged (excluding rediscounts	$501,000.00
35. Pledged:	
(f) With State authorities to qualify for the exercise of fiduciary powers	$00,000.00
(g) For other purposes	1,000.00
(h) Total pledged	$501,000.00

District of Columbia, ss:
I, C. H. POPE, treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of April, 1937.
MARY D. BATSON,
Notary Public.
(Seal.)
My commission expires October 1, 1940.
Correct—Attest:
R. H. YEATMAN.
LOUIS B. MONTFORT.
ARTHUR G. LAMBERT.
Directors.

Complete Transactions Yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press.

Sales—Yesterday, 1,132,240 shares; previous day, 480,360; week ago, 976,480; year ago, 1,448,380; two years ago, 1,107,030; January 1 to date, 172,580,336; year ago, 194,716,813; two years ago, 89,346,923 shares.

1937 High	1937 Low	Name and Dividend Rate	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
		A					
55	50	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	+ ½
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	75	75	75	
22⅜	12	Adams Exp (.55e)	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— 1
36	30½	Addressog (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	
80¼	68⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	8	73	71½	73	+ 1
8¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	13¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	26	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Alleghany	23	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
59¾	43½	Allegh pf 4.50 ww	1	45	45	45	+ ½
54½	50	Alleg pf 5.40 ww	7	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	41½	Alleg pr pf	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	16	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ 1⅛
23⅞	23⅞	Allen Indust (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
258	223	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	240	236⅝	240	+ 1⅝
27	25½	Allied Mills (1½g)	2	27	26	27	+ 1
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	130	19⅝	17⅜	17⅞	
82½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½g)	19	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅜	Amal Leather	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
114⅛	99½	Amerada (2)	2	42	42	42	
101	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	104	103¾	104	+ 2
41⅜	28½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	1	89	89	89	— ⅝
47⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	11	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
75½	56	Am Bank N pf (2)	1	58	58	58	— 1½
80¾	40	Am Brake Shoe (2)	10	59	59	59	
1½	¾	Am Br Shoe rt	7	89	89	89	— ⅛
121	103	Am Can (4a)	27	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
174	105¾	Am Can pf (7)	16	105	103	105	— ½
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	1	152½	152½	152½	+ 2¼
104½	92¾	Am Car & F pf (4g) XD	6	58¾	58	58¾	+ ⅛
90¾	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	6	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ 2¼
124	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	+ 1⅛
23	13¾	Am Colortype	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
30¾	28¾	Am Comi Alco	6	28	27¾	28	— ¼
99	95	Am Crystal 5 6% pf(6)	10	96	96	96	+ 1
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	7	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	11	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
68⅞	47	Am & F P 6s pf	1	48	48	48	
68⅞	54	Am & F P 7 pf	1	57½	56½	56½	— ¾
34½	20½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ¾
21⅜	18	Am Hawaii SS (1)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
11⅞	8¼	Am Hide & Lea	23	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
58¾	31½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	3	48	47¾	48	
4¾	2¼	Am Ice	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	4	50¾	49	50¾	+ 1
28½	22¾	Am M & Fdy (8g)	4	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
13⅜	10¼	Am M & Mst (.30g)	1	10⅝	10¾	10¾	
60¾	50¼	Am Metal	22	56	55	56	— 1
129¼	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	
75	62	Am News Co	30	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
16¼	10¾	Am Pow & Lt	154	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅛
74	66	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	68	68	68	
61¾	55⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	4	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ 1¼
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	23	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
45½	33¾	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	78	38⅜	36½	38⅜	+ ½
39¾	30½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
29	23⅛	Am Seating	2	24½	24½	24½	
103⅜	79	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	49	91⅞	89¾	91½	+ 1
107	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	8	105¾	105	23-32	100¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	
73½	58	Am Stl Fdrs (¼g)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
26⅛	20¼	Am Stores (2)	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
187	167	Am Tel & Tel (9)	19	169⅛	167¼	169⅛	— ⅛
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	3	81	80½	80½	— 1½
97	80	Am Tob B (5)	8	83	82½	83	
20¼	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	11	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅛	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	29	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	7	69½	68	69½	+ 1½
20	6	Am Zinc L & S	60	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
89½	52¼	Anaconda (.40g)	173	58¾	55⅜	57¾	+ ⅞
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	2	82	80⅜	82	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	20¾	20	20¾	+ ¼
32½	28	Andes Cop	2	28½	28	28	— 1
48	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	Arm Ill (.15g)	61	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	93	93	93	— 1
122	98	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	
70	59	Armstrong Cork (1½g)	9	63	62¼	62¾	+ ¼
16¼	4	Arnold Const (⅝g)	2	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
17⅞	13	Artloom	1	13	13	13	
24⅜	18½	Asso Dry Gds	3	19¼	19	19¼	
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	54	82½	78½	82½	+ 3¼
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	3	100¾	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	1	47	47	47	
37	30½	Atl Refin (1)	36	33½	32½	33½	+ ½
18⅜	17⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	67	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
52⅛	38¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51½	51⅜	51½	+ ⅛
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
9¼	6⅜	Aviation Corp	52	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
		B					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
40¼	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	124	36⅜	34⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	33⅜	Balt & O pf	10	41½	40¼	41½	+ ⅜
43⅝	35⅞	Barber Co	11	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅛
32	25⅝	Barker Bros	5	31	31	31	
35	26⅜	Barnsdall (1)	34	32	30	32	+ 1
15¼	12¾	Beldins-Hem (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
23¼	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	12	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
105½	20⅝	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	14	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
20	18⅜	Beth Stl	106	91⅞	89	91¼	+ 1
129½	121	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	128⅞	128⅜	128⅝	
38	30	Black & Decker (½g)	2	30½	30	30	— ⅛
29⅞	23⅜	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	26	25½	26	— ⅛
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	22	38½	37½	38	+ ⅛
47½	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
93	85¼	Bon Ami A (2g)	2.10	89	89	89	+ 2
45½	41⅜	Bon Ami B (1¾g)	.90	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
27½	26	Borden (1.60)	26	26½	26	26	
83½	72½	Borg-Warner (4)	3	78½	78	78½	
14	8¼	Boston & Me	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	16¾	Bridgeport Brass (.60)	10	18	17¾	18	
¾	⅝	Bridge Brass rt wi	58	¾	¾	¾	
59¾	45¾	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	18	46½	45¾	46½	+ ⅛
53½	43⅞	Brigss & Strat (3)	1	50	50	50	+ ⅜
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
7	5¼	Bklyn & Qu T	5	5½	5½	5½	
53	39⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	3	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
52⅜	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	40	40	40	+ ⅛
24¼	18⅞	Brunswick-Bal	7	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
25½	18¼	Bucyrus-Erie	3	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
117⅜	102½	Bucy-E 7% pf (7)	10	110	110	110	
17⅝	10¼	Budd Mfg	15	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
13	9½	Budd Wheel	12	9¾	9½	9¾	
45	34⅜	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	12	51⅜	50½	51	— ¼
35¼	30⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
11⅜	7¼	Bush Term	20	9⅞	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	11	33	33	33	+ 3
45¼	24½	Bush T Bldg pf ct	60	36	34	36	+ 2
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	16	16	16	
36¼	25¾	Butler Bros pf (1½g)	3	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
9¾	5¾	Butte Cop & Z	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
33⅜	25⅜	Byers Co	2	27	27	27	
90	81½	Byers pf	10	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
34¾	27	Byron Jack (½g)	5	30½	29½	30½	+ ⅛
		C					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1¼a)	4	42½	42	42	— ½
6¼	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	39	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	29	Campbell Wy (1)	2	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
38¼	29¼	Can D G Ale	12	32½	31½	32½	+ ⅜
17⅞	14	Canad Pac	37	14¾	14	14⅜	
87⅞	7	Carriers & Gen (.05e)	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
100	85⅛	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	89½	88¾	89¼	+ ¾
36⅜	28⅜	Celanese (¾g)	140	35⅜	32⅞	35⅜	+ 1⅜
48⅛	36½	Celotex	4	43	42½	42¾	+ ⅜
86⅛	76	Celotex pf (5)	40	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
39⅛	33⅞	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
12⅜	3⅜	Cent Fdy	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
41⅜	30	Cent R R N J	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	74¾	73½	74¾	+ ¾
23¼	16¼	Certain-teed	24	17	16⅜	17	
82	67⅜	Cert-teed 6% pf (6)	20	69	68½	68½	— ½
58¾	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	6	56¼	53	56⅛	+ 2½
68⅜	58¼	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	27	60½	59¾	60	— ¼
100	76¼	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	92	92	92	
90½	79½	Ches Corp (3)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
19⅛	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	14	14	14	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	6	3	3	3	
18¼	13½	Chi Gt W pf	6	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
12	8	Chi Ind & L pf	40	9	9	9	
33½	25⅜	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	2	28	28	28	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	11	2⅜	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Chi M St P&P pf	5	5½	5½	5½	
33	23	Chi Pneu T	1	27¾	27	27¾	+ 1
3½	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8⅜	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
16⅛	6⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	
22⅜	18¼	Chick Cot Oil	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
15⅜	12¼	Childs Co	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
135	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	156	117¼	113	116⅝	+ 2
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	
10⅝	8¼	City Strs	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
37	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	34½	33½	34½	+ ⅛
113	105	Clev El Illum pf (4½)	10	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
90¾	70	Clev Grapb Br (½g)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
170¼	138	Coca-Cola (3)	42	150	148	150	+ 1⅜
25⅜	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	22	23¾	22½	23	
62¾	53	Coll & Alk (2a)	1	53	53	53	— 1
27¼	20½	Col & Sou	10	20½	20½	20½	— 1
51	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
20⅞	13½	Colum G&E pf (.20g)	36	14¾	14¾	14¾	
108	94½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	1	94½	94½	94½	
39½	30¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33¼	33½	
51½	39½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	16	59¾	57¾	59¾	+ 2⅜
80¼	64	Comi Invest Tr (4)	19	66	65	66	+ 2
136	97	Comi Inv Tr cv pf (4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
24¼	16⅜	Comi Solv (.60a)	22	17	16⅞	16⅞	
4¼	2⅞	Com'with & Sou	76	3	2⅞	2⅞	
67⅜	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	57½	57	57½	
19½	13¾	Conde Nast	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
45½	36¾	Consolcum-Na (2)	1	40	40	40	
18⅞	15¾	Congress Cig	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
19⅝	8	Consol Cigar	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅜	— ⅜
95	88½	Con Cig pr pf ww (6½)	30	90	90	90	— 1
13½	8¼	Con Coal	11	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
80¾	33	Con Coal pf	2.50	50½	49½	49½	— 1½
49⅞	38½	Con Ed (½g)	50	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅜
5¾	4⅛	Con Film	4	4¾	4¼	4¼	
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13¼	9¼	Con Laundries	12	11¾	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	10¾	Con Oil (.80)	144	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
105⅞	104	Con Oil 85 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
8¾	7	Con R R Cuba pf	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	11	1	1	1	
38¼	20¾	Container Corp (1.20)	86	36⅜	34¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	27⅞	Cont Bak A	8	31	30	31	+ 1¼
4¾	3⅞	Cont Bak B	27	4¼	3⅞	4	
69⅛	55⅛	Con Can (3)	10	57¼	56½	56½	— ¾
25¾	20⅛	Cont Diam Fib (⅛g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
42¾	37	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37½	37	37¼	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
45¾	40¾	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	50	43⅝	44⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
35⅛	26¾	Cont Stl (½g)	2	30½	30	30½	
77	63⅞	Corn Exchange (3)	1.30	67⅞	67½	67½	+ ⅛
71¼	64¼	Corn Prod (3)	6	65	64¾	65	+ ⅛
171½	154⅜	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	154⅜	154⅜	154⅜	— 2⅝
10¼	6	Colr	7	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
56½	26½	Crane Co	6	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
100¾	71½	Crown Cork (2)	14	78	73	75	— ¼
24¾	17	Crown Zeller	106	23½	22¾	23¾	+ ⅛
106½	106	Crown Zeller pf	4	106½	106	106½	+ 1
81¾	57	Crucible Stl	12	72	69¾	72	+ 1
3	2	Cuba Co	1	2	2	2	
17⅜	11¼	Cuba R R pf	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
14⅜	10	Cuban-Am Sug	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
137	113	Cuban-Am S pf	20	113	113	113	— 1½
43	39⅜	Cudahy Pack (2½)	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
20¾	15	Curtis Pub	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
114	92½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	4	93⅝	92¾	93	— ⅛
23⅜	18½	Curtiss-Wr A	21	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
8¾	6½	Curtiss-Wright	33	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
90¾	76	Cutler-Ham (½g)	1	76	76	76	
		D					
124	19¾	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
138	104⅜	Deere & Co	9	124½	121½	124½	+ 2¼
31½	29⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	
29	21⅜	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
58¾	42½	Del & Rud	13	49¾	48	49	+ ¼
29½	17⅛	Del Lack & W	18	19⅝	18⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
10⅞	7⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12	4⅝	Des & Mac	50	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
36	30⅛	Diamond Mat (½g)	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
23	21¾	Diam T Mot (¾g)	6	22¾	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
25	20	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	21	21	21	— 1
51	41⅛	Dome Mines (2)	15	44⅛	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
77½	54⅛	Douglas Airc	23	56	54½	55¼	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Dul S S & A pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
8¼	6	Dunhill Int	1	6½	6	6	
180½	154	Du Pont de N (¾g)	158	158	154¼	155	

Commodities Range

	Yesterday	Prev. day	Week ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton, N. Y. (May)	12.89	13.03	13.48	12.67	11.39
Wheat, Chicago (May)	1.37½	1.36⅝	1.43¼	1.35⅝	96¼
Corn, Chicago (May)	1.29½	1.31⅝	1.33¼	1.07⅛	66⅝
Oats, Chicago (May)	49⅝	50⅜	51⅛	46⅞	25⅞
Cattle, choice steers, Balto.	12.80	11.60	11.85	10.50	8.60
Hogs, choice, Balto.	10.45	10.50	10.65	10.80	11.55
Lambs, choice, Balto.	15.00	13.50	11.50	12.25	11.45
Eggs, special, N. Y.	28.00	28.00	28.25	28.50	25.50
Butter, creamery, N. Y.	33.00	32.25	33.50	36.00	34.00
Flour, New York	5.70	5.70	5.90	6.65	6.45
Coffee, New York	11⅛	11¼	11.25	11⅝	8.75
Raw sugar, N. Y.	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.55	3.75
Pittsburgh bar, steel	2.475	2.475	2.475	2.475	1.85
Rubber, New York	23.31	24.40	25.00	23.42	16.62
Pig Iron	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	19.50
Tin	60.00	61 ⅝	63.00	66.50	46.87
Copper, electrolytic	15.50	15.50	17.00	16.25

Transactions on N. Y. Bond Market

By the Associated Press.

Total yesterday, $7,985,000; previous day, $6,072,000; week ago, $13,763,000; year ago, $9,374,000; two years ago, $9,487,000. January 1 to date, $1,169,635,000; year ago, $1,228,283,000; two years ago, $1,005,825,000.
XIN—Ex-Interest. CT—Certificates.

Range of United States Government Issues

(Sales in $1,000. Dollars and 32ds.)

1937 High.	1937 Low.	April 12 Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net ch'ge.	Bid.	Offer.	Yield.
109.26	104.2	29	Treasury 3½s, 1943-45	104.20	104.19	104.19	.....	104.20	104.21	2.47
115.20	109.12	15	Treasury 4s, 1944-54	109.22	109.19	109.21	— .1	109.19	109.21	2.60
107.27	104.20	8	Treasury 3¾s, 1940-43 June	104.29	104.26	104.27	+ .1	104.27	104.28	1.78
110.18	104.28	5	Treasury 3¾s, 1943-47	105.5	105.5	105.5	— .1	105.6	105.12	2.44
108.24	104.24	2	Treasury 3¾s, 1941-43 Mch	105.2	105.2	105.2	+ .2	105.2	105.5	2.00
108.24	104.24	25	Treasury 3¼s, 1941	105.2	105.2	105.2	— .2	105.2	105.4	2.01
109.25	104	5	Treasury 3¼s, 1944-46	104.16	104.13	104.18	+ .2	104.18	104.22	2.51
108.24	102.20	5	Treasury 3¼s, 1946-49	103.13	103.13	103.13	+ .5	103.6	103.10	2.71
108.18	102.24	11	Treasury 3¼s, 1949-52	103.13	103.12	103.13	+ .3	103.11	103.14	2.80
107.30	102.10	18	Treasury 3s, 1946-48	102.19	102.15	102.15	— .2	102.15	102.16	2.69
106.28	101	22	Treasury 3s, 1951-55	102.3	102.2	102.3	— .1	102.2	102.4	2.82
104.30	99	19	Treasury 2¾s, 1955-60	100.8	100.2	100.4	+ .2	100	100.4	2.86
106.16	100.18	27	Treasury 2¾s, 1948-47	101.2	101	101.2	— .2	101.2	101.3	2.61
104.16	99.2	22	Treasury 2¾s, 1948-51	99.29	99.28	99.29	.....	99.26	99.29	2.75
103.17	98.4	1	Treasury 2¾s, 1951-54	99.8	99.8	99.8	+ .2	99.5	99.7	2.81
103.18	98	5	Treasury 2¾s, 1956-59	98.30	98.30	98.30	.....	98.26	98.30	2.81
101.22	96.6	33	Treasury 2½s, 1949-53	97.2	96.30	96.30	— .1	96.28	96.30	2.73
104.10	99.6	1	Federal Farm Mtg 2¾s, 1942-47	100	100	100	— .2	100	100.6	2.75
105.23	101.8	7	Federal Farm Mtg 3s, 1947	101.28	101.24	101.28	+ .3	101.24	101.29	2.58
105.17	100.11	17	Federal Farm Mtg 3s, 1949	100.29	100.27	100.29	+ .9	100.27	101	2.86
106.10	101.7	12	Federal Farm Mtg 3¼s, 1964	102	101.28	102	.....	101.28	102	2.93
105.3	99 24	16	Home Own Ln 3s, A 1952	100.24	100.18	100.20	+ .5	100.18	100.22	2.90
103.2	98.28	5	Home Own Ln 2¾s, 1949	99.14	99.14	99.14	.....	99.14	99.19	3.00
102.31	98.16	5	Home Own Ln 2¼s, 1942-44	99.1	99.1	99.1	— .3	99.2	99.7	2.43

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
CORPORATION BONDS.			
A			
14 Alleghany 5 '44	96½	96	96½
3 Alleghany 5 '49	89¼	88¾	89¼
40 Alleghany 5 '50 st	62	61½	62
16 Am&For P 5 2030	77½	77	77½
16 AmIG Ch 5½ '49	107	106½	107
14 Am T&T 5½ '43	113	112⅞	112⅞
33 Am T&T 3¼ '66	97⅛	96⅞	97
14 Anaconda Cop 4½ '50	105	104¾	105
7 Ann Del 4 '55	96⅛	95¾	95⅞
86 AT & SF 4 '95	108⅜	108	108
17 ACL cit 4 '52	91¾	91½	91¾
B			
20 B & O rfg 6 '95	98½	97⅛	97⅛
18 B & O 5 '96 P	85½	84½	84½
9 B & O cv 4½ '60	77	76½	76½
4 B & O 4 '48	101½	101	101½
2 Bell T Pa 5 '48 B	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
16 Beth Stl 3¾ '66	94	93¾	93¾
26 Boston&Me 5 '67	82	82	82
1 Bot Cot M 6½ '34	33	33	33
14 Buf R&P 4½ '57	84½	83⅞	83⅞
C			
1 Can Nat Ry 4½ '56	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
7 Can Pac 4½ '60	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
38 Can Pac 4 perp	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
4 Cen Ill E&G 5 '51	100½	100¼	100¼
9 Cen Pac 5 '60	98¼	97	97
17 Cen Pac 1st 4 '49	107½	107¼	107¼
1 Certain-td 5½ '48	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
26 Chesap Corp 5 '47	135¾	135⅛	135¾
9 C&O 4½ '92	116½	116½	116½
7 C&O rfg 3½ '96 P	95⅞	95½	95⅝
38 Chi & E Ill 5 '51	38	37¼	38
18 Chi Gt West 4 '59	44½	44⅛	44½
60 CMSP & Pac 5 '75	30	29	30
100 CMSP&P ad 5 2000	10¼	9⅞	10¼
58 Chi&NW cv 4¾ '49	20	19	20
5 CRI & P 4½ '52 A	20½	20½	20½
29 C R I & P rfg 4 '34	21½	21¼	21½
106 Colo&So 4½ '80	101¾	101¼	101¾
12 CCC&StL 4½ '77	92¼	91⅝	91⅝
15 ClevUnTerm4½ '77C	100¾	99⅛	100¾
4 ColmbiaG 5 '52 May	103	102½	102½
2 Colmbia G 5 '61	100	100	100
13 Com'l Cred 3¼ '51	93	94¾	95
5 Com'l Cred 5 '56	100½	100⅛	100⅛
7 Con Edis 3¼ '46	103	102⅝	103
4 Con Gas NY 4½ '51	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
74 Con Oil 3½ '51	102⅞	102¼	102¼
4 Consum Pow 3½ '70	99	98¾	98¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½ '42	55⅜	54¾	55
D			
37 Del&Hud rfg 4 '43	90¼	89⅜	90
2 D & F G 4 '36	30¾	30¾	30¾
32 Duq Lt 3½ '65	102½	102¼	102¼
E			
22 Erie rfg 5 '75	80¾	80	80
24 Erie gen ln 4 '96	80½	80¼	80¼
F			
30 Fla E Cst 5 '74	15½	15	15½
G			
11 Gen Mot Ac 3 '46	100¼	100	100¼
8 Goodrich 6 '45	104½	104½	104½
16 Goodyr T & R 5 '57	104¼	104	104¼
47 Gt Nor 4 '46 G	128	126½	128
27 Gt Nor 4 '46 H	106½	106⅛	106¼
H			
22 Hlr Walker 4½ '43	104¼	104⅛	104¼
5 Hud Coal 5 '62	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
13 Hud & M rfg 5 '57	75	74⅜	75
18 Hud & M Inc 5 '57	31½	30¾	31½
I			
1 Ill Cen 4¾ '66	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 IC&CSL&NO 5 '63A	84	84	84
18 Int R T rfg 5 '60	82½	81¾	82
1 Int G N lnt 6 '52	36	35½	35½
3 Int Hyd El 6 '44	80½	80¼	80¼
7 Int Paper 5 '47	99¼	99	99¼
21 Int T & T 4½ '52	66¼	66⅛	66¼
16 Int T & T 5 '55	70½	70	70
K			
9 K C South 5 '50	90	90	90

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
K			
6 K C Term 4 '60	106¾	106	106
L			
4 Lac Gas 5½ '53	60	59¼	59¼
5 Lautaro Nit 6 '54	42½	42½	42½
4 Leh Val 4 2003	61¾	61	61
3 Louisia & Ark 5 '69	91½	91½	91½
4 Louis & N 4 '40	106¾	106¼	106¾
8 Louis & N 3¾ 2003	91	90⅞	90⅞
M			
7 McKes&Rob 5½ '50	103½	103⅛	103¼
5 MSP&SSM cn 4 '38	26	24¾	26
11 M-K-Tex 4s A '90	104	104	104
22 Mo Pac 5½ '49	15¾	15¾	15¾
33 Mo Pac 5 '77 F	39¼	39	39
15 Mo Pac gen 4 '75	18⅜	18¼	18¼
37 Mo Pac 5 '81 I	39	39	39
31 Mont Pow 3¾ '66	92⅜	92	92⅜
N			
53 Nat Dairy 3¾ '51	103	102¾	102¾
15 Nat Steel 4 '65	102⅞	102½	102⅞
3 N O Pub S 5 '55 B	96½	96	96½
2 NO T&M 5½ '54	57⅛	57½	57⅛
112 NYC cv 6 '44	121½	116¾	121½
28 NYC rfg 5 2013	95¾	95⅛	95⅝
13 NYC cv 6 '35	98¼	95¾	98¼
11 NYC&HR 4½ 2013	88⅝	88⅜	88½
6 NYC&HR 3½ '97	95½	95½	95½
36 NYC&StL 4½ '78	87	86¼	86¼
1 NY Ed 3¼ '66	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 NYNHaH cv 6 '48	47	47	47
7 NYNH&H 4½ '67	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 NY Tel 4½ '39	106½	106¾	106⅜
25 NY W&B 4½ '46	17	16¼	17
3 Niagara Sh 5½ '50	101	101	101
7 N A 4 '96	112¼	112	112¼
2 Nor Am 4½ '61	104⅜	104	104⅜
3 Nor Am Ed 5 '69 C	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
14 Nor Pac 6 2047	110¾	110½	110½
3 Nor Pac 4 '97	103⅛	103	103
2 Nor Pac 3 2047	73½	73½	73½
O			
7 Or-WashRR&N '61	104⅜	103½	103⅝
P			
8 Pac G & E 3½ '66	95¾	95½	95¾
11 Pac G & E 3¾ '61	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
11 Pac T&T 3¼ '66 B	99½	99	99⅛
3 Para Pict 6 '55	100	100	100
5 Penn Dix & N 4½	100	100	100
31 Pen P & L 4½ '81	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
21 Pen RR gen 5 '68	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜
11 Pen RR gen 4½ '65	108⅛	108	108
35 Pen RR 4½ deb '70	100	99⅜	99⅜
12 Pen RR 3½ '52	98⅛	98	98⅛
222 Pen RR 3¼ '52	106⅛	105¾	106
24 Phila Co 5 '67	103¼	102	102
31 Phil Read C&I 6 '49	16¾	16	16¾
12 Ph Read C&I 5 '73	36½	36	36
11 Portl Gen E 4½ '60	62¼	62	62
68 Postal Telgc 5 '53	30	29¼	29½
10 Pressed Stl C 5 '51	95½	95¼	95½
15 Pure Oil 4¼ '50 ww	120	118½	120
R			
9 Readg 4½ '72 A	106½	106¼	106⅜
9 Rem Rand 4¼ '56	107	106	106
65 RepublicSteel4½ '56	98¾	96¾	96⅜
S			
6 StLIM&S 4 R&G '33	80	79½	80
11 St L S F 4½ '78	28½	28¼	28¼
7 St L S F 4 '50 A	29¾	29½	29½
35 Seab A L cn 6 '45	19	18½	18½
7 Sea-AllFla 6 '35 Act	10	10	10
24 Shell Un 3½ '51	96½	96	96½

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
20 SoconyVacOil 3½ '50	101⅜	101¼	101¼
4 So Bell T&T 5 '41	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 Sou Pac 4½ '81	87¼	87¼	87¼
13 So Pac rfg 4 '55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 So Pac 3¾ '46	97½	97⅛	97⅜
7 South Ry cn 5 '94	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 South Ry gen 4 '56	77¾	77½	77¾
15 Std Oil NJ 3 '61	95¾	95½	95¾
3 Studebaker 6 cv '45	134½	132	134½
T			
60 Tex Corp 3½ '51	100½	100⅛	100⅛
10 Tex&Pac 5 '79 C	101½	101	101
31 Third Ave a1 5 '60	33½	32⅞	33
U			
22 Union O Cal 3½ '52	112	111¾	111⅞
5 Un Pac 1st 4 '47	111	110½	111
14 Unit Drug 5 '53	99½	99	99½
20 U S Rub 5 '47	106½	106½	106½
12 Utah P & L 5 '44	102	101¾	102
30 Util P&L 5½ '57	59¾	59	59¼
47 Util P&L 5 '59	59	58½	58½
V			
5 Virginian Ry 3¾ '66	102¼	101⅝	102¼
W			
1 Wabash 4½ '78 C	36	36	36
18 Walwrth 4 '55	79¾	79¼	79¾
8 Warner Quinl 6 '39	50½	50	50
63 West Md 4 '52	101¾	101⅜	101½
34 West Pac 1st 5 '46	35	34⅝	35
16 Western Un 5 '51	104¾	104	104
20 Western Un 4½ '50	105¾	104⅞	104⅞
7 Wheel Stl 4½ '66A	97⅞	97½	97½
15 Wick-Sp cv 7 '35 ct	40¼	40	40¼
Y			
19 Youngst S&T 4 '61	100	99½	100
29 Youngst S&T 3½ '51	141	137¼	141

FOREIGN BONDS.

14 Abitibi P & P 5 '53	107⅜	106½	106½
3 Akershus 5 '63	98½	98¾	98¾
4 Argentine 6 '57 A	101⅛	101¼	101¼
3 Arg 6'59 Ju .100½	100	15-32	100 15-32
2 Arg 4½ '71 May	46	46	46
3 Arg 6 '61 Feb	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
12 Argentine 5½ '62	101	101	101
14 Australia 4½ '56	100½	100⅜	100½
15 Belgium 6 '55	108⅜	108¼	108¼
17 Berl City El 6½ '51	21¼	20½	20⅝
9 Brazil 8 '41	48¾	48⅝	48¾
20 Brazil 6½ '26-57	40½	40¼	40½
12 Brazil 6½ '27-57	42	41⅜	41⅜
1 Buen A 4½, 4⅜ '77	77	77	77
2 Bulgaria 7½ '68	26½	26½	26½
5 Canada 5½ '52	112¼	112	112
31 Canada 3¼ '61	97¾	97¼	97½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾ '61	19½	19½	19½
25 Chile 6 '60	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
14 Chile 6 '61 Feb	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
24 Colomb 6 '61 Oct	30½	30	30
6 Copenhag 5 '52	97½	96½	96½
41 Cuba 5½ '45	65	64½	65
15 Denmark 4½ '62	98	97¾	98
33 Ger Gov In 5½ '65	23⅜	22¾	23⅜
1 Ger Gen El 6 '48	32	32	32
1 Ital Pub Ut 7 '52	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
10 Italy 7 '51	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
8 Japan 6½ '54	94¼	94	94¼
9 Kreug & T 5 '59ct	47¼	47⅛	47¼
7 Milan City 6½ '52	72½	72½	72½
3 N Sou Wales 5 '58	102½	102¼	102½
5 Norway 4½ '65	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
2 Nor Hyd El 5½ '57	30	29¼	29½
2 Oslo City 4½ '55	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Pana 5 '63A st asd	66¼	65½	65½
4 Par-Orl R R 5½ '68	101	101	101
55 Peru 1st 6 '60	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
1 Poland 7 '47	65	65	65
4 Rio de Jan 6½ '53	27	26	26
4 Sao Paulo St 7 '42	92⅞	92	92¾
10 Serbs Cts St 7 '62	29	29	29
8 Sydney 5½ '55	102	102	102
3 Tokyo City 5½ '71	75	74⅞	74⅞
2 Tokyo El Lt 6 '53	79	79	79
4 Un Stl Wk 6½ '51A	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Uruguay 6 '60	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
6 Yokohama 6 '61	82¾	82½	82⅝

Dow-Jones Bonds

By the United Press.

New York, April 12.

40 bonds	100.47 —0.08
10 first rails	107.10 —0 01
10 second rails	87.50 —0.26
10 utilities	102.79 +0.03
10 industrials	104.51 —0.05

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
M			
4 Mandel Strs	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
7 Mapes Cons (2)	24½	20¼	24½
2 Marion St Shov	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 Massey Harris	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1 †Memph N G (1½e)	5½	5½	5½
2 †Merch & MA(.22g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 †Merritt-O & S	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1	1
1 †Metal Textile	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 †Mexico-Ohio Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
2 †Mich Bumper	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 †Michigan G & O	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Michigan Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Michigan Sug pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Mid St Pet A vtc	5½	5⅜	5½
3 †Midwest Oil	12	11¾	12
1 †Mid West Abras	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Minn Min&M (.40g)	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
2 †Mock J Voeh(.15g)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
10 †Molybdenum	10½	10⅛	10½
.80 Montg Ward A (7)	143	143	143
.50 Montr LH&P (1⅛)	31	31	31
4 Mount Prod (.60)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
N			
2 †Nat A F vtc (1g)	34	34	34
13 †Nat Bellas Hess	2¾	2¼	2¼
7 Nat Con Corp (1)	12¾	12	12½
1 Nat Fuel G (1)	16¾	16⅛	16¾
6 †Nat Gypsum A	75	75	75
1 Nat Leather	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
.50 Nat P & L pf (6)	80¼	80¼	80¼
25 †Nat Rub Mch	18½	17½	18¼
3 †Nat Un Rad	2¾	2¾	2¾
8 Navarro Oil (.40a)	26¼	26	26
8 Keybarn Inc	5½	5	5
4 Reynolds Inv	2	1⅞	2
3 Richmond Rad	6¼	6	6
13 Roosevelt Fd	23¾	23¼	23¼
1 †Root Pet (1)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5 Rossia Intl	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 †Rustless I & S	15⅛	15	15⅛
S			
2 St Anth Gold	¼	¼	¼
87 St Regis Pap	11	10⅝	10⅞
1 †Savoy Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
.25 Scranton SBWS16pf	54	54	54
3 Segal Lock	3⅛	3	3
14 Seiberling Rub	8½	7⅞	8⅛
8 †Selected Indus	3⅝	3¾	3¾
.50 †Sel I (al ctf) (5½)	101	101	101
1.50 †Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	98¼	98	98¼
2 †Sentry S Con	11	11	11
1 †Seton Leather	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10 †Severaky Aire	5¼	5¼	5¼
30 †Shattuck Denn	20⅜	19½	20¼
4 Sherwin-Wms (4)	135½	134	135
1 ShreveptEl-DPL sta	⅜	⅜	⅜
.10 Singer Mfg (6a)	305	305	305
1 †Soler Mfg (.10g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7 †Sonotone	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 †Soss Mfg (½)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 So Pen Oil (1½a)	42	42	42
.20 So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	37	37	37
3 So C Ed pf (1½)	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 So Col Pow A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Sou Union Gas	4	4	4
3 †Southland R (.10g)	9¾	9½	9¾
5 †Spencer ChSt(.90g)	11¾	11½	11½
5 †Stand Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Stand Dredg	5½	5	5
1 Sta C&S cv pf(1.60)	27	27	27
7 †St Oil Ky (1)	20	19¾	20
2 †St Oil Ohio (1)	40	40	40
1.50 †St Oil Ohio pf (5)	105	105	105
4 St Pow & Lt	4⅞	4¾	4¾
3 †Stand Prod(½gg)	19	18⅞	18⅞
73 †Sta Stl-Lead(.01g)	½	½	½
5 †Starrett Corp vtc	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 †Sterl Mchrs	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 †SterchiBrStl pf(3)	37	37	37
1 †SterchiBrSt2 pf(1)	13½	13½	13½
1 †Sterl Alum Pr	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10 †Sterling Inc (2)	5⅞	5¾	5¾
2 †Strock&Co (2)	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 †Stutz Mot Am	7	7	7
12 †Sunray Oil (.05g)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1 †SunrayOilcvpf(2¾)	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2 †Sunshine Mng (3)	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
.50 Superior PortCem B	18	18	18
1 †Swiss-Am El pf	114	113½	114
T			
1 Taggart	14½	14½	14½
1 Tampa El (2.24)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
8 †Tastyeast A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6 †Taylor Dist (.30a)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
2 Technicolor	20½	20½	20½
5 †Tech-Hugh G(.40a)	5¾	5¼	5¼
.10 TexasPow&Lt pf (7)	107	107	107
1 †Texon Oil (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
2.75 Thew Shovel	62½	62½	62½
1 †Tishman Real	8	8	8
3 Tob Prod Exp(.15e)	3½	3¼	3½
3 Todd Ship (2)	68½	66¼	68½
2 †TomMooreDi (½a)	5	5	5
4 Tonopah Belm	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 †Trans-Lux (.20)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
12 Transwestern Oil	13	12¾	12¾
4 †Tri-Cont war	2½	2⅛	2⅛
21 Tubize Chat	27¾	26	27¾
1 †Tung-Sol Lamp	7½	7½	7½
1 †Tung Sol L pf (.80)	12	12	12
U			
1 Unexcelled Mfg	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 UnionOil Cal deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 United Aire war	22	22	22
1 †Unit Chem	9¾	9⅜	9¾
8 Unit Corp war	1⅜	1¼	1¼
110 Unit Gas	11¼	10	11¼
4 Unit Gas war	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
30 Unit Lt&Pow A	7¾	6¾	7⅜
1 †Unit Shipyds B	3½	3½	3½
.25 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	87	87	87
11 U S Foil B (1)	15	14¾	14¾
5 †U S Lines pf	3¾	3⅜	3¾
2 U S Rub Recl	9¼	9	9⅛
27 U S Stores	¾	¾	¾
4 Unit Verde Ext	3¾	3¾	3¾
19 †Unit Wall Paper	5⅛	5	5
1 Univ Cons Oil	16	16	16
4 Univ Corp vtc	8	7¾	7¾
10 Utica G&E pf (7)	100	100	100
4 Util Power & Lt	12	¾	12
1 Util Pow & Lt B	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Util P&L pf	18½	18	18
1 Utility & Ind	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
5 Util & Ind pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
.25 Util Equit pf(4½e)	80	80	80
V			
3 †Venezuel Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 †Vinl Silker Min	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 †Wayne Knit M	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
10 †Wayne Pump (1g)	42¼	41¼	42¼
9 †Wellington Oil	12¼	11¼	12⅛
14 Wentw M N (.15g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7 †West Va C & C	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
.75 West Tex Utl6pf(6)	90	89½	89½
1 West Air Exp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 West Auto Sup	29⅜	28¾	29⅜
2 †Wil-Low Caf	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 †Wil-Low Caf pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Wolverine Port Cem	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Wright Harg (.40a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 †Young St D (1½g)	73	72½	73
3 †Yukon Gold	3½	3½	3½

New York Curb Stocks

By the Associated Press.

Total stock sales yesterday, 281,000 shares; year ago, 367,110 shares. Total bond sales yesterday, $1,600,000; year ago, $2,451,000.

Sales in hundreds.	High	Low	Close
A			
1.25 Acme Wire vtc (2)	50	49	50
1 †Acro Sup Mfg B	5	5	5
1 †Agfa Ansco	22½	22½	22½
.10 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	74	74	74
.10 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	68	68	68
9.50 Alum Co Am	157	150	155⅛
3 Alum Co pf (6)	118¾	118½	118½
14 †Am Airlines	25⅜	24⅞	25¼
43 †AmBox Board(½gg)	23½	21⅝	23⅛
1 Am Capital A	9	9	9
14 Am Capital B	1	1	1
2 †Am Cit P&LA (3h)	35½	35¼	35¼
1 †Am CP&Lww(2¾lb)	36¼	36¼	36¼
6 †Am CitP&LB	6¼	6⅛	6¼
15 Am Cyan B (.60)	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
1 †Am Equit (.22½e)	4½	4½	4½
1 Am & Fgn P war	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Am For&H (1a)XD	21¼	21	21
17 Am Gas&El (1.40)	36⅝	36	36⅝
.50 Am G&E pf (6)	109¾	109½	109¾
3 †Am Gen	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
2 Am L&T (1.20a)	20¼	20	20⅛
1 Am Lgt&Tr pf(1½)	28

Use Post Want Ads to Sell Your Unused Articles for Useful Cash

Sears, Roebuck Branch to Open Here Thursday

New Georgia Avenue Store Is Step in Expansion Program.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. will open a new store at 5928 Georgia avenue northwest at noon Thursday.

F. B. McConnell, secretary of the company, yesterday hailed the opening as the next step in an expansion program in Washington.

The store will have approximately 12,200 square feet of floor space available for sales and stock purposes. The automobile servicing department, at the rear of the store, will be large enough to accommodate several cars.

Before deciding on the location of the store officials conducted a survey of Washington and the surrounding area. It had long been apparent, they said, that the store at 714 Twelfth street northwest was not large enough to handle increasing business.

Commenting on the expansion program yesterday, W. M. Johansen, manager of Sears, Roebuck stores here, said:

"We are indeed grateful for the confidence our customers have shown in our efforts to serve them in the past. Sears, Roebuck & Co. now have one large department store and also a smaller store in operation here and our new store on Georgia avenue will give added service to the company's thousands of Washington customers."

Construction work on the building will be completed before the opening, officials said.

Merchandise to be carried at the new outlet includes sporting goods, hardware, paints and wallpaper.

1 time.....18c per line.
3 times.....16c per line.
6 times.....14c per line.
7 times.....12c per line.
30 times.....11c per line.
Classified Display 3c per line additional.

The Washington Post

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
LOCAL RATES.

For Washington and Points Within 50 Miles of the District of Columbia.

The following rates are for consecutive insertions:

The one-time rate applies on skip ads or irregular insertions.

OUT-OF-TOWN RATES.

Ads from points more than 50 miles from the District of Columbia are: 1 time, 20c per line; 3 times, 18c per line; 7 times, within 30 days, 16c per line; 30 times, within 60 days, 15c per line. Classified Display 3c per line additional.

Kindly estimate 5½ average words to a line.

Rates for special classification and yearly contracts furnished upon request.

The Washington Post reserves the right to edit, revise or reject any classified advertising.

Misclassification of ads not permitted. The Washington Post will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion on any order.

Kill Orders or Corrections before insertions (excepting Death Notices) cannot be made unless ordered before 6 p. m. daily, or 4 p. m. Saturday for Sunday.

The Washington Post strives at all times to prevent insertion of fraudulent or misleading advertisements.

Information concerning any ad that proves misleading or fraudulent will be appreciated.

Phone NATIONAL 4200
Ask For An Ad-Writer

THESE DRUG STORES WILL TAKE YOUR WANT AD. DAY AND NIGHT.

Whittlesey's Drug Store, 3527 Connecticut Ave.
Suter's Drug Store, 1841 Columbia Road.
Park View Pharmacy, Georgia Ave. and Park Road.
O'Donnell's Drug Store, Wisconsin Ave. and P St.
Kight's Drug Store, 132 U St. N.E.
Kight's Drug Store, 3936 Georgia Ave.
The Jolson Pharmacy, Inc. 5000 First St. N.W.
Connecticut Pharmacy, 1511 Connecticut Ave.
The Chevy Chase Pharmacy, 5510 Connecticut Ave.
The Cavalier Pharmacy, 3500 14th St. N.W.
Alaska Ave. Pharmacy, 7808 Alaska Ave.
Wilson Drug Co. 1734 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va.
Paul's Drug Store, 901 4th St. S.W.

Legal Notices

COVINGTON, BURLING, RUBLEE, ACHESON & SHORB, Union Trust Building.

Notice is hereby given by John W. Hanes, residing at Rye, Westchester County, New York; Henry E. Butler, residing at Fair Haven, Monmouth County, New Jersey; Philemon Dickinson, residing at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; J. Ford Johnson, jr., residing at Rumson, Monmouth County, New Jersey; Edwin A. Fish, residing at Millneck, Nassau County, Long Island, New York; Charles B. Harding, residing at Rumson, Monmouth County, New Jersey; John W. Castles, residing at Convent, Morris County, New Jersey; Frederick E. Koechlein, residing at Elizabeth, Union County, New Jersey; W. Edwin Williams, residing at Plainfield, Union County, New Jersey; Ivan C. Flitcraft, residing at Marion, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; Ralph B. Johnson, residing at Larchmont, Westchester County, New York; William Barclay Harding, residing at Holmdel, New Jersey; G. Willing Pepper, residing at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Frederick W. Morris III, residing at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Phillip W. Brown, residing at Craigwold Apartments, Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York; Ogden Phipps, residing at Roslyn, Nassau County, Long Island, New York; Wm. Fenton Johnston, residing at 174 Summit avenue, Summit, Union County, New Jersey; John P. Grier, residing at 182 West 58th street, New York, New York; Edward H. Levis, residing at Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey; Jay Cooke, residing at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; have formed a limited partnership under the laws of New York on June 28, 1935, by the filing of a certificate as required by law, and having filed substantially similar certificate of limited partnership in other States, and having filed a certificate of limited partnership in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on July 6, 1935; and William J. Woods, a general partner, having died on December 25, 1936; and said limited partnership having been amended on March 31, 1937, by the retirement of C. Redington Barrett as a general partner and the retirement of Alan L. Corey as special partner and the withdrawal of his contribution, and by the admission on April 1, 1937, of Phillip W. Brown, Ogden Phipps and Wm. Fenton Johnson as general partners, and being desirous that the said limited partnership as constituted from and after April 1, 1937, may do business in the District of Columbia as a limited partnership under the laws thereof, have on the 2d day of April, 1937, filed a certificate of amendment and renewal of limited partnership as amended in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which said certificate has been duly acknowledged by the parties thereto and recorded by the said clerk in a large book kept for that purpose, and the statements contained in said certificate being also contained in substantially similar form in the certificates of limited partnership and amendments thereto filed in the State of New York and other States: that the name of the firm under which this partnership is to be conducted is Charles D. Barney & Company; that the general nature of the business to be transacted by such partnership is to carry on the business of brokers, to buy, sell and deal in stocks, bonds, grain and other commodities for its own account or for the account of customers, and to organize, participate in and manage syndicates, underwritings and other financial operations; that the said John W. Hanes, Henry E. Butler, Philemon Dickinson, J. Ford Johnson, jr., Edwin A. Fish, Charles B. Harding, John W. Castles, Frederick E. Koechlein, W. Edwin Williams, Ivan C. Flitcraft, Ralph B. Johnson, William Barclay Harding, G. Willing Pepper, Frederick W. Morris III, Phillip W. Brown, Ogden Phipps, Wm. Fenton Johnston are general partners; that the said John P. Grier, Edward H. Levis and Jay Cooke are special partners; that the said special partners contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership the following amounts in cash and on the following dates; namely, John P. Grier on July 1, 1935, $300,000; Edward H. Levis on July 1, 1935, $200,000; Jay Cooke on July 1, 1935, $100,000, and the following securities: $25,000 City of Bethlehem School District 4½s due April 1, 1941; $50,000 City of Chester School District 4½s due October 1, 1948; $25,000 Jersey City, N. J. 4½s due October 1, 1939; $100,000 City of Philadelphia Gen. 4½s due November 1, 1948; $100,000 U. S. Treasury 1¾s due March 15, 1940; that the term of said partnership commenced on the 1st day of July, 1935, and shall continue subject to amendment until and including the 31st day of December, 1937; that the partnership shall be constituted as set forth in this notice from and after the 1st day of April, 1937, and shall continue to and including the 31st day of December, 1937, but the partnership may be earlier terminated at the election of a majority in interest of the general partners, such election to be made by notice in writing from said majority in interest of the general partners to all the other general partners and to the special partners at least sixty days prior to the date fixed in such notice as the date upon which the termination shall take effect; that an affidavit of one of the general partners of said limited partnership has been filed in the office of the clerk of the United States Court for the District of Columbia with said certificate of limited partnership stating that the sums specified herein to have been contributed by each of the special partners to the common stock were actually and in good faith paid in cash on the dates named herein.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Name: "Lonsfellow Beauty Shop."
Business: Ownership, management and operation of a beauty parlor.
General partner: Gene I. Stacy, 653 E Capitol st.
Special partner: James H. Edwards, 2311 Conn. ave.
Special partner's contribution: $2,500.
Commencement: March 18, 1937.
Termination: March 18, 1942, or sooner by mutual consent.

Auction Sales

PUBLIC AUCTION—SALE OF ANTIQUES held April 16, 10 o'clock, last all day. Open for inspection Sunday, April 11. Eli Alper, Rockville, Md.

Proposals

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON, April 12, 1937. Sealed proposals will be received at Room 320, District Building until 2 o'clock p. m., MAY 3, 1937, for iron lamp post parts for Electrical Division, D. C. For specifications and information apply to Room 320, District Building.

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON, April 12, 1937. Sealed proposals will be received at Room 509 District Building until 2 o'clock p. m., and then publicly opened as follows: (a) On APRIL 27, 1937 for repairing asphaltic pavements and concrete bases with about 10,000 tons of asphaltic materials and about 6,400 cubic yards of cement concrete base course; (b) On APRIL 28, 1937 for repairing about 17,000 square yards of cement concrete roadway and alley pavements and about 22,000 square yards of cement concrete sidewalks, and (c) On APRIL 29, 1937 for furnishing about 10,000 tons of bituminous concrete mixture, or alternate. Apply Room 427 District Building for proposals and specifications.

Business Directory

It will pay you to consult these reliable firms. They are specialists in their respective lines.

For information regarding advertising rates or services not listed in this column call Miss Burns—NAtional 4200.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber, Millwork, Roofing and Insulite. MURPHY & AMES. Rosslyn, Falls Church, Va. WEst 2318.

CAMERA REPAIRING.

Camera Repairing. FULLER & D'ALBERT, INC. 815 10th St. N.W. Phone Nat. 4718.

FALSE TEETH REPAIRED.

"WHILE YOU WAIT." Emergency Laboratory. Room 501 Westory Building, 14th and F sts. nw. Hours 8 to 6. Met. 1833.

FLOOR WORK

FLOOR SANDER for rent, $4 day. Wallpaper steamer, $2 day. General Home Improvements. Ferris & Co. RA. 0070.

FLOORS done "The Wright Way." Laying, Scraping, Finishing. Reasonable rates. Call us for free estimate. Wright's Floor Service, 6401 8th st. nw. GE. 2119.

FURNITURE CLEANED.

FURNITURE CLEANED in your home by shampoo process. Satisfaction guar. Wash. Electric Rug Clean. Co. ME. 9024.

LAWN MOWERS

ARE YOU READY FOR SPRING?
LAWN MOWERS MACHINE SHARPENED.
REPAIRS AND PARTS FOR ALL MAKES.
RUDOLPH & WEST CO.
1332 N. Y. AVE. N.W. NAt. 4870.

HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

BUILDER-ARCHITECT.

Design, build or remodel homes. Very reas. 1st cl. mech. A-1 references. A. O. Burghardt, 3209 19th st. nw. CO. 2286.

PAINTING, DECORATING.

PAINTING
PAPERING—DECORATING
Dist. 1231. T. Macon Tingen.

Business Directory

PAINTING—PAPERHANGING.

PAINTING, PAPERING, ROOFING. Guaranteed. Reasonable. Estimates free. M. L. Smith, 1734 Webster N.W. AD. 7108

ROOFING.

HUNGARIAN—Roofing, Tinning. Roofs Repainted; general repairing. AT. 3120.

ROOFING, asbestos sidewalls, rock wool insulation. All on our famous 3-year payment plan. No money down. AMERICAN RE-ROOFING CO., INC. 3314 14th St. N.W. CO. 4551.

ENTERPRISE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING—SIDING—INSULATION.
Estimates Free—Terms If Desired.
2125 R. I. Ave. NE. PO. 0200.

RUG CLEANING.

RUGS DOMESTIC 9x12...$3.00
SHAMPOO 8x10...$2.50
LUWIN CO., 1725 7TH ST. NO. 9160.

TRUCKING.

TRI-STATE TRUCKING CO.
Heavy hauling. Special trucks for any purpose. 2601 9th St. NE. NOrth 2360.

Lost and Found 1

You can phone your "Lost" Ad to The Post as late as 11 p. m. for publication the following morning and thus immediately notify nearly 100,000 families of your loss. (Except on Saturday, when deadline is 4 p. m. for Sunday's Post.) Call National 4200.

DOG—Male Schnauzer, extremely timid, black and gray, 6 mos. old; chain choker collar; lost near American University. Reward. Call CL. 1427.

DOG—Wire-haired terrier, black and tan; white markings. Name Sandy; age, 4 years; tag No. 6519. Lost at Swink Mill past Langley, on Great Falls rd. Please call E. Thompson, GE. 3445; reward.

DOG—Dalmatian coach dog; white with black spots; tag No. 6176. Answers name Saddles; vicinity Chevy Chase, Md. Reward. Wis. 3235.

FUR CAPE COLLAR, Red Cross Fox last Monday morning, vicinity of 17th and lower 16th st. Call DI. 6110, Ext. 391, before 4; or PO. 2430-M after 5:30. Reward.

MOST UNUSUAL MODERN RING LOST. 3 Rows Rubies, 2 Rows Diamonds. Ladies' restroom, Ambassador; liberal reward. 1612 Buchanan nw. COl. 4934.

OPERA GLASSES—Lost on street car between O st. and Pa. ave. nw. Reward. Cal NAt. 5425.

SUM OF MONEY in bills lost, probably Conn. ave. at Dupont Circle, Monday. Reward. Address Box 48, Wash. Post.

SUIT CASE—Small, black; on Arnold Arlington bus, April 8. Of personal value only. Reward. Walnut 7446.

FOUND IN DIAMOND CABS.
Brownie Camera in Cab 805.
Eastman Kodak in Cab 330.
Brown umbrella in Cab 522.
Lost and Found Dept., NO. 2868.

DOGS FOUND APRIL 12.
English Setter, female, young. Spitz, male, white.
Call Miss Joyce. NAt. 4200.

WILL FINDER of black wallet containing currency and personal cards of John C. Kendall please return to Room 902, Earle Bldg., for liberal reward.

Personals 3

CHAMBERS CO.
Complete Funeral as Low as $75.

CHEST colds & chronic pains treated with infra-red and ultra-violet ray. PO. 4721.

G. J. BROWN—Your letter mislaid at office. If still interested address Box 25, Washington Post.

HEMORRHOIDS (piles) eradicated by my own method; results effective for a lifetime or money back. Write for booklet. No drugs or surgery. DR. SOMMERWERCK, 1365 Columbia rd. AD. 0388.

JUST "you" and the "right" book will solve your problem. Send your problem to LOFGREN'S Confidential Book Service, Brentwood, Md.

NEW WRITERS—I criticise and suggest improvements; experienced; rates reasonable. Call or phone J. O. Jennings, 1109 M st. nw. ME. 1321; hours 10-3.

TUXEDOS and Full Dress Suits for Hire, $1.75 and up. "Ace Clothing Co." 827 7th St. NW. Open Eve. NAt. 6274.

CHAMBERS CO.
One of the Largest Undertakers in the World

Help—Female 11

Women—If you don't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today—place a "Situations Wanted" Ad in The Post. A 3-line ad costs only 27 cents.

APPRENTICES (2) for beauty shop; earn while learning. 1363 Conn. ave. nw.

CURB ATTENDANTS—Over 18 years; good tips, meals. Apply 5111 Georgia ave. nw.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, able to take complete charge records, monthly statements and balance sheets. State complete qualifications and desired salary to start. Box 45, Washington Post.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER; experienced; some steno-typing; for wholesale supply business. Apply 811 9th st. nw.

GIRL—Colored, for all-around general housework. 925 G pl. nw.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY—We are prepared to offer a few capable women unusual chance to earn up to $30 a week selling dresses, hosiery, lingerie, etc.; no capital needed. Miss Mack, Room 403, 1333 F st. nw.

PART-TIME SALES WORK. No experience required. Call mornings. Room 403, 1333 F st. nw.

SALESLADIES—Ladies to contact rooming houses and apts. No selling. Friendly Service, 1201 Eye st. nw. 7:30 p. m. only.

LADIES you can obtain exclusive right to portion of our 30,000 regular customers in Washington, experience unnecessary, new pay plan, earn while you learn. Apply immediately, mornings only. Real Silk, 1427 Eye st. nw.

WAITRESSES—Experienced, over 18 years of age. Apply 5111 Georgia ave. nw.

WAITRESSES—Experienced; sizes 32 or 34. 2210 Rhode Island ave. nw.

WOMAN (white) to assist in home and care for baby; room, board and salary. Apply 1762 Pa. ave. nw., Apt. 1.

YOUNG girl or woman (white), take care small child and apt. PO. 6159.

Help—Female 11

SALESWOMEN EXPERIENCED IN DRESSES AND COATS
For part time selling. Apply to room 205, Personnel Department.
RALEIGH HABERDASHER, 1320 F ST. N.W.

Help—Male 12

Men—If you can't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today—place a "Situations Wanted" ad in The Post. A 3-line ad costs only 27 cents.

BARBER—Experienced, American, must be good workman; Tuesday morning. Paul's Barber Shop, 1304 11th st. nw.

BARBER (white); steady job. Apply 1411 14th st. nw.

BARBER, first class. 2106 Fourteenth st. nw.

BARBER — Steady job, local man preferred; $20 guarantee and percentage. 12 Florida ave. nw. NO. 9127.

BOOTBLACK—First-class barber shop experience; salary and commission. 2204 4th st. ne.

BOOTBLACK—Call at 1012 Eighteenth street northwest.

BOOTBLACK wanted; must have bicycle. Apply 2303 4th st. ne.

CASHIER—Experienced in stock brokerage business to take charge of cage for local member house. Write Box 47, Washington Post.

GROCERY CLERK — Experienced, references. S. Chmar, Rockville, Md. RO. 128.

HATTER WANTED—Apply at once, 931 Penn. ave. nw.

MEN (3), neat, well educated, willing to work overtime occasionally; substantial income assured; references. Apply 9 to 12. Room 205. 1427 Eye st. nw.

PAPERHANGERS-Painters. Apply, with tools, 23d and D sts. nw., 7 a. m.

SALESMAN—If you have sold intangibles or a service and are looking for an honest long pull deal that renews each year, with remuneration in the higher brackets, call Dls. 6536 for appointment.

TELL your friends. Part-time guitar or banjo teacher desirable. Write Box 36, Washington Post.

WINDOW CLEANERS—Experienced only. Apply 1001 H st. nw., 2d floor.

2 NEAT-APPEARING MEN—Exceptional sales work. Room 302, 1317 F nw.

YOUNG MEN FREE TO TRAVEL; transportation paid. See Mr. Dixon, Room 409, 1319 F st. nw.

YOUNG MARRIED MEN
with car to start training for executive positions with national concern, earning while training around $25 per week. Apply 723 Varnum st. nw. before 12 noon.

TWO MEN.
Salesmen — drawing account—Electrical Appliance Store has opening for 2 men. Sales experience valuable but not absolutely necessary. Must have good references for position that is permanent with opportunity for early promotion to man who shows ability. Apply 724 11th st. nw., at 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. No other time.

DRIVERS OF UNION CABS
ARE EARNING
Real Money on the New Fleet of PLYMOUTH and DODGE Cars.
FREE CLASSES DAILY
FOR STUDENT INSTRUCTION
TO OBTAIN IDENTIFICATION CARDS.
UNION TAXICAB ASSOCIATION.
1260 22d St. N.W.

Men of Good Character
21 years of age or over, residing in Washington at least one year, to join new FREE class for hackers' license examination. Call at 9:30 a. m.
MAKE GOOD MONEY
DRIVING CARS SEE MR. CRUZE
BELL CAB CO., 1317 L N.W.

J. R. WATKINS CO.
Can use 3 men over 25 in D. C. and suburban territories in established grocery routes. No experience required. WE TRAIN YOU. If from $18 to $30 per week interests you, apply, 9 to 12 a.m., 513 K st. nw.

SALESMEN . . . SALESMEN
This is your big opportunity to sell a fast-moving line of low-priced automobiles. We need 2 men in our New Car Dept. and 2 in our Used Car Dept. Exceptional proposition for the right men to make connection with one of Washington's largest Chrysler-Plymouth dealers. See Mr. Kay.
COAST-IN, INC.
514 8TH ST. S.E.

USED CAR SALESMEN
A FINE PROPOSITION FOR WILLING WORKERS: TRANSPORTATION AND GAS FURNISHED; HIGHEST COMMISSIONS PAID. APPLY "USED CAR DEPARTMENT," ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO., 1325 GOOD HOPE RD. SE.

MEN
Marvelous Opportunity
LARGE EARNINGS.
A mechanical marvel; an innovation of the electrical age; a product with three basic patented features measuring up to the four point standard necessary to guarantee large earnings. This product is exclusive; it has a wide market; it has an established need and it pays a very liberal profit. You make no investment. If you are between the age of 25 and 50, honest and can be depended upon, and have a car, and can give good references, here is an opportunity for you. No one need apply that cannot start to work at once. After we have talked with you, if you suit us and we suit you we will give you a restricted territory. Other representatives in like territories are earning from $75 to $150 per week. R. A. Haynes, Factory Executive will receive applicants, room No. 237, Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday at 9:30 a. m. or 1:45 p. m. sharp. No other interviews.

DIAMOND CABS
STUDENT INSTRUCTION
FOR TAXICAB
IDENTIFICATION CARDS
NO FEE
ON BEHALF OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE I.T.O.A.
Inc. SEE MR. JOHN ROBEY
1735 14TH ST. N.W.
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Napoleon and Uncle Elby

By Clifford McBride

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Help—Male 12

SALESMEN.
Clean-cut men, accustomed to $50 per week or more, to join a new Sales Organization now being formed by a Nationally Operating Corporation distributing a new library unit to business and professional people. Used and indorsed by many prominent men. Opportunity for advancement. Daily advances against earnings. Car advisable, though not essential. Mr. Swink, 10-12, 2-4, 708 Second National Bank Building, 1331 G st. nw.

SALESMEN
EXPERIENCED IN MEN'S SHOES
For part time selling. Apply to room 205, Personnel Department.
RALEIGH HABERDASHER, 1320 F ST. N.W.

Help—Male-Female 13

ARTIST for shoes. Apply Mrs. Martin, at Hahn's, 7th and K sts. nw. Bring sample.

MEN and women (Catholic); publication campaign; real opportunity; $20 to $25 weekly percentage to those accepted. See Mr. Bannon, 918 F st. nw. Room 509.

Employment Agencies 14

RUPHER'S Employment Agency can furn. colored domestic help; ref. DE. 3551.

Salesmen-Agents 15

MEN WANTED for Rawleigh Routes of 800 families. Reliable hustler should start earning $25 weekly and increase rapidly. Write today. Rawleigh's, Dept. DCD-3-S, Chester, Pa.

Situations—Female 16

CLERK-TYPIST desires position; shorthand. Best references and experience. Alexandria 1500-J.

GIRL—Colored wants work; morning, part time. NOrth 6850.

REFINED, cultured lady desires position as companion or practical nurse. Will travel, drive car. Best of references. DE. 0899.

RELIABLE colored girl, clean once or twice weekly; no objection to light laundry. ATlantic 0778-J.

YOUNG COLORED woman wants steady morning or evening work. References. NO. 0367.

Situations—Male 17

BARBER (Amer.), age 40, wants job eves. from 3 p. m. and Sat. $15 wk. or better. GE. 9338 after 7 p. m. Mr. Perry.

COLORED boy, handy, wants work of any kind; good references and experience. DEcatur 2312.

ENGINEER, licensed, large bldgs.; fireman, watchman, oiler, desires work; best refs. P. O. Box 504, Alexandria, Va.

U. S. MARINE, to be honorably discharged April 17, desires employment as guard, watchman, etc. Write to G. F. Fall, Marine Barracks, Wash., D. C.

Instructions 19

AVIATION courses in ground school and practical flying. National Institute of Aeronautics, 1627 K st. nw., Dist. 2298.

BE SUCCESSFUL — Earn more — Learn Stenography, Touch Typing, Calculating Machines, Bookkeeping, Accounting, etc. Start TODAY. New classes forming. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1333 F st. NAt. 2338.

GREGG SHORTHAND, typing, Eng., arith., speed dict.; beginners' reviews; indiv. instruction. 2326 19th nw. DEc. 3284.

NEW CLASSES—Civil Service accounting and secretarial courses. Potect's business College, NAt. 4717, 14th and Eye sts. nw.

RECEPTIONIST-TELEPHONE OPERATOR training course. Inquire Miss West, Personnel Service, 1311 G. NA. 2114.

SCHOOL OF TAILORING.
Teaching designing, cutting, tailoring. The Lofton, 1407 H st. nw. LIn. 10042.

LEARN TO EARN MORE.
SHORTHAND, TYPING, CALCULATING MACHINES.
WOOD'S SCHOOL, 710 14th St. NW.

Business Opportunities 23

BOARDING and rooming house, Massachusetts ave. location. 20 rooms, 3 baths; rent $175; income $250 weekly; reasonable terms. W. A. Christie, 905 New York ave. nw. NA. 2357.

CLEANING, pressing establishment; no competition; good location; reasonable; because partners disagree. Wis. 2700.

DELICATESSEN, opp. school; no competition; does $300 wkly.; only $600 down. CAPITAL ADJUSTING & FINANCE CO. 1008 H St. N.W. MEt. 4813.

DRESS SHOP (mezzanine); excellent window; new, modern shop, stock and fixtures; must sacrifice at once; reasonable rent. No brokers. 920 17th st. nw.

ESTABLISHED, profitable tearoom business in downtown Frederick, Md. Owner wishes to retire. Address Apartment 3, 118 West Church st., Frederick, Md.

RESTAURANT—(Corner) with liquor license (downtown); guaranteed $90 daily business; rent, $100 month; 8-year lease; price, $4,500, $1,500 down.
GASTON & CHARUHAS,
501 Woodward Bldg. DI. 7765.

GROCERY doing $800 cash wkly. Rent, $100, with 7 rms. Price, $5,500. Terms. Joseph Hollander, 1008 H St. NW.

GROCERY STORE—Small rental; will sacrifice; must sell. 500 4th st. se.

RESTAURANT (whiskey), closes 6 p. m.; does $100 daily. Rent, $75. Seats 100. Price only $6,800. Terms. See this. Bob Hollander, 1008 H St. N.W.

ROOMING HOUSE—Col. rd. near 14th; 10 rms., 2 baths; rent $75; $600 down. See Miss Price, 1006 H st. nw.

ROOMING HOUSE, 8 rooms; rent $52.50; near Massachusetts ave.; price $350 cash. W. A. Christie, 905 New York ave. nw. NA. 2357.

ROOMING house, 13 rooms, 4 baths; rent $70; near Pension Office; price $1,250; terms. Mr. McKenny, 905 New York ave. nw. NA. 2357.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Business Opportunities 23

ROOMING HOUSE, $300 cash; 7 rooms; rent, $45; garage. 515 Mass. ave. nw.

ROOMING HOUSE (near Capitol), rent $45; good furnishings; nice home and business for couple; price, $350. A. M. COOPER, 1008 Eye st. nw. NA. 1332.

ROOMING HOUSE—14th st. and Columbia rd.; 9 rooms, 2½ baths; long lease; oil heat; nicely furnished; clean and attractive; owner leaving for Europe; $800; terms.
R. M. DE SHAZO.
1123 14th St. N.W. NA. 5520.

ROOMING & APTS (Columbia Heights)—Perfect condition; 15 rms., 3 baths. Long lease. Price, $2,000. Terms. Miss Derrickson, 1008 H St. MEt. 4813.

ROOMING-APTS.—11 rms., 2½ baths; good income; rent, $60. Price, $700. See this. Mrs. Keach, 1008 H St. MEt. 4813.

$2,000 Rest.; beautifully equipped; $375 week; 8 rms.; excellent corner; terms. $1,800 Rest.; corner; wine; splendid business; rent, $40; terms.

$16,000 Rest.; beautiful bar, banquet halls; excellent loc.; guarantee bus.; money-making prop.

Rooming houses at reasonable prices.

$2,200; groceries, meats; off-sale beer, wine; corn.; 2 rms.

8 comm. lots; very reas.; Woodlen Beach.
A. S. ECONOMON. DIs. 2839.
207 Evans Bldg. 1420 N. Y. Ave. N.W.

Rooming House Bargain
Rent, $50; income, $165 and owner's room; same owner many years; not fancy, but real money-maker; all rooms rented; sale, $650; $400 cash. No brokers or agents.
Call MEt. 7666 for appointment.

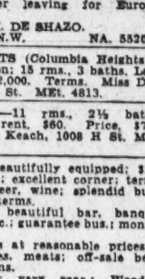
BEAUTY SALON
In N.W. res. section; beautifully equipped; modern in every way; 10 booths, 7 operators. If you are looking for a beauty salon call Miss McCown, MEt. 4813.

$400—Rooming house; 3 rooms; rent, $52.
$450—Rooming house; 9 rooms; rear 13th and M sts; $275 cash.
$500—Rooming house; 9 rooms; near Capital; sacrifice, illness.
$850—Rooming house; 10 rooms; rent, $65; Col. rd. sec.; $250 cash.
$900—Rooming house; Capitol sec.; real bargain for quick sale.
$1,150—Rooming house, 17; cheap rent; business, $300; bargain.
Rooming and boarding, 17 rooms, 3 baths; rent, $100; R. I. sec.; real bargain; good terms.
Delicatessen and sandwiches; well equipped; bargain; asking $650.
Delicatessen, lunch, 3-room apt., $85; business, $60 daily; real bargain; only $1,500; terms.
Grocery, lunch and 3 rooms, bath; corner; rent, $35 (col. trade); real bargain, for only $250.
R. M. CURTIS. 602 F st. nw. NAt. 9140.

Money-to-Loan 26

ADVANCE on diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware, etc.; loan $200 and over 2%; all tickets good one year. Horning's Loan Office, opposite Wash. Airport.

ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, etc., no adv. arrangements neces.; lowest interest rates. Rossilyn Co., Rosslyn, Va.



When trouble comes knocking at the door . . . when you need ready cash . . . borrow what you need from us! Quick cash for any purpose. Easy monthly payments to suit your convenience.

LOANS UP TO $300
HOUSEHOLD, AUTO OR SIGNATURE LOANS
BETHESDA PERSONAL BANKERS
6982 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md.
Wisconsin 4373
FRIENDSHIP PERSONAL LOAN CO.
5506 Wisconsin Avenue
Wisconsin 2486
PUBLIC SMALL LOAN COMPANY
2028 No. Moore St., Rosslyn, Va.
WEst 2445
PEOPLES PERSONAL BANKERS
3208 Rhode Island Ave.
Mt. Rainier, Md. DEcatur 1240

Real Estate Loans 27

WE HAVE FUNDS FOR 1ST TRUST loans on improved D. C. real estate. Prevailing rates. Prompt decisions.
LOUIS P. SHOEMAKER.
1719 K ST. N.W. NAt. 1166.

Real Estate Dwelling Loans
Insurance in all branches
GEORGE F. HANE, INC.
1422 F St. N.W NAtl. 3964.

Automobile Loans 28

QUICK AUTO LOANS
CAPITAL AUTO FINANCE SERVICE.
901 New York Ave. NW. ME. 1355.

Rooms—Furnished 30

A WELL-APPOINTED det. home; lovely neighborhood; large, well-furnished rm. Potomac Hts. Bus at door. CL. 4913.

A BEAUTIFUL front room; ideal location; private home; references; single, $28; double, $30. 1416 Longfellow st., nw.

ALTURAS, 1509 16th St. NW.—Attractive rooms, near showers; maid service; 24-hour elevator; reasonable.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PK.—New, detached priv. home; master bedrm., priv. bath; shower; twin beds; $30. CL. 5414.

APT. 10, 204 F st. nw.—Comfortable room; 1 or 2 gentlemen; near Capitol, Govt. bldgs. DI. 3459, after 6 p. m.

ALLISON ST. NW., 1514—Large room. Southern exposure, next bath, adj. enclosed sleeping porch; reas.; gentleman.

ARGONNE PL. NW., 1648 (off 16th and Columbia rd.)—2d floor, large front rm., 3 closets, adj. porch, next bath, shower. CO. 4520.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Rooms—Furnished 30

ARIZONA HOTEL, 310 C st. nw., one block off Pa. ave.; neatly furished rooms, lobby, 3 baths on each floor; shower bath; continuous hot water; $3.50 week up; transients, 75c to $1.

ATTRACTIVE single room; private bath; screened porch; garage; modern home. Cathedral Mansions vicinity. CO. 4670.

BRIGHT single front rm.; adjoining screened porch. Unlimited phone. Convenient transportation. Excellent neighborhood, 1 sq. off Conn. 2400 20th st. nw.

BROOKLAND, 1021 Lawrence st. ne.—Well-furnished room, next bath; private home; reasonable. DE. 2764.

CALIFORNIA NW., 1833, Apt. 9—Large r.; twin beds; nicely fur.; next. b.; 1st fl.

CATHEDRAL VICINITY—High elevation; desirable suite (single and double room, with enclosed sleeping porch), adjoining bath with shower. Scrupulously clean. Private home. Unlimited phone. Garage. Convenient transportation. EM. 6362.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C. (2938 McKinley St. NW., off Conn. Ave.)—Detached home; master bedroom, twin beds; private bath, shower; $35; also single, $15. Near Chevy Chase bus. CL. 8524.

CLIFTON ST. NW., 1429—Pleasant comfortable room, semiprivate bath, c.h.w. private family; gentlemen. CO. 4490.

CLIFTON ST. NW., 1303—2d floor front, single; private family; breakfast priv.

COL. RD. NW., 1365—Large rm. adjoining bath; 2 or 3 adults; private family; kitchen priv.; reasonable. AD. 6511-J.

COL. RD. NW., 1365—Large rm. adjoining bath, 2 or 3 adults; private family; kitchen privileges; reas. AD. 6511-J.

COL. RD. NW., 1475—Apt. 3, attr. twin bedroom next bath; home priv.; AD. 2418.

COLORADO AVE. NW., 5829, off 13th st.—Studio rm.; 1 or 2; running water; attr. pri. home; con. trans.; bd. op. RA. 3591.

COLUMBIA RD. NW., 1834—$4 wk.; single rms.; dbles., $7; clean outside; 4 baths; c. h. w.; 10 min. downtown. AD. 10213.

CONNECTICUT AVE., 1834—Lovely, bright single and double rms., large closets; airy, comf.; semipriv. baths; reasonable.

CONVENIENT location; walking distance Bureau Engraving; clean, desirable room, $5 wk.; $25 mo. for 2. ME. 5776.

DUPONT CIRCLE, 1622 19th st. nw—Cozy basement room; private entrance; private bath; open fireplace. NO. 6064-J.

EAST CAPITOL ST., 1206—Corner private home, nr. Lincoln Pk.; spacious rm.; also accommodat. for trans. LI. 2991.

EUCLID ST. NW., 1343—Large room, twin beds, next bath; $3 wk. ea. CO. 10422.

EXCLUSIVE neighborhood, master bedroom, private bath, convenient Conn. ave. bus line, unlimited phone; maid service. EM. 4783.

FLORIDA AVE. NW., 2149, bet. Mass. ave. and R—Attractive room; semi-private bath; private home. NOrth 2745.

F ST. NW., 623—Large rm.; kitchen, running water, linens, $8 wk. ME. 2038.

H ST. NW., 2122—Lovely front rm.; also l. h. k. room; adults.

ILLINOIS AVE. NW., 3019—Lovely neighborhood; front room; $18 or $2.50 ea. for 2. Petworth bus. CO. 0825-J.

INGRAHAM ST. N.W., 622—Front rm., twin beds; continuous hot water; unlim. phone; garage opt. Reas. GE. 4535.

JEFFERSON ST. NW., 229—Attractive master bedrm.; south. exp.; priv. bath; new home; sing. $25; dbl., $30. GE. 3918.

JUST OPENED.
1706 19TH ST., NR. CONN.
See these rooms for discriminating clientile. Baths, showers. DE. 5893.

KANSAS AVE. NW., 5519—Room; two gentlemen; next bath; shower; porch; garage; private home; 20 min. by bus downtown. Reasonable. RA. 0544.

KENYON ST. NW., 601—Single room, private family, $3 week. AD. 5864.

L ST. NE., 911—Furn. rm.; suitable for young man; convenient to car and bus. LI. 5628-W.

LANIER PL. NW., 1709, near 18th-Columbia rd.—Newly furnished front rm.; $20. Basem't rm., pri. ba.; $3.25. Gentlemen.

LOGAN HOTEL, 13th and Logan Circle—Rooms, running water, $1.25 up; bath, $1.50 up; weekly rates, $6 up. NO. 2000.

LON

Post Want Ads Are Read First—Half a Day Ahead of Evening Papers

Post Classified Ads—National 4200

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Apartments—Furnished 45

LONDON HALL.

1133 13TH ST. N.W.—Bed-living room, dressing room, kit., bath; elec., gas, linen. Frigid.; $15 up wk; $50 up mo. NA. 9010.

MERRILL MANSIONS.
Fairmont st. nw., 1361—Sunny front corner apt. Also sleeping, l. h. k. rooms.

APARTMENTS—FURN.—UNFURN.
FREE CAR SERVICE. DISTRICT 5780.
1010 Vt. Ave., Rm. 217. Eve., EM. 8362.

Francis Scott Key, Apt. Hotel

20th and P sts. nw.: 1 room, kit., bath, completely furn.; linens; silver; Frigidaire; day, week, month. NAtional 5425.

Furn. or Unfurn. 46

32D PL. SE., 2206—Three rooms, tile bath; elec. and gas; garage; large yard; private entrance. Reasonable.

CLIFTON TERRACE

1 room and bath.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath.
2 rooms and bath.
Switchboard and elevator service.
COLUMBIA 7744.

Moving and Storage 46A

ANDERSON VAN SERVICE—Mills Bldg. NA. 7670. Low rates N. Y., Atlanta, Boston, Fla., Chi., Cleve. Local moving.

Driving to Jackson, Miss.

Load wanted for truck; also local or long distance hauling. MEt. 2907.

CHEVY CHASE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO. LOCAL, LONG DISTANCE MOVING
WIs. 3010

National Movers Regular trips of New York, Inc. N. Y., Penn., Conn., Mass., Fla., Ohio, Ill. Na. 5522 Loads Insured. Return Rates. 1340 New York Ave. N. W.

MANHATTAN STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING.
MET. 2042 PRIVATE ROOMS. 639 NEW YORK AVE. NW.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

AIR-COOLED Kennedy-Warren—Will sublet kitchen, dining room, living room, bedroom, apartment; overlooking park. ADams 0193.

ALBAN TOWERS.
Corner apartment; beautiful living room, reception hall, bedroom, kitchen, dinette and porch; rent, $77.50. Call Mr. King, CLEVELAND 6400.

C ST. SE., 1846, Apt. 1—2 large rms., kit., bath; dinette; scr. pch.; bldg. year old; auto. oil heat and h. w. furn.; only $49. To inspect, phone Mr. Toms, DI. 2434, 8-5 p. m. Also other apts. avail.

CALIFORNIA ST. NW., 1830—2 rooms, kitchen and bath; newly decorated; $45. DEcatur 4326.

CAPITOL HILL—Central ne. 4 rms., bath (desirable 1st floor), newly equipped, $58.50 mo. Most conv. 716 8th st. ne. Available May 1. Adults. No pets. Inspect 3 to 6 Sunday or 5 to 8 p. m. daily. AD. 4786.

CONN. AVE. NW., 3620, opposite Broadmoor—3 rooms, kitchen and bath; elec. refrig. Resident manager. CL. 0580.

D ST. NE., 1513—1 rm., kit., semi-bath; sleeping pch.; priv. fam.; empl. adults.

DOUGLAS ST. NE., 220, Apt. 1—2 large rms., kit., bath, dining alcove, screened porch; bldg. 1½ years old; auto. oil heat and h. w. included in rent. To inspect, phone MR. TOMS, DI. 2434, 8-6 p. m. Also several other apts. available.

E ST. N.W., 2431—Liv. rm., bedrm., kit., dinette, bath; refrig.; couple; Army Navy, Govt. clause in lease. WEst 0147.

INGRAHAM ST. NW., 1203—1 room, large kitchen, semiprivate bath, large inclosed porch; adults; gas, elec. included; $30 month. RA. 4630.

KENYON ST. NW., 1348—Entire floor; 3 large attrac. rms., kit. and priv. bath; gas and elec. included. Reasonable.

KENYON ST. NW., 730—Private residence, entire first floor, large living rm., bedrm., kit., incl. porch, gas, elec. and heat; large yard; $35. CO. 1779-J.

THE ALTON, 1445 Park rd. nw.—3 rooms, kitchen, dressing room, foyer and bath; cross ventilation; $72.50; Frigidaire on house current; elevator.

THE RAVENEL, 1610 16th N.W.—2 rooms, foyer, kitchen, dinette, bath, shower, 3 large closets. $65.

WYOMING AVE. NW., 1811—2 and 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, foyer and porch; refrig.; reas. See resident manager.

4TH ST. NE., 516—Two large rms. and kit., all front, $35 month.

6TH ST. NW., 730—2 rooms, kitchen and bath; heat and hot water furnished; $31.50 to $35. ME. 5400.

1115 FLOWER AVE., Takoma Park, Md.—2 bedrooms, individual oil heat control, private garage, heat included; $65 per month. NAt. 8880.

17TH ST. NW., 1514, Apt. 409—Sublet 1 room, kitchen, bath, refrigeration, gas included; $45; switchboard, elevator.

17TH ST. NW., 1724—Bright apt., 2d fl. front; 2 r. k. b.; $50. See Res. Mgr.

3739 29TH ST., MT. RAINIER—2 rooms, kitchen; semi-private bath; $35; gas, heat and electricity furnished.

2 OR 3 LARGE, COOL ROOMS, kitchen, bath; phone; garage, c.h.w., large lawn, garden space; refined home; employed couple preferred. WAlnut 8470.

2301 15th St. OVERLOOKING THE PARK! 2 bedrooms, living room, dinette, kitchen, bath, maid's quarters, Electrolux. SHANNON & LUCHS, 1505 H St. N.W. National 2345.

6 HICKORY AVE., Takoma Park, Md.—Entire 2d floor, 3 large rooms, kit., semi-priv. bath., elec., gas, c. h. w., elec. refrig. included in rent; $45; convenient transportation. SH. 2802-W.

Several Desirable Apartments Available. RANDALL H. HAGNER & CO., INC. 1321 Conn. Ave. DEcatur 3600.

NEW FOUR-FAMILY APARTMENTS. One block to Pa. Ave. Bus. 1616 & 1620 28TH PL. S.E. Semidetached buildings, heat and hot water included.
2 bedrooms, living room, dinette, kitchen, porch and bath; $53.00.
Living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchen, porch and bath; $53.00.
L. T. GRAVATTE, 729 15th St. REALTOR. NA. 0753.

1483 NEWTON ST. N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath; front....$55.00
GEORGE F. HANE, INC.
1422 F St. N.W. NAt'l 3964.

JOHN MARSHALL APARTMENTS.
1910 K st. nw.—2 bed rooms, living room, dinete, kit., bath, $75. Apply resident manager or call NAtional 8130.

THE WINTON-STANLEY
1411 Harvard St. NW.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath.

THE SEMINOLE.
1444 W Street Northwest.
First-floor apartment: 3 rooms, kitchen, bath. Free refrigeration. $47.50.
Ree Resident Manager.

EXCEPTIONAL STUDIO APT.
Near Dupont Circle. Call Mr. Shugrue, District 3740.
PHILIP P. PEYSER & CO.

1136 11TH ST. N.W., Apt. 206—1 room, dinette, kitchen and bath, dressing room, electric refrigeration on house. See resident manager.

1832 BILTMORE ST. N.W.

4 rooms, kitchen and bath, newly decorated throughout; references.

414 SEWARD SQ. S.E.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$49.50
Ring for Janitor.

3220 CONN. AVE. N.W.
1 room, kitchen, dinette and bath..$50.00
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$60.00
Resident Manager, CL. 0764.

3160 WARDER ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$50.00
Resident Manager, CO. 4188.

1830 R. I. AVE. N.E.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath and screened porch $52.50
Resident Manager, NO. 7157.

1702 SUMMIT PL. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$55.00
Resident Manager, AD. 10480.

4800 GEORGIA AVE. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath and porch $55.00
Resident Manager, GE. 6996.

2148 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, foyer and bath $65.00
Resident Manager, NO. 1650.

1614 17TH ST. N.W.
2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath $65.00
Resident Manager, DE. 3218.

1618 KENYON ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath, Murphy bed and dressing closet.....$65.50
Resident Manager, CO. 8423.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE & GUARANTY CORPORATION.
1619 K St. N.W. NAtional 1469.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

2300 18TH ST. N.W.—$60.00.
Available April 15.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath; electric refrigeration.
NATIONAL MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CORPORATION.
NA. 5833. 1312 New York Ave.

THE ST. REGIS.

2219 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.
Attractive apt., 2 bedrooms, bath, reception hall, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen and porch; elec. refrigerator; $115.

1457 PARK RD. N.W.

Two rooms, kitchen and bath.....$57.50
Electric refrigeration and elevator.
H. G. SMITHY CO.,
811 15TH ST. N.W. NAtional 5903.

THE CAVALIER

"On the Top of 14th St.—Overlooking the City."
We have a spacious one-room, kitchenette, dinette and bath unit for immediate occupancy. Murphy bed and dressing closet; Frigidaire; oak floors; ample closets. Completely redecorated. Refrigeration on house current. 24-hour elevator and switchboard service. Convenient location and a refined, quiet building. Conservative rental.
THE CAVALIER
FRED C. FOSTER, MGR.
3500 14th St. NW. COlumbia 3600.

NEW FOUR-FAMILY APARTMENT.
4474 Conduit rd. nw., $53 and $55; 4500-4504 Conduit rd. nw., $52.50 and $54.50.
Unit consists of two rooms, dinette, kitchen, bath and porch. Heat included.
L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. REALTOR. NA. 0753.

2138 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.

½ Block West of Conn. Ave.
2 rooms, kitchenette, bath.....$50.00
7 rooms, kitchen, bath.....115.00

1495 NEWTON ST. N.W.

¼ Block East of 16th St.
1 room and bath.....$27.50

1818 KALORAMA RD. N.W.

Just Off Columbia Rd.
3 rms., kitchen, bath, porch.....$57.50
Electric Refrigerators.
A. S. GARDINER,
1510 K St. N.W. NA. 0334.

1434 HARVARD STREET N. W.

In the Columbia Heights section; 14th st. cars and 16th st. bus a few steps away. 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, dinette and bath. Front apartment. Newly decorated. Electric refrigeration. Resident manager in building. $65.

1740 18TH STREET N. W.

Within walking distance of downtown, near Conn. ave., too. A 2-bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath apartment, equipped with electric refrigeration. Completely redecorated. $47.50.

For all apts., call Res. Mgr., AD. 8810 or
JESSE H. HEDGES,
306 Tower Bldg. District 8332.

NEAR 16TH & PARK ROAD

Living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bath, 2d floor, $47.50; heat, hot water and janitor service furnished.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.
1019 15th St. N.W. ME. 0100.

1419 R ST. N.W.

4 rooms, kitchen and bath; electric refrigeration, elevator; $55.
TYLER & RUTHERFORD, INC.
1512 K St. N.W. NA. 0478.

405 V ST. N.E.

Apt. 3—2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath; refrigeration; $39.50.

1413 GIRARD ST. N.W.

Front, corner, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath; free refrigeration $50

5510 FIRST ST. N.W.

2 large rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath $52.50

1201 M ST. N.W.

Downtown — Corner apartment; 5 outside rooms and bath; newly decorated...$60
Lee D. Latimer Co.
722 Investment Bldg. NA. 4146.

945 LONGFELLOW ST. N.W.

Two rooms, kitchen and bath.....$47.50

1820 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.

Two rooms, kitchen and bath.....$49.50
Three rooms, kitchen and bath.....$57.50
J. A. McKEEVER CO., INC.,
1625 K St. NW. Dist. 9706.

Warehouses for Rent 51A

WAREHOUSE SPACE FOR RENT.
3,000 to 30,000 Square Feet.
WEAVER BROS., INC. Dist. 9486.

Houses—Furnished 54

CONVENIENT Northwest location 6 rooms, bath, glass-enclosed sleeping porch, recreation room, oil burner, large new G. E. refrigerator; furnished complete, including new mattresses, china, silver, linen and blankets; $85 per month. Call DEcatur 1630 or CLeveland 2300.

COOL, restful corner home, attractively furnished; exclusive neighborhood; porches, garden; high elevation. AD. 2506.

7 ROOMS, oil heat, large yard on the Lee highway, near Lee Heights. Price, $70. Available April 16. T. J. PEARSON, 3243 No. Wash. Blvd., Clarendon. WA. 7969 or Clarendon 1001.

$69.50.
NR. 5TH & HAMILTON STS. NW.
6 rooms, bath, h.-w. h., elec. ref., new stove; inclosed porch. Nicely furnished.
FRANK S. PHILLIPS. Dist. 1411.

Houses—Unfurnished 56

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Restored Colonial residence; 5 bedr., 3 baths, charming liv. rm.; G. E. oil furnace, compl. insulation and weatherstripping; reas. rent to desirable tenant. H. H. Wescott Co. Na. 0620.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Newly restored colonial home, partially furn.; spacious living room, dining room, complete kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2d floor sitting room, 3 fireplaces, Venetian blinds; laundry, maid's room, lavatory, recreation room in basement; oil heat; small garden; corner location. Alex. 1540-W.

CHEVY CHASE (30th st., near Nebraska), 3-bedroom house; garage. $80. Emerson 1900.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—6 rms., bath; 11 rms., 2 baths. Clarendon, Va., 8 rms., 2 baths. Cherrydale, Va., 6 rms., bath. Fulton G. Gordon, 1427 Eye st. nw. Dist. 8230. Evenings, CLev. 5091.

CORNER HOUSE, 940 2d st. ne.—6 rooms and bath, oil heat, automatic hot water; new-house condition. Owner, 4309 13th st. ne. Phone NOrth 0227.

SEATON PL. NW., 32—Entire 2d floor; 5 rooms; bath; porch; attic; basement; separate furnace; very nice; $50 mo. to refined adults. Apply key, 48 Seaton pl.

MASS. AVE. HEIGHTS.
Semidetached brick, attractive living room, dining room, 1st floor den, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage.
G. F. MIKKELSON & SON. CL. 1156.

CHEVY CHASE, MD.
Six rooms, one bath, living room, dining room, kitchen and sun porch on first floor; built-in garage; oil heat, elec., refg.; lot approx. 70x200. Available April 15. $85.
EDW. H. JONES & CO.,
5520 Conn. Ave. CLeveland 2300

4019 14TH ST. NW. $65.
6 rms., tile bath, elec. refrig.; garage.
Roger Moss, 927 15th st. DI. 3121.

719 E STREET S.E.

Brick, 7-rooms (4 bedrooms), bath, oil burner, electric refrigeration, $65.00.
L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. Realtor. NA. 0753.

CLEVELAND PARK

3626 NORTON PL. NW.
Semidetached brick, 4 bedrooms, tile bath, shower, beamed ceiling in dining room, spacious living room, wood-burning fireplace; sun room, modern kitchen, frigidaire, new gas range, pantry; storage attic, ample closets space; oil heat, built-in garage; recently redecorated; convenient to stores, schools and transportation; $100.
FEDERAL AMERICAN CO.
1429 Eye st. nw. NA. 8032.

Suburban—Rent 58

LAUREL, MD.—305 2d St.: 6-room apt.; h.-w.h.; gas, elec.; garage; garden. $30. Near buses.

NEARBY MD.—Attrac. 5 rooms and bath apt.; heat; hot water included; garage; large yard. $50. Gr. 2530-M.

RIVERDALE, MD., 1004 Jefferson ave.—5 rooms, kitchen and bath, a.m.i.; convenient location. Hyattsville 24-J.

Wanted-to-Rent 62

EFFICIENCY apt. wanted; 1 rm., kitchenette, bath; will pay $35; must be decently furnished and clean; April 15 poss. Box 44-, Washington Post.

WANTED office space for public stenographic work. Box 48, Washington Post.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale Investment Property 65

ONLY $2,000 CASH REQUIRED.
NEW FOUR-FAMILY APTS.
BASEMENT UNDER ENTIRE BLDG.
Semidetached brick. Furred, insulated, copper gutters, downspouts; 2 apartments of 2 handsome bedrooms, living room, dinette, kitchen, porch and bath; 2 apartments of 1 bedroom, living room, etc. Income, $210 per month. Price, $13,500. Phone G. E. Downer.
L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. Realtor. NA. 0753.

Sale Houses 66

BARGAIN—Sherman Circle corner, 7 rooms, garage; a real buy at $8,750.
WASHINGTON REALTY CO., GE. 8300.

CAPITOL HILL—Corner, faces park, 8 rms., 2 baths. Only $9,850. Also other 6 to 12-rm. houses. Mrs. Williams, LInc. 3143 or 500 E st. ne.

CAPITOL HILL—Central, N.E. 3 apts., 10 rms., 3 baths, modern attractive, exc. condition. Auto. heat, insulated, weather stripped, caulked, copper screens, fire escapes, separate entrance 2-car brick garage. Refined adult tenants, income, $1,800 yr. Price only $12,750. Owner leaving city. ADams. 4786.

I WILL build you a six-room modern detached brick with full basement, oil burner for $5,700. Small amount of cash needed. General Business, Inc., 3516 Conn. ave. CLev. 1304.

ST. MARTIN'S PARISH—Modern 6 rooms, inclosed porches, automatic heat. 10 W st. nw. Owner, NO. 1961-W.

SILVER SPRING—New bungalow; 5 large rooms, modern bath and kitchen; 1-fare zone. Wooded lot. $6,000.
ROBERT E. LOHR.
311 Cedar St. Takoma Park. GE. 0881.

GEORGETOWN.
We have a selection of homes in this famous community. Buy now and save money. Time to start your garden, too. CALL MRS. LYNN, WITH BOSS & PHELPS, NATIONAL 6300, EVENING PHONE, AFTER 8:30, NORTH 0106.

$7,500—Near Conn. ave. and Bradley lane. A cottage-type brick bungalow with living rm., open fireplace, attrac. din. rm., well-equipped kitchen, 2 spacious bedrms., beautiful bath, bright basement, attic; in very good condition. Situated on a 70-ft. lot, well landscaped, and surrounded by homes of much higher prices. Why pay more? Original cost, $10,750.
FRANK S. PHILLIPS, DIst. 1411.

$5,250—Detached 6-room brick, on Oak st. off 16th, h.-w. h.; front and rear porches; has $4,250 building loan. $5,500—Columbia rd. near Soldiers' Home, 6-room brick; h.-w. h.; garage; overlooks reservoir. Terms. ME. 5400.

HIGHWOOD.
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
New detached home, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths.
EXHIBIT HOME.
3353 Runnymede Pl. NW.
Open Daily and Sunday.
From Chevy Chase Circle turn right on Western ave., three squares to Runnymede. Turn right to property.
G. F. MIKKELSON & SON.
Owners—Builders.

DON'T MISS THIS.

A new all-brick detached home of six lovely rooms and breakfast room, with a delightful, large side porch and a built-in garage. Furred walls, insulated ceiling, metal weatherstripping, copper screens, and oil heat are some of the features of this home. Priced at $9,250, in that desirable American University Park Section, we offer it as an outstanding buy. For appointment to inspect, call J. Wesley Buchanan, Inc., ME. 3772.

LET YOUR HOME PAY FOR ITSELF!
Monthly payments $54.00
Rent your second floor for.....$45.00
So, it costs you only $9.00 per month to own your own home in Southeast's finest home community.
1615-21 QUE ST. SE.
New 6-room, 2 bath brick homes.
Open and heated Daily.
BRADY BROTHERS, INC.
403 E. Capitol St. AT. 6664, 0562.

ENGLISH STUDIO HOMES IN Restricted Northwest Section.
We have a beautiful home with 3 gorgeous bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, screened sleeping porch, salon dining room, breakfast porch, dream kitchen and recreation room with fireplace. Copper water pipes, gas furnace and detached garage. This is a unique bargain in modern studio homes and has been built by one of the foremost designers in Washington. Price reasonable, terms can be arranged.
We'll be glad to show it to you whenever you say. Call BEITZELL, DIstrict 3100 until 9 p. m.

5138 KLINGLE RD. N.W.
$8,950.00.
New brick, detached, 6 spacious rooms, well arranged. Recreation room with wood-burning fireplace and lavatory. Living room with fireplace. Detached garage. Laundry in basement. Lot, 64x185.
Open Every Afternoon.
WM. K. SAUNDERS CO., INC.,
1519 K St. N.W. DIstrict 1015.

STONE BUNGALOW.

This is a beautiful new all-stone home with 3 bedrooms and 2 baths, built-in garage. $9,250; cannot be duplicated for this price. It is accessible to nearby shopping center, schools, etc., in nearby Maryland. Call J. Wesley Buchanan, Inc., CL. 2832.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
$8,500.

7-room detached brick; 2-car garage; new heating plant; half square from transportation and stores; quiet neighborhood; immediate occupancy; terms.
J. A. McKEEVER CO., INC.
1625 K St. N.W. DIstrict 9706.

NORTH CLEVELAND PARK,
$9,500.

Here is an attractive semidetached brick and stucco home, with shrubbed front yard. Lot runs deep to detached garage, flanked by two weeping willows. Well-arranged floor plan. Living room, with wood-burning fireplace and hearth, opens off the entrance hall. Built-in corner cupboard in dining room. Cherry sun room, kitchen and pantry. Second flood has three bedrooms, tile bath with built-in tub, and 4 cedar closets. Deep linen closet and sun room, which can be converted to fourth bedroom, study or nursery. Storage attic above. Full basement, with maid's room and toilet; is equipped with hot-water heater and laundry tubs. Seldom is a home of this character obtainable at this price in Cleveland Park. We are complying with the owner's request that inspection be by appointment ONLY.

MRS. JACK HAYES
1216 Conn. ave. Realtor. NAt. 7174.
Evenings and Sunday, NO. 3764.

TRADE YOUR OLD HOME FOR A NEW ONE
Call or Write
HARRY WARDMAN, INC.,
1512 K St. NW. DI. 3830.

PETWORTH— $7,750.

Attractive Colonial brick, 6 rms., bath, hot-water heat (blower with automatic control); lot 20x135; built-in garage. Near Sherman Circle and bus line.
L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. Realtor. NAtl. 0753.

4344 ELLICOTT ST. N.W.

NEW DETACHED STONE HOUSE.
First floor, living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath.
Second floor, four bedrooms and bath. Fully insulated, oil burner, detached brick garage. Price $11,250. Open all day Sunday, CO. 1973.

NORTHWEST SECTION.

Detached home 6 rooms and bath, h.-w. h.; new-house condition; lot 100 ft. front; $6,000.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH,
4703 Wisconsin Ave. CLeve. 1-3-6-4.

$10,950 BUYS

Beautiful Chevy Chase, Md., corner, containing 6 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, beautifully landscaped lot. Small cash, balance under one trust at 5½% interest until paid. Call J. Wesley Buchanan, Inc., CL. 1526.

GEORGETOWN
2907 QUE ST.
An interesting restoration. 1st floor: 4 rooms, 3 fireplaces. 2nd floor: 4 bed rooms, 2 baths. 3rd floor: 2 bed rooms. Basement: Maid's room and bath. Beautiful crystal chandelier in living room. Automatic heat. Lovely garden.
OPEN DAILY UNTIL 5:30
BOSS & PHELPS
Realtors

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale Houses 66

CHEVY CHASE BUNGALOW
$8,400.

LIKE NEW: WITH FULL BASEMENT; ON LARGE LOT.
In best section among beautiful trees, short distance from Conn. Ave. 2 bedrooms, tile bath, living room with fireplace, dining room and kitchen. 2 large porches. h.-l. garage and automatic heat. To inspect call ME. 5034 any time.

$12,500.
SACRIFICE.

ON BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL AVE.
A home that sold just under $20,000; faces beautiful historic estate; has four bedrooms, two baths and b. i. garage. For a home or an investment this property is the BUY OF A LIFETIME. To inspect call ME. 5034, any time.

ROLLINGWOOD—New American Homes.
WAVERLY TAYLOR, INC.
1522 K St. N.W. NAtional 1040.

COLORED—Near 13th and R sts. nw. 10 rooms, 3 baths; h.-w. h.; electricity. Your price and terms. DEc. 1160.

"The Cutest House in Town!"
ONLY $7,650
A brand new brick home with 5 rooms and bath plus built-in garage. Located on the highest elevation and most exclusive restricted section in town, is incorporates every modern convenience known to the building trade today. This type home has never been offered before, and, folks, it can be bought on the smallest of cash payments and the balance like rent—and we mean low rent! No obligation to show it. Just call
A. S. GARDINER
1510 K St. N.W. NAt. 0334

Carefree Cottages in Overbrook
priced from
$4,400
Two bedrooms with connecting bath and shower, large living room with dinette and completely equipped kitchen. Heated automatically by gas and insulated throughout. Minimum lot frontage, 64 feet. All improvements.
$32.50
per month (after a reasonable down payment) includes taxes, insurance, interest, and complete payment of one mortgage in 234 months.
Our furnished sample Carefree Cottage is open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for your inspection.
Drive out to 7777 Wisconsin Avenue. This is about one-half mile north of the Bank of Bethesda on the Rockville Pike.
The Newbold Development Co.
7611 Wis. Ave., Bethesda, Md.
Wisconsin 5286

Sale Lots 69

APARTMENT house site, Chevy Chase, D. C. 200 ft. front, 47,000 sq. ft., near Connecticut ave. Also, prominent corner, Conn. ave. Can probably be zoned first commercial, now zoned for 8-story apt. house, 251 ft. frontage. Brokers attention. Fulton R. Gordon, 1427 Eye st. nw. Dist. 5230.

CORNER, $1,450—Madison st. near New Hampshire ave. Residential neighborhood of detached houses. On grade, an excellent value. See Mr. Crowe, Evenings, phone GE. 8710.
ADELBERT W. LEE.
1343 H St. N.W. Dist. 4600.

KENWOOD—14,620 square feet, 119 feet front on Kennedy drive; fine location. Owner, CL. 1573.

EAST OF WISCONSIN AVE. on Appleton near Wilson, Deal and Murch Schools: 5 lots 40x150 feet: $1,500 each; from every standpoint THE IDEAL home sites.
J. FRANK TILLER, Owner, RA. 1953.

TIME TO BUY and build; 14 large lots for $2,775, nr. Kensington. Single ones $300 and up. Water, e. l.; cement roads. Builder's chance. Bargain. Willett, DI. 0162, or Wic. 3719.

16TH ST. NW.—Large lot, facing Rock Cr. Park. Reas. Owner, WA. 8904-J.

SILVER SPRING.
(A Bank Offering)

Overlooking park and senior high school; lots 70-foot frontage; many wooded; $950 up; paved roadway streets; sewer, water, etc. High elevation; design your own home; we will finance responsible individuals. SH. 2130 for appt. Office at Flower ave. and Schuyler rd. Open Sunday.

NEAR FLOWER AVE. & FRANKLIN ST.
SILVER SPRING

Beautiful corner lot, 80x91; on grade; all improvements in; price $850; brought $1,250 prior to improvements. Call Mr. Boucher.
R. A. HUMPHRIES,
808 No. Capitol. Realtor. NA. 6732.

$650 to $950—TERMS

Large wooded lots, at least 50-ft. front; excellent neighborhood; Bethesda district. WAGGAMAN-BRAWNER. ME. 3860.

Sale Suburban 70

NEW six-room stone house; recreation room; fireplaces; air-conditioned; nearby Virginia. Call Jackson 1865.

5-ROOM FRAME Bungalow. If you want something different, with planned interior, best construction, call CLar. 1947.

$50 MONTH buys it. New 5-room modern bungalow in Silver Spring, Md. 612 Thayer ave., 3½ blocks east of Georgia ave. GReenwood 2460-W.

35TH NR. BLADENSBURG RD.—6 r. and b.; a. m. i.; gar.; big lot; low price; easy terms; owner ill—said SELL. Nr. W. Madison ave. and University drive; big high lot; 7-r., 2-b., lavatory; oil burner; 2-car gar.; $500 cash, 1% per mo. 30-minutes ride in Md.; 1½-a.; 6 r. and b.; $4,500; easy terms. N. E. RYON CO., 1216 N. Y. ave.

$6,950—$500 CASH.
REASONABLE TERMS.
8 rooms, 1½ baths, b.-in garage, large lot, convenient 16th st. bus. Owner, Ashton 181-M, or Mr. Coulon, ME. 3883.

$5,350—Cozy new 5-rm. brick bungalow, h.-w. h., fireplace; 10c bus. Only $500 down, $40 mo. WA. 6959.

$4,950—New home; 2 bedrooms, bath, attached garage. Near bus.
A. J. LEVINGTON & SON.
Clar. 1789. Courthouse Sq. Clar., Va.

HIDEOUT—$10,000.
11-room house and 6 acres located in lovely wooded section. Garage, tool house, bee house. All conveniences. Near bus and B. & O. station.
KENSINGTON REALTY CO.
Kensington, Md. Kens. 132.

$6 NEW BUNGALOW
0 Silver Spring—2 blocks to District Line. 5 large rooms, bath, 0 shower, attic, cellar; large lot; 0 garage. Call Owner, SH. 3783.

$6150 $6150
"Open For Inspection"
IN LYON PARK
Neat Cape Cod Bungalow on large corner lot. Beautifully landscaped with plenty of shade trees. Large living room with open fireplace; spacious bedroom downstairs; tile bath and shower; big, finished studio-type room upstairs; screened-in porch; hot-water heat and garage.
$500 Cash $55 Per Mo.
Office of J. L. Price
2303 So. Arlington Ridge Rd.
OAKCREST, VA.
Ridge 272

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale Suburban 70

20 ACRES, 6 room house, bath; 4 chicken houses; $5,700; 4 acres, 7-room house, up-to-date; $6,200. Edw. Daniels, Berwyn, Md., on pike.

NEARBY VIRGINIA.
Frame bungalow; built only 18 months ago; five large rooms and bath; furnace heat; floored attic; garage; ¼-acre lot; $4,200. $200 cash, $35 month. J. A. Baker Co., 1112 North Irving st., Clarendon, Va. WA. 7280.

Sale Acreage 72

NR. BUCK LODGE, on State rd., 107 a., $3,950, your terms. 10 a. 7th st. pike, nr. Wheaton; ripe for development; right price, terms. Nr. FOUR CORNERS; big lots, small tracts; low price; terms. 17 a. ad. Greenbelt; make offer. 73 a. nr. Waldorf; bargain; terms. N. E. RYON CO., 1216 N. Y. ave.

Sale—Farms, Land 73

BOOKLET describing Maryland farms for sale. Counselman & O'Brien, 6865 Wisconsin ave., Bethesda, Md. WIs. 4240.

DAIRY, Stock, Tobacco farms; country homes; old Colonials; waterfront. R. D. LILLIE CO., Takoma, D. C. GE. 3301.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND farms and acreage. Write the Maryland Realty, 1511 Guilford ave., Baltimore, Md. Phone Vernon 2341.

$50 DOWN—8½ acres, wooded land, on good gravel road, 12½ miles D. C., $600. NAt. 3753, AT. 5205-J.

YOU MAKE THE PRICE
THE LYDDANE FARM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Near old Germantown—subdivided—40 acres—151 acres—230 acres—and personal property. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION Tuesday, April 20, 11 A. M. Sold for division. Easy terms. For further information call
N. C. HINES & SONS
AUCTIONEERS
1511 K Street N.W. Tel. DI. 7740

Real Estate Wanted 76

NEED houses in Brookland, Woodridge and vicinity to sell; have prospects. A. L. Timberlake, PO. 0260.

OWNERS—WE WANT LISTINGS.
NATIONAL CITY REALTY CO.
Tower Bldg. NAtl. 0158.

WANT REAL ESTATE TO SELL.
ROBERT L. McKEEVER CO., INC.
Shoreham Bldg. NAtl. 4750.

We sell in a day
FARMS AND SUBDIVISIONS
That it takes a year in any other way.
N. C. HINES & SONS, Auctioneers.
1511 K St. N.W. Washington, D. C. DI. 7740.

Birds and Poultry 78

BEST CHICKS HATCHING NOW—Rocks, Reds, 8c; Giants, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 9c. J. B. Henry, Falls Ch. 348.

Dogs, Cats, Pets 79

IRISH TERRIER PUPPIES, 4 months old, finest pedigreed. A. K. C. registration, healthy, heavy boned. 6409 31st pl. nw. CLeveland 9350.

Sale Miscellaneous 83

ACCORDIONS—Before purchasing a piano accordion it's to your advantage to see Droop's first. 1300 G st. nw.

ADDING MACHINES—New and rebuilt. All makes; free trial. All machines guaranteed for one year. "United," 813 14th st. nw. NAt. 6063.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.—Selling off 200 machines; all makes; real bargains. Open eves. 1431 E. Capitol st., LI. 0082.

ANTIQUE and modern flat silver suitable for matching purposes. 13-pc. Crown Darby breakfast set, 61-pc. Newberry pattern, 83-pc. Majestic pattern, flat silver. Many other pieces at rock bottom prices. Murray Galleries, 1724 20th st. nw. NO. 4006.

ANTIQUES—Largest collection in city: glass, china, silver, furn., books, prints, mirrors, frames. Edelson, 618 5th nw.

BARBER fixtures; complete 3-chair set like new. 7303 Georgia ave. nw.

CAMERA lenses, photographic equipment, binoculars, projectors bought, sold. Izzy's Exchange, 905 D st. nw. ME. 8898.

DESKS, chairs, tables, files and other used office furniture. H. Baum & Sons. 616 E st. nw.

FRIGIDAIRES—5 cu. ft., guaranteed excellent condition; only $49.50 while they last. 1318 14th st. nw. Open Sunday.

FURNITURE, living room, bed room set; desk, tables and rugs; practically new; no dealers; hours from 5 to 9. 5024 9th st. nw., Apt. 301.

FURNITURE, Wicker porch, unusually strong; settee, desk and chair, table, 3 armchairs with cushions; excellent condition; $40 complete. WI. 2237.

LADY'S diamond wrist watch, $125.00. Box 19, Washington Post.

LINOLEUM—49 cents square yd. Installed free. Armstrong's Agency, Pennsylvania Linoleum Co., 734 9th st. nw. DI. 5674-5.

OLD BOOKS, prints, stamps, sheet music, bought and sold. Attic Book Shop, 1711 H st. nw. ME. 3242.

PIANO—Small upright in very good condition. $132. Has a very lovely tone. Pay $1.50 weekly. NAt. 4730. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Latest model Estey; new console type piano; used less than four months and in absolutely perfect condition; now reduced $235. A repossession it can be purchased by continuing the small monthly payments. NAt. 4730. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Schubert full keyboard baby grand in good condition; $148 on easy terms; also other values in used grands. NAt. 4730. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 1239 G st.

PIANOS FOR RENT—$3 per month and up. All rental paid applies on purchase price if you buy later. Choose from the largest selection of pianos in the city—12 famous makes. Kitt's, 1330 G st. NAtl. 4730.

PORTABLES—All makes. Pay as little as $1 week. Liberal allowance on your old machine. "United," 813 14th st. nw.

RADIO—Philco 7-tube lowboy. Looks good. New guarantee, $5.95, terms. F. S. Harris Co., 2900 14th st, nw.

RECORDS—Used, popular, Victor, Brunswick, Vocalion and Decca records, 10c each, 12 for $1. Open until 9 p. m. Automatic Music Co., 2429 18th st. nw.

REFRIGERATOR—General Electric; 7 cu. ft.; new condition. 902 East Capitol st.

SEWING MACHINES—Rebuilt Singers, $10 up; year guar. Renting, repairing. Sewing Machine Exch., 2412 18th nw. CO. 3245

SPECIAL! This week only! 2-pc. split bamboo salt water rod with lock band reel seat, $2.95. Atlas Sport Shop, 2918 14th st. nw. Open eves. COl. 9401.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT—An ideal used instrument; sell $100. Terms if desired. J. A. North Co., 915 9th st. nw.

SWAGGER suits for misses. Fur-trimmed, gray and blue. Were $16.75; now $7.95. Sigmund's, 736 7th st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS — All makes, $17.50 up; guaranteed 1 year; rent,

DON WINSLOW OF THE NAVY The Fighting Chance. By Frank V. Martinek
Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N. R.

DON'T BREATHE NEAR THAT FLOWER, MEN--- THERE'S DEATH GAS MIXED WITH ITS SCENT!
I'LL ATTEND TO IT, SIR--- I'M SAFE BEHIND THIS HANDKERCHIEF MASK
128A.
NOW THE FIGHT FOR RED'S LIFE BEGINS
CRIPES! WHAT A NIGHTMARE!
FIRST THE CAPTAIN AND NOW—
HE - HE HASN'T SLIPPED AWAY FROM US, DOCTOR?
NOT YET, WINSLOW-- YOUTH DIES HARD!
-AND PENNINGTON'S LED A FINE, CLEAN LIFE--- THAT'S WHAT GIVES HIM A FIGHTING CHANCE!
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NED BRANT—A Story of College Athletics By Bob Zuppke
Famous Football Coach.

BRING ME THE MORNING PAPER, EH, NED?
I GUESS EVERYONE IN THIS HOUSE IS ANXIOUS TO READ IT THIS MORNING
THIS WRITER CALLS THE 1937 CARTER FOOTBALL TEAM THE TRICKIEST HE EVER SAW—
GO ON— READ THE IMPORTANT PART!
AND THIS ONE CALLS US MAGICIANS- SAYS WE PULL FOOTBALLS OUT OF A HELMET AND RUN FOR TOUCHDOWNS WITH THEM
WHAT DOES IT SAY ABOUT ME?
IT SAYS YOU LOOKED GREAT UNTIL I CAME ON THE FIELD—
BALONEY—YOU HAVE TO FIRE A PISTOL EVERY 10 SECONDS OR PEOPLE WOULD FORGET YOU ENTIRELY!

Apple Mary By Martha Orr

MY WIFE'S WAITING OUTSIDE, MARY, SO OUR GOOD-BY HAS TO BE SHORT. AFTER I LEAVE, YOU GO RIGHT AHEAD WITH OUR PLANS TO MAKE "MAGIC APPLES" BOOM.
SURE I WILL, SLIM.
AND OF COURSE, AS HEAD OF THIS THRIVING BUSINESS, YOU'LL HAVE TO SNAP UP A BIT—
I MEAN, MOVE TO A NICE NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUY SOME GOOD LOOKING CLOTHES. HERE'S YOUR CHECK FOR FIFTY THOUSAND; YOU CAN START ON THAT. I'LL SEND YOU MORE LATER.
OH, WE'RE IN THE MONEY—

These Features, Every Sunday, in

Section Seven

of The Washington Post

Nelson Bell's *Theatrical Review of the Week*
This Week *and* Next Week *at Downtown Theaters*
Week's Film Bills *at all Residential Theaters*
Chess - Bridge - Radio - Music - Art - Stamps

Order Your Sunday Washington Post Home-Delivered Today!

JANE ARDEN In the Lion's Den By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

4-13
HM-FRANZ'S WIFE— IF SHE WAS HALF AS DEVOTED TO THE PRINCESS AS HER HUSBAND IS SHE WOULDN'T BE HERE—
SEND HER IN!
SO YOU ARE THE WIFE OF FRANZ WELLS—
I-I WISH HE WAS HERE TOO, YOUR HIGHNESS!
I WISH I HAD YOUR CHARMING HUSBAND HERE, TOO!
WHY COULDN'T HE COME? WHERE IS HE?
THAT'S WHAT I WANT TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT— BUT COUNT MORITZ MUST NOT KNOW!

THE G-MAN! BY GEORGE CLARK AND LOU HANLON

WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE THEY ARE HOLDING THE BOY AND ME?
TELL ME WHO YOU ARE AND I CAN ANSWER!
HERE I AM NOBODY; AT HOME I WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT?
AND WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN THE FAR EAST?
YOU ARE A FRIENDLY MAN! I WILL TELL YOU! I AM LOOKING FOR A MYSTERIOUS POWER SECRETLY BUYING ARMS IN MY COUNTRY!
THROUGH NO FAULT OF YOURS YOU HAVE COME EXACTLY TO THE RIGHT PLACE!
I THINK I SEE WHAT YOU MEAN!

BIG CHIEF WAHOO By Saunders and Woggon

Chief WAHOO IS STILL BAFFLED AS TO HOW MINNIE-HA-HA HAS GROWN SO SLENDER AND BEAUTIFUL SINCE HE LAST SAW HER IN TEEPEE TOWN
4-13
WAHOO WONDER HOW YOU GETTUM FANCY FIGGER IN SIX YEARS?
WELL, BEAUTY PARLORS HELPED -BUT I OWE AN AWFUL LOT TO GYM!
YOU OWE UM WAMPUM TO JIM? WAHOO PAY UM!
NO! NO! YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND. I MEAN A GYMNASIUM COME ALONG NOW AND WATCH ME GET A WORKOUT.
LATER
FIRST I'LL SHOW YOU JACK'S GYM -AND HERE ARE SOME OF THE GIRLS TAKING CALISTHENICS!
TAKE UM COLD, TOO, MEBBE!
UGH! SQUAWS CAN GETTUM SAME EXERCISE ON WASHBOARD— AN' NEVER PAY FOR UM!
Indian SLANGO VIOLIN is "SCREECHING-TURTLE" ALBERT BURGOINE BUFFALO-N.Y.
WHISKERS is "BRUSH-ON-UM-PALEFACE" EVERETT FERDIG HORNICK-IOWA
SEND IN YOUR INDIAN SLANGOS ON POST CARD TO CHIEF WAHOO THIS PAPER

LALA PALOOZA A Useful Gadget By Rube Goldberg

ARISTOPOLIS JUNIOR, DON'T BOTHER THE TAX MAN - COME - I'LL BUY YOU A NEW HAT
OUR NEW STREAMLINE NUMBER FOR THE KIDDIES
SWEET!
SISSY STUFF
NOW GO IN THE KITCHEN AND SHOW YOUR FATHER HOW NICE YOU LOOK
ARISTOPOLIS JUNIOR NO LIKE NEW HAT- MAKE FINE MOULD FOR COFFEE RING

MICKEY FINN By Lank Leonard

THERE ARE SEVERAL OFFICER'S DOWNSTAIR'S DOCTOR—THEY'LL GLADLY GIVE THEIR BLOOD!
BRING THEM RIGHT UP— ONE MAY HAVE THE TYPE WE NEED!
WARD I
I-I'D BETTER WAIT HERE, MICHAEL— I'D ONLY BE IN THE WAY!
OKAY!
SO YOU WERE A PROFESSIONAL BLOOD DONOR?
SURE— IT WAS NOTHIN' FOR ME TO GIVE A GALLON AT A TIME!
MY, MY! YOU MUST HAVE A POWERFUL HEART!
I HAVE! THEY USTA CALL ME "HIGH PRESSURE" FINN!
UNCLE PHIL!!

DIXIE DUGAN He'll Dig! By J. P. McEvoy and H. J. Striebel

WHAT IS IT YOU WISH TO SUGGEST, THOMAS?
(AHEM) — WELL, INASMUCH AS THE RESIDENCE IS UNDERGOING A TRANSITION, THERE'S SOMETHING I'VE ANTICIPATED FOR A LONG TIME — PROVIDING THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED ITSELF- GULP-
4-13
— SPRING IS NIGH! — A TIME NOT ONLY GOOD FOR HOUSE-CLEANING BUT— WELL — YOU SEE —
YES-YES-YES — STOP BLUBBERING, THOMAS, AND GET TO THE POINT!
(AHEM) — THE SOIL IS VERY RICH IN THE BACK YARD AND — AND — WELL, GARDENING IS MY SUPPRESSED DESIRE! — I COULD — SHALL I SAY — PUTTER AROUND IN SPARE MOMENTS AND RAISE VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS ?? (AHEM)
WHY, YES, THOMAS — GO AHEAD!
OH, THANK YOU, MRS. HACKET
??? — TCK-TCK-TCK — IMAGINE THOMAS — SO PRIM AND PROPER, ACTUALLY GLOATING BECAUSE HE CAN DIG IN THE GROUND
WELL— Y'NEVER CAN TELL A BOOK BY ITS COVER!

JOE PALOOKA A Big Kick By Ham Fisher

WEIDEBOTTOM VISITS THE FIGHT MANAGERS
OF COURSE I WOULDN'T WANT JOE'S CONTRACT. IT AIN'T WORTH A CENT. HE WON'T FIGHT FOR NOBODY BUT KNOBBY.
AHEM- WELL COULD YOU LET ME HAVE ER-AH- THE SMALL SUM OF $10 TILL FRIDAY?
--AND I OFFERED HIM $25.00. HE WAS SO MAD HE ALMOST BIT ME.
OH DADDY-- BLESS YOU--- THAT'S SCRUMPTIOUS --I MUST TELL JOE.
NO--NO--YOU MUSTN'T. WAIT TILL I'VE GOT THE CONTRACT. I'M GETTING A BIGGER KICK OUT OF DICKERING---
WITH WEIDEBOTTOM THAN I EVER GOT EVEN IN BIG WALL STREET DEALS.
YOU SWEET OLD DARLING. YOU'RE TOPS! --- AS WE FIGHTERS SAY!
BUMP
WASSA MATTER? CAN'T YOU SEE WHERE YOU'RE GOIN'?
MAGNIFYING GLASSES

BENNY He Needs an Adjustment By J. Carver Pusey

$25,500 Bond Is Set for 13 on Gaming Charge

Arraigned Before Turnage as Two Others Are Arrested.

Thirteen men were held under bonds totaling $25,500 yesterday when they were arraigned before Commissioner Needham C. Turnage on gaming charges.

Meanwhile, two men were arrested and booked for gaming violations.

Joseph Haynes, colored, 48, of 1900 Sixth street northwest, was charged with operating a lottery and setting up a gaming table after he was identifiefid in a police lineup. Police said he was missed in a raid in the 1400 block Eleventh street Saturday.

The second man was arrested by members of Capt. George M. Little's vice squad. Booked as William J. Eva, 52, of the 400 block H street northwest, he was accused of operating a lottery.

Detective Melvin Kite and Roy C. Schwab arrested Eva in a garage near his home. He is alleged to have had several "numbers" slips in his possession.

Victor (Toots) Juliano, 26, said to be the last "big shot" of the notorious Warring gang to be arrested, was held under $2,000 on a charge of operating a lottery. He appeared before Commissioner Turnage with a man and woman, all arrested in the 1400 block Eleventh street, Saturday.

The others, Beatrice Jeffries, 29, and Raymond Jones, colored, 23, were held under $3,000 bail. They each were charged with a lottery and a gaming table charge.

Ten others held were said to be Wierd A. Gibson, 37, of the 400 block Eighth street southwest; John E. Higgenbotham, 36, of the 1700 block Seaton place northwest; Marie E. Manning, 29, of the 1500 block Sixth street northwest; Wallace W. Beacn, 28, of the 400 block H street northwest; Jesse E. Rogers, 43, of the 1200 block G street northwest; Socrates Patterson, 47, of the 100 block Fourth street northwest; Robert L. Shepherd, Arlington, Va.; Julius Spears, 42, of the 1200 block Fourth street northwest; Olin Malone, 18, of the 300 block E street northwest; Margaret V. Gray, 29, of the 100 block Fourth street southwest.

Mrs. Nash, Baby Burials Are Today

Funeral services for Mrs. Daphne Humphrey Nash, 21, and her infant son, will be held at noon today in the Rock Creek Cemetery chapel, with burial following in the cemetery.

Mrs. Nash and her son died Friday in Georgetown University Hospital.

Pallbearers will be Dudley Diggs, Kenneth Patrum, George Hoffman, Robert Lavender, Ralph Shepherd and William Carpenter. Honorary pallbearers will be Capt. Montgomery A. Stuart, U. S. N.; Col. Charles C. Drake, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Frank A. Hart, U. S. M. C.; Maj. John Haller, U. S. M. C.; Maj. Latne Montague, U. S. M. C. and Clarence C. Riner.

Mrs. Nash was the wife of Carroll B. Nash, graduate student at the University of Maryland. She was the daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Marion B. Humphrey. Lieut. Col. Humphrey is on duty here at Marine Headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Nash, who were married in July, 1934, when Mrs. Nash was a student at King Smith School, made their home in College Park, Md.

Voting Age Increase Proposed by Mencken

Baltimore, April 12 (AP).—H. L. Mencken, Baltimore critic and author, proposed today that the voting age in Maryland be raised to 25 and the State courts and Legislature reorganized as a partial specific for what he called "a wasteful, incompetent and archaic system of government."

Mencken put forward his proposals in the draft of a revised State constitution he suggested.

AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"Cousin Henry's dignity licks him. The one that wins an argument in public is the one that cares least what kind o' scene she makes."

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Ex-D. C. Officer Held in Rail Case

East Haven, Conn., April 12 (AP).—Robert Langdon, 44, pleaded innocent today to a charge of wilfully placing an obstruction on the traks of the New Haven Railroad, but Town Court Judge Clifford Sturges, finding probable cause, ordered him held for the superior court in $15,000 bail.

Langdon, a former Washington, D. C., policeman, used a flashlight to flag the Merchants' Limited the night of March 28, in time to prevent the New York-to-Boston Express from passing over a heavy chain that had been bolted across the rails.

Police investigators refused to accept Langdon's story that he had seen a man running from the spot where he had discovered the chain and ordered him held.

What's Going On And Where

Luncheons.

Insurance Managers, Hotel Hamilton, 12:30 p. m.

Washington Real Estate Board, Mayflower Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

Civitan Club, Mayflower Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

Optimists Club, Mayflower Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

D. C. Sales Representatives Association, Lafayette Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

Women's National Press Club, Willard Hotel, 1 p. m.

Federal Community Chest Forum, Harrington Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

Columbia Heights Business Men's Association, 3027 Fourteenth street northwest, 12:15 p. m.

Dinners.

Women's Overseas Service League, 1644 Connecticut avenue, 6:30 p. m.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Raleigh Hotel, 6 p. m.

Cotton Textile Institute, Mayflower Hotel, 7 p. m.

C. C. C. Secretary Club, Mayflower Hotel, 6 p. m.

Plumbers Guild, Inc., Hotel Hamilton, 5:30 p. m.

Mount St. Mary's Alumnae, Hotel Hamilton, 8 p. m.

Banquet, Amateur Athletic Union, Mayflower Hotel, 7 p. m.

Banquet and dance, Virginia State Society, Willard Hotel, 8 p. m.

Meetings.

Civitan Club, Mayflower Hotel, 9:30 p. m.

Connecticut Avenue Association, Mayflower Hotel, 8 p. m.

American Legion, Hotel Hamilton, 10 a. m.—all day.

Peary Ship, Hotel Hamilton, 8 p. m.

Washington Humane Society, Carlton Hotel, 5 p. m.

Sergeant Jasper Unit No. 13, Lafayette Hotel, 8 p. m.

Women's Trade Union League, Y. W. C. A. Building, 8:15 p. m.

Columbia Heights Business Men's Association, Arcade Building, Fourteenth and Park road, 9 p. m.

Women's Local Bureau of Engraving, No. 105, N. F. F. E., Willard Hotel, 8 p. m.

Palmetto State Voters' Forum, New Colonial Hotel, 8:30 p. m.

Collectors' Club, Branch No 5, Thomson Community Center, 8 p. m.

Citizens Associations.

Brookland, Masonic Hall, 3501 Fifth street northeast, 8 p. m.

Burleith, Gordon Junior High School, 8 p. m.

North Randle Community, Free Methodist Church, 8 p. m.

Randle Highlands, 2407 Minnesota avenue southeast, 8 p. m.

NEW!

THREE-STEP BEAUTY TREATMENT by helena rubinstein

Three world-famous preparations that have brought beauty to millions of women. Now, all three in one clever economical package—ready to bring beauty to you—

1. PASTEURIZED FACE CREAM
It cleanses your pores down deep. It revives your skin. It makes your complexion fairly bloom with health.

2. YOUTHIFYING TISSUE CREAM
It works on laugh lines, cry lines and crows'-feet. It gives you that soft smooth look of youth. A beauty must!

3. TOWN AND COUNTRY MAKE-UP FILM
This creamy liquid flatters your beauty instantly. Adds lasting radiance to your make-up. Lends a delicate glow to your whole appearance.

This perfect complete beauty treatment was created for you by the world's foremost beauty authority. Begin today to benefit by it. Convince yourself that radiant lasting beauty can be yours regardless of your age!..... Three-Step Beauty Treatment by Helena Rubinstein for Dry, Normal or Oily Skin. 2.00.

Toiletries Dept.—Main Floor

THE HECHT CO.

F St. at Seventh NAtional 5100

THE HECHT CO.

F STREET at SEVENTH NATIONAL 5100

RIGHT!

- *In Color*
- *In Style*
- *In Texture*

Famous Van Raalte

Gloves..$1

Van Raalte "Picnits" are a real spring tonic! They complete your smart spring outfits with the touch of perfection. A whole parade of new styles for you to select from, in white, navy, grey, black, beige, brown and chamois. Sizes 5½ to 7½—and they're famous for perfect fit and washability!

Glove Department—Main Floor—The Hecht Co.

$4

One Zip and You're Practically Dressed!

Van Raalte Zipper

SINGLETTE

In Sleek, Firm Milanex

You'd hardly know that you had one on—they're so light and comfortable! And yet, Van Raalte singlettes are firm enough to do the trick—and do it beautifully! Regular back, with adjustable shoulder straps, cupped brassiere top, zipper side fastening, pantie bottom and removable invis-a-grip garters. Petal pink only, in sizes 32 to 38.

Underwear Department—Main Floor—The Hecht Co.

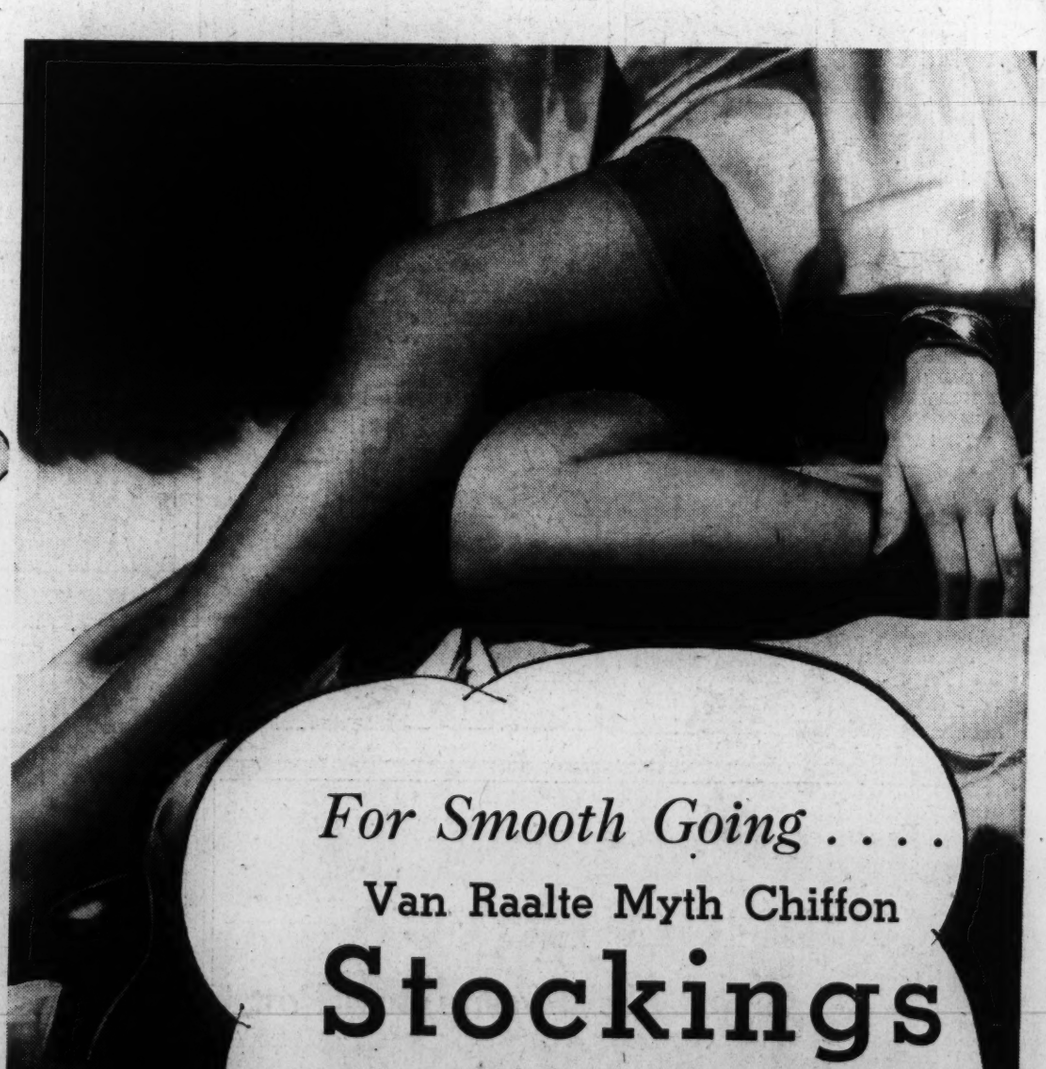
Just arrived

THE NEW WHITE DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES

$11 AND $12

You'll be walking a lot this spring! And you'll be walking comfortably in famous Dr. Locke Shoes. Summer weather is just around the corner—so be prepared—treat yourself to beautiful white Dr. Locke Shoes. Sizes 4 to 10, AAAA to C, in kid and buck.

Women's Shoes—Main Floor—The Hecht Co.



For Smooth Going....

Van Raalte Myth Chiffon

Stockings

When street dresses raise their skirts to 14 inches—Van Raalte comes to the rescue! Your legs must be at their loveliest, and so it's Myth hosiery—for sheer flattery! More durability than you would expect to find in such clear three-thread stockings. They'll save you money—and they'll give you added smartness with the new beige shades: Brisk—a radiant beige, Tango—a medium beige, and Fairway—a true beige. Other Van Raalte hosiery from $1 to 1.95.

Hosiery Dept.—Main Floor—The Hecht Co.

1.15

3 pairs 3.35